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TO
GERMANY
AND
AUSTRIA,

FORMING A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THOSE COUNTRIES,
INCLUDING ALL THE SPAS AND PLACES OF RESORT;
WITH A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BLACK FOREST.

Adapted to the Railway System.

WITH MAP OF GERMANY, PLANS OF TOWNS, &c.

NEW EDITION.

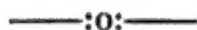
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P R E F A C E .



THIS Hand-Book covers the German Empire, North and South of the Main, within the bounds determined by the war of 1866, and also some of the border lands of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, as far East as Vienna.

It gives full descriptions of all the Watering Places, Spas, and Places of Resort, with particulars of the Galleries, Works of Art, Sights, Excursions in the country, points of view, natural curiosities, and other objects of notice; and is adapted, like preceding Hand-Books of this series, to the Railway System in its latest stage of development.

For the province of Elsass and Lothringen (Alsace and Lorraine), annexed in 1870, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

Those who use this revised and improved edition of the work will confer a favour if they will have the goodness to forward corrections or suggestions to 59, Fleet Street, London; or Albert Square, Manchester.



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INTRODUCTION.

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. For the border districts not included here, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*, and *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland and the Tyrol*.

For general reference, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, published monthly, for the latest particulars respecting passports, hotels, consuls, chaplains, medical men, bankers, population, steamers, railways, and other matters, which are liable to change.

PASSPORTS.—A passport, though not absolutely indispensable in every part of the Continent, is always a useful document, which no prudent traveller will ever be without. For Berlin, Frankfort-on-Maine, and other of the larger German cities, they are still advisable.

All the requisite information on this head can be obtained on application to our London agents, Messrs. Adams & Sons, 59, Fleet Street. See Introduction to *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

MONEY.—Circular notes of £10 and £20 are safe and convenient, and are issued by the principal London bankers to their customers; and by Messrs. Keyser & Co., 21, Cornhill, City, E.C., where every description of foreign money can be obtained. The value of Circular Notes is recoverable if lost or stolen. The Cheque Bank, 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., and 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, will be found to be very convenient for Travellers. Its cheques are payable at any bankers in the principal Continental towns.

The best current money for travellers in Germany are 20 mark gold pieces or mark notes. Prussian thalers, marks, and kronen (for Austria) are the best silver coins. Gold Napoleons (about 15s. 9d.) are generally known, and can be got in London at a money-changer's. English sovereigns are often confounded with them, and at railway stations, &c., the stranger is liable to suffer loss by the sovereign being reckoned as a Napoleon. The best plan is to change the sovereign for current coin at a money-changer's. Half-sovereigns are liable to be refused or changed under value. English bank notes are not convenient, and are unknown in some places. It is a useful plan to provide one's self with plenty of small change (from the money-changer's), taking care to get rid of it when you are about to leave, as every exchange outside entails a discount.—See Money Table in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

German Money.—One uniform currency is now the rule for the whole German Empire, including Bavaria and Württemberg, and Alsace-Lorraine. It is based on the mark or reichs-mark = 1s., and divided into 100 pfennigs. This new currency is very nearly like the English, but divided decimally; and is as follows:—

Gold—20 mark piece = £1 (strictly 19s. 6d.)

10 „ = 10s.

5 „ = 5s.

Silver—5 „ = 5s.

2 „ = 2s.

1 „ = 1s.

50 pfennig = 6d.

20 „ = 2½d.

Nickel—10 „ = 1½d.

5 „ = 0½d.

Bronze—2 „ = 0½d.

1 „ = 0½d.

N.B.—The thaler piece is still legal tender for 3 marks.

The new Imperial bank notes for the whole of the German Empire are for 5, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1,000 marks, or a multiple of 1,000. Notes for 100, 500, and 1,000 marks are also issued by 12 other banks. Sovereigns pass for 20m. at the hotels, but they will sometimes give 20m. 20pf. In London you may get 20m. 30pf.

[It may be convenient to refer to the monetary system which prevailed down to 1877.

1. NORTH GERMANY (PRUSSIA, &c.)

12 pfennigs = 1 silber groschen (s.gr.) = 1½d.

30 groschen = 1 thaler = 3s.

Gold Coins:—

Friedrich d'or = 5 thalers 20 groschen = 16s. 5d.

German gold crown = 9 thalers 16 groschen = £1 7s. 4d.

Louis d'or of Brunswick and Hanover = 5 thalers 15 groschen = about 16s. 2d.

Silver Coins:—the thaler = 2s. 11d., the double thaler, and pieces of one groschen, 2½, 5, and 10 groschen (silber groschen, or “sgr.”). In *Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Gotha, and Altenburg*, the thaler contained 30 groschen of 10 pfennigs each; in *Mecklenburg* the thaler contained 48 schillings of 12 pfennigs each; but the thaler was of the same value as the Prussian. In *Oldenburg* the pfennigs were called “schwars;” in *Hesse*, “hellers.”

Old Bank notes were in circulation for 1 thaler, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 thalers.

2. In SOUTH GERMANY (Bavaria, Württemberg, &c.) the system was

4 pfennigs = 1 kreuzer = ¼d.

60 kreuzers = 1 silver florin = 1s. 8d.

Two thaler pieces, 2 gulden pieces, and 6 kreuzer pieces were current. Bank notes were in circulation for 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 florins.]

Austria:—In 1892 the new system, based on gold value, was introduced. This consists of heller and kronen; 100 hellers = 1 krone = 10d. The coins are gold, 20 and 10 kronen; silver, 1 and ½ krone; nickel, 20 and 10 heller; bronze, 2 and 1 heller. The old system was:—100 kreuzers = 1 silver florin = 1s. 11d.

Notes for 1 florin, 5, 10, 100, and 1,000 florins are current, at the rate of about 1s. 8d. per florin, or a discount of about 14 per cent. N.B.—Austrian paper currency is subject to continual change.

Gold pieces of 8 and 4 florins were in circulation, but were exceedingly rare. The silver coins were 2 florins, 1 florin, and $\frac{1}{2}$ florin. But transactions, as a rule, are settled almost exclusively in paper money, and care should be taken not to take any of this out of the country. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, page lxii. for a table of the current rates of value.

MEASURES:—

Kilometer Measure is now the official measure on German lines, corresponding to the French kilomètre, and divided into tenths.

1 German mile = 7.53 kilometers.

1 English „ = 1.61 „

TABLE OF GERMAN AND ENGLISH MILES, AND GERMAN KILOMETERS.

(N.B.—In round numbers, but near enough for common use.)

German kilometers.	English miles.	German miles.	German kilometers.	English miles.	German miles.
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	60	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	9
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	75	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	150	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3	225	140	30
30	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	300	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	375	233	50
45	28	6	750	466	100

1 Prussian foot = .314 mètre.

= 12.36 inches.

1 German meile or mile = 4 English miles, 1,056 yards.

„ = 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ English miles nearly.

„ = 1 French post.

„ = 7.53 French kilomètres.

The German mile, when in use on the rail, was divided into tenths and hundredths, each tenth being 810 English yards.

2 German miles = 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

„ = 1 German post.

„ = 4 Stunden, or hours' walking.

15 German miles = 1 degree = 60 geographical miles.

The above is the average German mile, which varies slightly in different States ; thus:—

1 Prussian meile = 4.681 English miles.

1 Saxon „ = 4.66 „

1 Würtemberg „ = 4.628 „

1 Austrian „ = 4.75 „

WEIGHTS.—1 German centner = about 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or 1 cwt. Eng. = 50 kilos.
1 German pfund = 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ lb. English = 50 grams.

(N.B.—All weights on the German railways are now by kilograms.)

ROUTES TO GERMANY.—See lists of Steamers and Rails in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

From London, by South-Eastern or London, Chatham, and Dover Rail to Dover; thence by steamer to Ostend, and through Belgium to Cologne (13 hours; Frankfort, 17½ hours); thence to Hamburg and Berlin; 22¾ hours to Hamburg, 23½ hours to Berlin (*via* Calais, 25½ hours). By Flushing to Cologne in 14¾ hours; to Hamburg in 20 hours, to Berlin in 22¾ hours. Or from Harwich to Hoek van Holland, Hanover, and Berlin, 26 hours; Hamburg, 25 hours; Cologne, 17 hours; Frankfort, 22½ hours. To Cologne in 22½ hours, *via* Harwich to Antwerp. At Ostend direct Routes are now open which connect with chief places in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, and with the *St. Gothard Tunnel Line*, through Switzerland, for Italy. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Through tickets can be obtained at most of the Railway Offices, to the principal places in Germany, by various routes, available for seven days and upwards.

STEAMERS.—From London, by steamer direct. To Rotterdam from St. Katharine's Dock, in 18 hours. To Hamburg, 480 miles, in 33 to 40 hours, from St. Katharine's Dock; thence to Berlin, &c. To Bremen, by North German Lloyd's boats. To Ostend, 136 miles, for Brussels and Cologne. To Antwerp. From *Queenborough* to Flushing, in connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Rail; and mail trains from Flushing to Germany, *via* Boxtel, Wesel, and Oberhausen. From *Harwich*, by Great Eastern Company's steamers, to Ostend, 73 miles; Antwerp, 140 miles; Rotterdam, 120 miles, 12 hours; thence to Berlin and Vienna. From *Hull* to Bremen, 380 miles, 36 hours; and Hamburg, 370 miles; thence to Berlin. From *Grimsby* to Hamburg, 350 miles, 32 hours; to Rotterdam, 230 miles; to Antwerp, 230 miles. From West Hartlepool to Hamburg.

See Table of Routes from London and from Berlin, Cologne, Frankfort-on-Main, Dresden, Munich, &c., to all the principal resorts on the Continent, pages 1 to 11 of *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

CUSTOM HOUSE, (Zollhaus).—The officers in Germany are strict, but civil. Every article liable to duty should be declared. Silk, lace, and other articles packed with articles of apparel, or otherwise concealed, are liable to seizure. In Austria playing cards are forbidden; an ounce of tobacco and ten cigars are allowed free; beyond these duty is payable (tobacco being a government monopoly) at the rate of 3 florins per ½ kilogram (about 100 cigars).—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, opposite the title-page.

On landing at a Continental port, passengers are not allowed to take more than a small bag on shore. The luggage is carried to the Custom House and can be cleared by the Commissionaire, who will also get a *visa* to the passport if required.

RAILWAYS.—See lists of Time Tables on German rails, in the German section of *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*. On German rails 2nd class carriages are superior to English, and few persons travel 1st class. Usually about 50 lbs. of luggage is allowed free in Germany, or as much as the passenger can stow away under his seat. Compartments are reserved for ladies (*Damen-Coupe*) and non-smokers (*für Nicht Raucher*). Children under 3 years, free; 3 to 10, half-price.

On Prussian lines, Express trains take only 1st and 2nd class passengers. Children from four to ten years, half-fare. Excellent Sleeping Cars are in use in 1st and 2nd class, provided with lavatories and other conveniences.

On Austrian rails, passengers with 2nd class tickets may change to 1st class, upon paying half a 2nd class fare more, or from 3rd to 2nd at the same rate. Children under ten years half price. Smoking is not allowed in the carriages marked "Für Nicht-Raucher" (non-smokers).

CONVEYANCES.—Steamers run on the Rhine. On the Weser, from Carlshafen. On the Elbe, from Dresden. On the Danube, from Donauwerth and Regensburg (Ratisbon). On the Moselle, from Treves and Coblenz. On Lake Constance.—See List of Steamers in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Luggage Abroad.—Passengers with through tickets should have their luggage registered. If not registered they should personally superintend the examination.

Schnellposten, (or Eilwägen) and Mallepostes.—These are the mail coaches and diligences, conducted by Government officials. Fares about 1½d. per English mile. Rate of travelling about 8 English miles per hour at the best.

About 30 lbs. of luggage are allowed free; and 20 lbs. more if paid for. Every package must be labelled with the owner's name and destination. The coaches take no outside passengers. For list of coaches, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Conveyances, called **Extra-Post**, may generally be obtained at the post stations. The cost is about 6d. per mile for 1 to 2 persons, and double that for 3 or 4 persons. In Austria the tariff is higher. A moderate quantity of luggage is allowed.

HOTELS.—Average charges—Table d'hôte, usually at one o'clock, 3s.; Tea or Coffee, with meat, 2s.; Breakfast, 1s.; Bed, 2s. 6d.; Attendance and light, 1s. each. At the large hotels in the principal cities there is a second table d'hôte at about 6 p.m., at rather higher prices. Porter, extra. Guide, 4s. to 4s. 6d. a day.

In South Germany, the table d'hôte hour is about one o'clock, and the accommodation is generally good and moderate. In Austria there is frequently no table d'hôte. For fees in Austria, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, page 496.

N.B.—If you wish to be well and cheaply served, do not ask for out-of-the-way things.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GERMANY.

Germany, the Roman *Germania*, called *Deutschland* by the Germans, *Allemagne* by the French, is in the centre of Europe, mostly between the Rhine and Vistula, from lat. 47° and 58° N., and long, 6° to 20° E. It has France, Belgium, and Holland on the west; the German Ocean (North Sea), Denmark and Baltic Sea (Ost or East Sea) on the North; Russia, Poland, Galicia, Austria, and Hungary on the East; Switzerland, the Alps, and Italy on the South. Though politically excluded from Germany since 1866, several of the Austrian provinces are part of Germany in English popular estimation, as being German in race and language, and, to some extent, in customs.

It is watered by the rivers Rhine (ancient *Rhenus*) now entirely German, Weser (*Visurgis*), Elbe (*Albis*), Vistula (*Weichsel* in German), Main (*Mænus*), Neckar, Moldau, and Danube (*Donau* in German, Latin *Danubius*). The Main is the general boundary of North and South Germany.

The Rhenish provinces of Prussia and Bavaria, &c., west of the Rhine, are watered by the Mosel, or Moselle (*Mosella*). For the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, now annexed to Germany, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

With respect to natural features, Germany is divided into four regions. First—The North region, a low sandy plain lying along the Baltic, extending inland as far as Düsseldorf, Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, and Dresden; the highest part of which, the Harzburger Wald, is about 1,000 feet above the sea. That section of it west of the

Elbe is bare; on the other side, trees and lakes are found. 2nd—The mountain region of Central Germany, including the Harz, Riesengebirge, &c. 3rd—The high land of the Upper Danube, and of the Böhmerwald, 1,400 to 3,000 feet above the sea. 4th—The Tyrolese and Swiss, or Rætian and Noric Alps, beyond (see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland and Tyrol*).

The second region above mentioned, includes the *Harz range*, 3,740 feet high at the Brocken; various peaks up and down the Rhine and Neckar, in West Germany, from 1,500 feet at the Siebengebirge hills, near Bonn, to 4,600 feet in the Black Forest; the Spessart, Röngebirge, Thüringer Wald, Frankenwald, and Fichtelbirge mountains, of Central Germany, 1,800 to 3,000 feet high; and in East Germany, the Spitzberg and Lilienstein, in Saxon Switzerland, 1,300 feet to 2,600 feet high; the Erzgebirge range, and the Riesengebirge or Giants' Mountains, on the borders of Bohemia and Moravia (stretching away towards the Carpathians), of which the highest point, as well as the highest in Germany, is the *Schneekoppe*, 5,320 feet above sea level. In this quarter the great decisive battles of the war of 1866 were fought. The hills of this region are chiefly granite and gneiss, with masses of basalt, tufa, and slate; covered often with pine forests; and producing iron, lead, silver, copper, zinc, blismuth, and other metals. Coal is found in East and West Germany. Bohemia abounds in valuable beds of coal—the Steinkohlen or regular coal, and the Braunkohlen or lignite; the latter of which is much used in Central and North Germany. Coal is also found in Styria and Dalmatia. Between the Rhine and the Moselle are the hills of the Hart and Hoch Wald, in continuation of the Vosges range, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Stieler's *Hand Atlas* is useful for studying the geology of the country.

The most *picturesque districts* are the Black Forest; the Franconian and Thuringian Forests; the Harz Mountains; Saxon Switzerland, near Dresden; and the Bavarian Highlands. The Salzammer-Gut belongs to the Tyrolese section.

The principal *Baths* are Alexanderbad, Alexisbad, Baden-Baden, Brückenau, Cannstadt, Carlsbad, Franzensbad, Homburg, Kissingen, Kreuth, Marienbad, Pyrmont, Teplitz, Warmbrunn, Wiesbaden, Wildbad. *Watering Places*, on the North Sea and Baltic—Norderney, Heligoland, Kiel, Travemünde, Putbus, and Swinemünde.

Cities and places noticeable for their Architecture, Churches, and Public Buildings, old or modern, are—Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Würzburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Regensburg (Ratisbon), Augsburg, Munich, Prague, Vienna. At Lübeck, Dantzic, Stendal, Brandenburg, &c., some good examples of carved *brick* are seen.

Old Free Cities and Hanse Towns—Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Dantzic, Königsberg.

For Palaces and Collections—Berlin, Potsdam, Dresden, Cassel, Munich and the Walhalla (especially), Stuttgart, and Vienna.

For notices of Heidelberg, Frankfort, Cologne, &c., see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

Ancient Germany, or *Germania*, according to Tacitus, comprised the *Ingævones* in the north, the *Hermiones* in the centre, and the *Istævones*. Later Roman writers include numerous tribes, as the *Cimbri*, *Saxones*, *Chauci*, *Angli*, *Teutones*. in the north; *Sigambri*, *Alemanni*, *Marsi*, &c., on the Rhine; the *Suevi* (Swabians), *Cherusci*, *Bructeri*, *Burgundiones*, *Catti*, *Gothini*, &c., east and west. One of the most powerful of these tribes was the *Herusci*, or *Cherusci*, who, under the German champion Arminius, the "liberator of Germany" (as Tacitus calls him), defeated the Roman legions of Varus, in the year A.D. 9, in the Teutoburger Wald, at the source of the Ems (*Amisia*), and Lippe (*Lupia*). This Arminius, or *Hermann*, is the favourite hero of old German history; and is represented at some places by the *Hermansäule*, or *Irminsäule*, an armed soldier on a pillar, which became a sort of Teuton idol. He was finally defeated, a year or two later, by Tiberius's nephew, Cæsar Germanicus, who obtained from these victories his surname.

SOVEREIGNS of the GERMAN EMPIRE.

The founder of the German Empire was—

- A.D. 800. Carolus Magnus, Karl der Grosse, or Charlemagne, whom the French call head of the Carlovingian line; emperor of the Franks (in Franconia, etc.), crowned at Rome, and who reigned at Aachen, or Aix-le-Chapelle. He added a second head to the eagle, making the double eagle, for the united empires of Germany and Rome.
814. Louis Le Debonnaire.
840. Lothaire I.
843. Louis II., the Germanic.
875. Charles the Bald.
Carloman, the Bavarian.
Louis III., the Saxon.
881. Charles the Fat.
887. Arnulph, of Carinthia.
889. Louis IV., the Child; the last of the Carlovingian line. From his time the Empire became elective.
911. Conrad I., of Franconia, head of the Saxon line.
918. Henry I., the Fowler, (der Vogelsteller), the first Duke of Saxony.
936. Otho I., the Great, of Saxony; who conquered Italy, and was crowned at Rome, 960. Henceforth the German Empire was styled the "Holy Roman," the Emperor, "Kaiser" (Cæsar), and the Emperor's son, "King of Rome."
973. Otho II.
983. Otho III.
1002. Henry II., the Saint.
1024. Conrad II., the Salic, or Frank (of Franconia). He established the *Treuga Dei*, or Peace of God, and incorporated Burgundy.
1039. Henry III., the Black.

- 1056. Henry IV. He submitted to the Pope, at Canossa, 1077.
- 1106. Henry V., married Matilda, daughter of Henry I., of England.
- 1125. Lothaire II., the Saxon.
- 1138. Conrad III., the first of the House of Hohenstauffen, or Swabia. Henry the Lion, of the House of *Wuelf*, was a candidate for the Imperial throne against Conrad, who actually succeeded, and was a Hohenstauffen, of *Weiblingen*. Hence rose the war-cries of their respective partisans, called Guelphs and Guibelines (or Ghibelines) in Italy; where the Guelphs came to represent the popular or Italian and Papal side, as against Imperial and foreign influence.
- 1152. Frederick I., or *Barbarossa*. The Hanse Towns established.
- 1190. Henry VI., who sanctioned the captivity of Richard Cœur de Lion.
- 1197. Philip.
- 1208. Otho IV., the Proud, of Brunswick.
- 1215. Frederick II.
- 1250. Conrad IV., who died 1254, when the Grand Interregnum occurred; the succession being disputed by William of Holland, Richard of Cornwall (brother to Henry III., of England), and Alphonso of Castile.
- 1272. Rudolph I., Count of Habsburg, or *Hapsburg*, founder of the Austrian line.
- 1291. Adolphus, Duke of Nassau.
- 1298. Albert I., of Austria. Switzerland became independent, under the half fabulous hero, William Tell.
- 1303. Henry VII., of Luxemburg, head of the House of Luxemburg and Bavaria.
- 1314. Louis V., of Bavaria.
- 1347. Charles IV., of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia. In 1356 the Constitution of the Empire was proclaimed in the *Golden Bull*, which regulated the privileges and duties of the Electoral College. The Electors were the Archbishops of Mainz (Mayence), Cologne, and Treves; the King of Bohemia; the Elector Palatine; Electors of Brandenburg, Bavaria, and Saxony; afterwards increased by the Elector of Brunswick or Hanover (1692).
- 1378. Wenceslas of the *Luxemburg* line (deposed 1400). The Hussite Reformation commenced.
- 1400. Rupert, of Bavaria.
- 1410. Jossus, of Moravia, who reigned three months.
- 1411. Sigismund, of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia. John Huss, executed by the Council of Constance, in spite of the Emperor's safe conduct; followed by the Wars of the Hussites. Printing invented, 1436.
- 1437. Albert II., of Austria, of the Hapsburg line.
- 1439. Frederick III.

1493. Maximilian I, who married Mary of Burgundy. The Reformation began 1517, under Luther. Germany divided into Circles, 1501-12.
1519. Charles V. The era of the Reformation. Protestant League of Smalcalde (Schmalkalden), 1531. Death of Luther, 1546.
1556. Ferdinand I., the last whose election was confirmed by the Pope.
1564. Maximilian II. War with the Turks.
1576. Rudolph II., the astronomer and mathematician.
1612. Matthias. War with the Turks.
1619. Ferdinand II. *Thirty Years' War* begins; his competitor being the Elector Palatine, Fred. V. Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lutzen, 1632. Wallenstein assassinated, 1634.
1637. Ferdinand III. *The Thirty Years' War ended*, 1648, with the Peace of Westphalia, and the reconstitution of the Empire. Alsace ceded to France; Pomerania to Sweden.
1657. Leopold I. Siege of Vienna, by the Turks, 1683. The Elector of Brandenburg declared first King of Prussia, as Frederick I., 1701. Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
1705. Joseph I. *War of Spanish Succession*.
1711. Charles VI., the last male of the Hapsburg line. Peace of Utrecht, 1713. His daughter, Maria Theresa, succeeded to the Austrian crown, 1740, and died 1780.
1740. Charles VII., of Bavaria.
1745. Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa, and father of Marie Antoinette. *Seven Years' War*, with Frederick the Great, 1756-63.
1765. Joseph II., of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Partition of Poland, 1772.
1790. Leopold II., Duke of Tuscany, brother of Joseph II.
1792. Francis II. ; who, in 1806, resigned the title of *Emperor of Germany*, and took the title of Francis I., *Emperor of Austria*, when the Confederation of the Rhine was framed by Napoleon. He died 1835.
1806. Battle of Jena. *Confederation of the Rhine*, formed by Napoleon. Elector of Saxony created King.
1807. Grand Duke of Würtemberg created a King.
- 1810-11. North Germany incorporated with France.
1813. Battle of Leipsic.
1815. *Germanic Confederation* (or Bund) established. The Elector of Hanover (our George III.) became King of Hanover.
1816. First Diet of the Confederation.
1818. Zollverein constituted.
1848. Archduke John, Vicar of the Empire.
1849. King Fred. Will. IV. of Prussia declines the Empire.
1851. The German *Bund* re-established.
1862. Bismarck, Prussian Chancellor or Premier.
1863. 24 Dec. The Dannewerke taken.

1864. 30 Oct. Battle of Düppel fought and the Elbe Duchies, i.e. Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenberg, and part of Jutland, occupied by the Prussians and Austrians.
1866. 15 June. *Seven Weeks' War* begins between Prussia and Austria.
1866. 3 July. Battle of Königgrätz or Sadowa.
- 24 Aug. *German Bund Dissolved*.
- 30 Aug. Treaty of Prague, with Austria, by which she agrees to the dissolution of the Bund, to her exclusion from Germany, and to the cession of Venetia to Italy.
- 6 Sept. Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfort, annexed to Prussia. (The ex-King of Hanover died 1878.)
1867. Mar., Apr. First Parliament of North Germany meets at Berlin.
1870. The *Franco-German War*. France declared war 15th July, 1870. Her policy was to neutralise South Germany by a rapid advance into Hesse, over-run Rhenish Prussia, seize Frankfort, march through Westphalia towards Hanover and Denmark (assumed to be friendly), and reconstruct the German Confederation; but these intentions were frustrated by the hearty adhesion of South Germany, and the superior organisation and tactics of the German forces. The victories of the Crown Prince at Weisseberg and Wörth, 4th and 6th August, were followed by the capitulations of Sedan, 1st September, and of Metz, 27th October, the surrender of Napoleon (who was sent to Wilhelmshöhe), and a uniform series of German successes, ending with the occupation of Paris, March 1st. King William had been elected *German Emperor* at Versailles, 18th January. A Treaty of Peace, signed on 10th May, provided for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, within a new Franco-German boundary along the course of the river Seille and the Vosges mountains, including Metz, Strasburg, Colmar, and Mulhouse; the payment of five milliards of francs, or 200 millions sterling, for war expenses, and the occupation of seventeen departments in Northern France till the settlement of the indemnity. In this campaign the Germans took 445,769 prisoners of war (nearly the whole French army), 59 eagles, 20 flags, 5,817 cannon (1,959 from Paris), and 171 mitrailleuses. The German losses were 128,000.
1871. 1 Mar. 17 Mar. The Emperor-King, Will. I., enters Berlin in state; opens the first Imperial Reichstag on 21st; and keeps his 75th birthday on 22nd. Bismarck created a Prince (*Fürst*, not *Prinz*).
- 19 Mar. Napoleon leaves Wilhelmshöhe for Chislehurst, where he dies 1873.
1872. July. Jesuits expelled from Germany. About 30,000 of the inhabitants of Alsace take the option and retire into France.
- 21 Nov. King of Saxony celebrates his Golden Wedding (50th year).
- Dec. Gaming tables at Baden-Baden, Ems, &c., shut up.
1873. 5 Sept. France pays the balance of the indemnity; and finally quit the French soil on the 16th.

1874. 13 July. Attempted Assassination of Bismarck, at Kissingen.
 1878. May and June. His life twice attempted by assassins.
 June. Congress of Berlin.
 1879. The Emperor celebrates his Golden Wedding.
 1884. Conference of the three Emperors at Skierniewice.
 1885. Bismarck celebrates his 70th birthday.
 1888. Frederick I. succeeded his father, and died 1889.
 1889. William II.
 1890. Bismarck dismissed.
 1891. Death of Moltke.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE,

Which was finally constituted 4th May, 1871, consists of the States mentioned below; having a total Population of $49\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and an Area of 212,850 square English miles. About $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions and 46,000 square miles belong to the *South German States*; and 1,564,355 population, and 6,250 square miles to the ceded provinces of *Alsace and Lorraine*. Austria, now shut out, brought a German speaking population of nine millions to the old Bund. Of the total $49\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the Empire (1890), 31 were Protestants, $17\frac{1}{2}$ Catholics, and 568,000 Jews. The national colours are black, white, and red.

<i>I. States of the Empire.</i>		Population (1890).
1.	Kingdom of Prussia and Lauenburg	29,957,367
2.	„ Bavaria	5,594,982
3.	„ Saxony	3,502,684
4.	„ Würtemberg	2,036,522
5.	Grand Duchy of Baden	1,657,867
6.	„ „ Hesse	992,883
7.	„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	578,342
8.	„ „ Saxe-Weimar	326,091
9.	„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	97,978
10.	„ „ Oldenburg	354,968
11.	Duchy of Brunswick	403,773
12.	„ Saxe-Meiningen	223,832
13.	„ Saxe-Altenburg	170,864
14.	„ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	206,513
15.	„ Anhalt	271,963
16.	Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	85,863
17.	„ Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	75,510
18.	„ Waldeck	57,281
19.	„ Reuss (older line)	62,754
20.	„ Reuss (younger)	119,811
21.	„ Schaumburg-Lippe	39,163
22.	„ Lippe	128,495
23.	City-Republic of Lübeck	76,485
24.	„ „ Bremen	180,443
25.	„ „ Hamburg	622,530
26.	Alsace (Elsass) and Lorraine (Lothringen)	1,603,506

Total (1885) 46,840,587

Total (1890)49,428,470

II. *States Annexed to Prussia are—*

Kingdom of Hanover.

Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.

Duchy of Nassau, and

Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, }

} now constituting the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Free City of Frankfort.

Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, formerly held by the King of Denmark.

III. SOUTH GERMANY consists of the following states, south of the River Main, with a total population of 10 millions (as above)—

Kingdom of Bavaria.

Kingdom of Württemberg.

Grand Duchy of Baden.

Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Duchy of Luxemburg and of Limburg, held by the King of Holland, ceased to be a member of the Confederation upon its dissolution, 1867. In Germany, "Fürsten" are princes; and Prinzen are heads or cadets or younger sons of princely houses, or sons of Kings.

IV. *Population of Chief Towns (1890):—*

Berlin	1,579,244	Leipsic	353,272	Danzig	120,459
Hamburg	323,923	Cologne	281,273	Strassburg	123,499
Breslau	335,174	Königsberg	161,528	Chemnitz	138,955
Munich	348,317	Magdeburg	202,325	Nuremberg	142,403
Dresden	276,085	Hanover	165,499	[Vienna	1,364,548
Elberfeld-Barmen	242,078	Stuttgart	139,659	Budapest	506,384
Frankfort	179,850	Bremen	125,684	Prague	184,109]

V. *Elsass (Alsace) and Lothringen (Lorraine)*, with a population of 1,603,506 (1890), and an area of 5,800 square miles, now form a province annexed to Germany. Strassburg is the capital. Its revenue when part of France was 3½ millions sterling. Chief towns are Strassburg (pop. in 1890, 123,499), Mühlhausen (76,968), Metz (60,194), Colmar (30,399). About 11 millions sterling were deducted from the indemnity of £200,000,000 paid by France, on account of 102 German miles of railway handed over. The official language in all cases is German.

VI.—*The Constitution* is based on that of the former Confederation of the North; and under it the States are represented by a Reichsrath of 58 delegates, 17 being from Prussia, and a Reichstag of 397 members, of whom 236 are Prussian. The general affairs of the Army and Navy, Finances, Commerce, Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs are regulated by Committees. The Emperor is General-in-Chief. On a peace footing the *Army* (1891) is fixed at 491,955 men (20,440 officers), with 93,900 horses; divided into 173 Infantry regiments of 3 battalions each, and 93 Cavalry regiments of 5 squadrons each, with 19 battalions of chasseurs, and 43 regiments of artillery. It can be raised to 2½ million men in war. Service is obligatory on every one—3 years in the Army, 4 in the Reserve, 5 in the Landwehr, or 12 years in all. The *Navy* consists of 78 steamers, 31 being iron-clads. The

Zollverein, or Customs Union, covers nearly the whole empire. There are 3,594 merchant ships, of 1,320,720 tons, belonging to the German ports. *Wilhelmshafen* is a large and growing Naval port, in the North Sea, provided with docks, basins, workshops, and barracks; and Kiel and Danzig are Naval ports in the Baltic. There is a Naval school for the supply of cadets at Hamburg. All the works are made in Germany; and German coal is used. The Post-Office monopoly, formerly held by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, was bought up. The Railway system, taking in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is shown in *Hendschel's Telegraph* (German), or by the German, Prussian, and neighbouring sections, in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*. About 27,000 miles in the German Empire were in work, 1891. The revenue of the Empire, in 1891, was 55 millions sterling, mainly from taxes on tobacco, spirits, sugar, salt, customs, post-office, &c. Debt, 62 millions.

Decorations.—The German States have above 300 orders and decorations (116 in Prussia); or four times more than all the rest of Europe. Titles are very common. In South Germany it is polite to call every well-dressed man “Herr von —”; and every woman “Frau von —”; and every lady is addressed “Gnädige Frau.”

PRUSSIA.

The progress of Prussia, now the paramount state in Germany, is shown by the following figures:—At the death of Frederick II. (1471), its area was 726 square German miles; at the death of Frederick the Great (1786), 3,540 square German miles; and in 1890, 6,395 square German miles, or 137,000 square English miles; with 30 millions of population, of whom one-seventh were annexed in 1866. Of 28½ (in 1885) 18½ millions were Protestants, 9½ Roman Catholics; 23½ are German-speaking and 3½ Polish. Revenue (1891), 79½ millions; debt, 239 millions.

The succession of Prussian Sovereigns is as follows:—

ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

1417 Frederick I.	1598 Joachim Frederick.
1440 Frederick II., of the Iron Teeth.	1608 John Sigismund.
1471 Achilles.	1619 George William.
1486 John Cicero.	1640 Frederick William, the Great Elector.
1499 Joachim (Nestor) I.	1688 Frederick III., who became King 1701, as Frederick I.
1535 Joachim (Hector) II.	
1571 John George.	

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701 Frederick I. (formerly Elector Frederick III).	1799 Frederick William III.
1713 Frederick William I.	1840 Frederick William IV.
1740 Frederick II., the Great.	1861 William I., elected German Emperor at Versailles, 18th January, 1871.
1786 Frederick William II.	

Leaving the political divisions, *North Germany* consists of Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Bremen, Holstein, Hamburg, Lübeck, Mecklenburg, and Prussia, including Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Silesia.

Central Germany.—Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria, Alsace and Lorraine (see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*), Nassau, Hesse-Darmstadt, Lippe, Waldeck, Hesse-Cassel, Schwarzburg, Reuss, Anhalt, and Saxony.

South Germany.—Württemberg and Bavaria. Under the new arrangement, Lichtenstein and Austria are excluded from the Germany of the present day.

As a general rule, North and Central Germany are Protestant; South Germany is Catholic. About 565,000 are Jews.

The *Ten Circles* of which the old Empire was composed (as constituted 1501–12), including 300 to 400 independent dukes, counts, barons, prelates, were—1, Austria; 2, Burgundy (Belgium, Luxemburg, etc.); 3, Prussia and Pomerania; 4, Westphalia; 5, Electoral Rhine (Cologne, Mainz, the Palatinate); 6, Upper Rhine (Hesse Cassel); 7, Swabia (Württemberg and Baden); 8, Franconia (Bamberg, Würzburg, Baireuth, and Nuremberg); 9, Lower Saxony (Magdeburg and Holstein); 10, Upper Saxony (from Anhalt to Pomerania).

These old names are recognised in Ernst Moritz Arndt's song—

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
Ist's *Preussenland*? ist's *Schwabenland*?
Ist's, wo am *Rhein* die Rebe blüht?
Ist's, wo am *Belt* die Möve zieht?
O nein! nein! nein! Sein Vaterland muss grösser sein,
Sein Vaterland muss grösser sein.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
Ist's *Baierland*? ist's *Steierland*?
Gewiss ist es das *Oesterreich*,
An Siegen und an Ehren reich?
O nein! nein! nein! &c., &c.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
Ist's *Pommerland*? *Westphalenland*?
Ist's, wo der Sand der *Dünen* weht?
Ist's, wo die *Donau* brausend geht?
O nein! nein! nein! &c., &c.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
So nenne mir das grosse Land.
Ist's Land der *Schweizer*? ist's *Tyrol*?
Das Land und Volk gefiel mir wohl.
Doch nein! nein! nein! &c., &c.

Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
So nenne endlich mir das Land.
"So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt
Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt",
Das soll es sein, das soll es sein!
Das, wackrer Deutscher, nenne dein, das nenne dein.

Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein.
O Gott vom Himmel sieh' darein!
Und gieb uns ächten deutschen Muth
Dass wir es lieben treu und gut.
Das soll es sein, das soll es sein!
Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein.

Literature.—"German literature (says De Quincey), for vast compass, variety, and extent, far exceeds all others as a depository for the current accumulations of knowledge." One proof of this is the number of books published every year, compared with the annual product of France or England. In 1890, 18,875 new works (including those published in Austria and Switzerland) were issued. Its intellectual activity is diffused over the whole territory, not concentrated in one great capital; owing to the fraternal rivalry of several independent German-speaking States. One conspicuous feature is its great "originality and boldness of speculation, and the character of masculine austerity and precision impressed upon their scientific labours by the philosophy of Leibnitz and Wolff heretofore, and by the severer philosophy of modern days." Luther's Bible appeared 1530. Some of the leading writers since that date are Leibnitz (died 1716), Lessing (1781), Bürger (1794), Herder (1803), Schiller (1805), Wieland (1813), Jean Paul Richter (1825), Voss (1826), Hegel (1831), Goethe (1832), A. W. Schlegel (1845), Tieck (1853), Heine (1856), Ranke (1887).

VOCABULARY

Of the commonest German words occurring as Names of Places, Signs of Inns, &c., with their signification. (See also Vocabulary of Phrases, at the end of the Special Edition of *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.)

(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)	(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)
Adler	Eagle	Eiche	Oak
Alt	Old	Engel	Angel
Anlage	Pleasure ground	Esel	Donkey
Au	Meadow, Glade	Falke	Falcon
Aussicht	View	Fall	Fall
Bach	Brook	Feld	Field
Bad	Bath, Watering place	Fels	Rock
Bär	Bear	Fläche	Plain
Baum	Tree	Flecken	Hamlet
Berg	Hill, Mountain	Flügel	Wing
Bett	Bed	Fluss	River
Blume	Flower	Forst	Forest
Brod	Bread	Führer	Guide
Brunnen	Fountain	Fuss	Foot
Brücke	Bridge	Garten	Garden
Burg	Fortress	Gasthof	Inn
Damm	Dam	Gebäude	Building
Denkmal	Monument	Gau	District
Dorf	Village	Gebirge	Mountains
Eber	Wild Boar	Gepäck	Baggage

(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)	(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)
Graben	Ditch	Münster	Minster
Gross	Great	Neu	New
Gruft	Vault, Cavern	Nieder	Lower
Grund	Ground, Glen	Ober	Over
Gut	Good, Estate	Ochs	Ox
Haus	House	Ort	Place
Hecht	Pike	Pass	Pass, Passport
Heilig	Holy, Saint	Pfad	Path
Herzog	Duke	Pfarr-dorf	Parish
Himmel	Heaven	——hans	Parsonage
Hinter	Hinder	Pferd	Horse
Hirsch	Stag	Platz	Place, Square
Hoch	High	Quelle	Spring
Hof	Court, Farm	Rabe	Raven
Höhe	Height	Riese	Giant
Höhle	Cave	Ross	Horse
Holz	Wood	Roth	Red
Horn	Horn	Saal	Saloon
Hügel	Hill	Salz	Salt
Hund	Dog	Sand	Sand
Hütte	Hut (Châlet)	Schloss	Castle, Palace
Keller	Cellar	Schlucht	Gorge
Kellner	Waiter	Schnee	Snow
Kirche	Church	Schwann	Swan
Klein	Little	Schwarz	Black
Klippe	Rock, Cliff	Schwert	Sword
Kloster	Monastery	See	Lake
König	King	Silber	Silver
Kopf	Head	Spitze	Peak, Point
Kreuz	Cross	Sprung	Leap
Krone	Crown	Stadt	Town
Loch	Hole	Stein	Stone
Löwe	Lion	Stern	Star
Luft	Air	Stock	Stick
Markt	Market	Storch	Stork
Mauer	Wall	Strasse	Street, Road
Moos	Moss, Moor	Stuhl	Seat, Chair
Mühle	Mill	Stunde	Hour

(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)	(GERMAN.)	(ENGLISH.)
Tag	Day	Vieh	Cattle
Tanne	Pine	Vorder	Fore, Front
Teich	Pond	Wagen	Carriage, Cart
Teufel	Devil	Wald	Forest
Thal	Valley	Wallfahrt	Pilgrimage
Thier	Animal	Wasser	Water
Thurm	Tower	Weg	Way
Traube	Cluster of Grapes	Wein	Wine
Trinkgeld	(Pourboire, "drink-money.")	Weiss	White
	• Money given to Guides, Servants, &c.	Wiese	Meadow
Ueber	Above	Wild	Wild
Unter	Under	Wirthshaus	Inn

PRONUNCIATION OF GERMAN.

The vowels are pronounced nearly as in French, except **u**, which, when long, is English "oo," and when short, is sounded as in "butcher" and **a** which when short is broader and thicker than the French or English short "a":—

ä is English "a" in fate
au " " "ow"
äu " " "oi"
ei " " "i" long

eu is English "oy"
ie " " "e" long
ö is like "i" in fir
ü " " French "u"

h, after a vowel, lengthens it.

b, **d**, at the *end* of a syllable or word, are pronounced respectively **p** and **t**; **c**, like **ts**; **ch**, a strong guttural, softened and semi-sibilant after **e**, **i**, **ie**, **ä**, and **ü**; **chs**, like **x**; **g**, after **e** and **i**, like a combination of **ch** and **sch**; **j**, like **y**; **s**, at the beginning like **z**, at the end **ss**; **sch**, like **sh**; **v**, like **f**; **w**, nearly like **v**; **z**, like **ts**,—with these exceptions, the consonants are nearly as in English.

The **accent**, in dissyllables, is usually on the penultimate; in *separable* verbs, and their derivatives, it is on the first syllable—*e.g.* ab'nehmen.



cap
viro
ms.-
teller
Ka
des
side
Hot
He
strass
de Rus
ded.
de Rom
the cap
l'Eu
charges
Anglete
the fir
Continen
Parc; du
Adler; K
Kahn, 97
Baur: Baue
1 or 2
for
age, 25
for eve

BRADSHAW'S HAND-BOOK TO GERMANY.

SECTION I.—NORTH GERMANY.

**PRUSSIA, HANOVER, OLDENBURG, MECKLENBURG, BRUNSWICK,
HOLSTEIN, POMERANIA, POSEN, SILESIA, &c.**

BERLIN.

The capital of Prussia, and of the new German Empire. Population (Dec., 1890), 1,579,244, with the environs.

HOTELS.—Royal, a first-rate hotel for all classes of travellers; excellent English cuisine.

Hotel Kaiserhof, vast, first-class hotel, well situated, deservedly recommended. Lord Beaconsfield's residence at the Congress of 1878.

Central Hotel, facing the Central Station, Friedrichstrasse.

Monopol Hotel, situated opposite the station, Friedrichstrasse. See Advt.

Hotel de Russie, excellent first-class hotel, well recommended.

Hotel de Rome, one of the largest and best hotels in the capital.

Hotel de l'Europe, Taubenstr., 16, fine situation; moderate charges; English and French spoken.

Hotel d'Angleterre, Place an der Bauacademie, situated in the finest part of the town.

Hotel Continental; St. Petersburg; Grand Hotel; du Parc; du Nord; Meinhardt's; Imperial; Linden; Adler; Kronprinz; Saxe; Magdeburg; Zernikow, &c.

Pension Kahrn, 97, Zimmerstrasse.

RESTAURANT: Bauer, in Unter den Linden, 26.

DROSCHKIES: 1 or 2 persons, in 2nd class carriage, 50 pf. for $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 1 mk.; 1 hour, 2 mks.; or 56lbs. luggage, 25 pf. In 1st class carriage, for 1 hour, 1 mk.; for every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour after, 50 pf. From

B

the stations, 25 pf. more. Double fare from 11 p.m. to 7 (summer) or 8 (winter) a.m. At the exit from the railway stations an official (Schutzmann) hands the traveller a ticket with the number of a droschky on it, and the porter (Gepäckträger) takes the packages to the vehicle, receiving 25 pf. for one package, with proportionate reduction for a number. In the cabs, 22lb. is allowed free; up to 55lb., 25 pf.; up to 110lb., 50 pf., and so on; dogs, 25 pf.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES: 12 to 20 marks per day; half-day slightly dearer. Trinkgeld: 1 to 2 marks.

OMNIBUSES ply from one end of the city to the other, and also from the suburbs to places 3 or 4 miles off. Fares average 10 and 20 pf. **TRAMWAYS** (Pferdebahn): Ticket received from the conductor must be kept to the end of the journey. Get in and out on the *right* side. **STEAMERS** to Stralau, Potsdam, and Spandau.

The Stadtbahn (city railway), on arches, runs through the town from east to west, and is in connection with the Ringbahn which runs round the city, uniting all the stations. (The *Pferde-Ringbahn* is a tramway).

PUBLIC WORSHIP: St. George's English Church, in the Monbijou Park. American Congregational Chapel, Junkerstrasse.

POST-OFFICE: 60, Königsstrasse, and 19 to 22, Spandauerstrasse, 26 hours from London.

TELEGRAPH: Oberwallstr. 4a, open day and night, and at all the Post-offices. Subterranean wires to the great towns.

ITINERARY ROUTES FROM BERLIN: For list of these, to principal places in Europe, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

THEATRES: Open generally at 6.30. Opera House in the Linden. Royal Schauspielhaus, in Schiller Platz. Deutsches Theater, Schumann-strasse; Berliner Theater, Charlotten-strasse.

PUBLIC GARDENS: all near the Thiergarten.

SIGHTS AND OBJECTS OF NOTICE in and around Berlin—(a small fee for some). For proper days and times, see the "Tagstelegraph," or "Berliner Fremdenblatt," at the cafés. N.B.—The works of Kaulbach, Rauch, and Schnorr are to be seen at Berlin.

Daily: Charlottenburg Mausoleum, Royal Palace, Zoological Gardens, and most other collections.

Sunday: The Old and New Royal Museum, of pictures, engravings, sculpture, antiquities, &c. Sans Souci Fountains (and on Thursdays).

Monday: Count Redern's Picture Gallery (Gemäldegalerie). The National Gallery of Modern Pictures (1 to 3). The other Royal Museums are not open on Monday. Zoological Museum, in the University.

Tuesday: The Ravené Gallery, Landwirthschaftliches Museum (Agricultural Museum).

Wednesday: Sternwarte (Observatory); Zeughaus (Arsenal); Christian Museum.

Thursday: Post Office Museum; Landwirthschaftliches Museum; Botanical Museum; Benth-Schinkel Museum, in the Technische Hochschule at Charlottenburg.

Friday: Ravené Picture Gallery.

Saturday: Sternwarte, Royal Museum, Mineralogical Museum, at the Museum für Naturkunde.

OTHER SIGHTS are Märkisches Museum; Kunst-Gewerbe Museum (Applied Arts); Börse, or Exchange; Royal Foundry (Eisengiesserei); Renz Circus; House of Lords (Herrenhaus), in Leipziger-strasse, next the Parliament House of the German Reichstag; near it is the Deputies' House (Abgeordnetenhaus); Invalidenhaus (Military Hospital); Kammergericht or Supreme Court, Linden-strasse; War Office (Kriegsministerium), Leipziger-strasse; Market House, Karl's-strasse; Royal Mews (Marställe); Royal Mint (Münze);

Royal Porcelain Factory; Rauch-Museum; Academy of Music; Turnhalle (Gymnasium), Prinzen-strasse; Cellular Prison (Zellengefängniss); Brandenburg Gate; Thiergarten and other Parks; Statue of Victory, in Klagen's bronze Fountain of Prussia erected 1877.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS (Denkmäler): Frederick the Great, by Rauch, in Unter den Linden. William III. (the emperor's father), by the Louisa monument, by Rauch, in the Thiergarten. Another of the same king on horseback, facing the Schloss. The Great Frederick William, on the Lange bridge. Monument of 1813-15, on the Kreuzberg, Botanical Gardens. Heroes of the Seven Years War, Wilhelms-platz. Blücher, &c., in the Arsenal. Graf von Brandenburg, on Leipziger-platz. Schiller (1871), in Schiller-platz-work, by Professor Begas, supported by figures of Poetry, Tragedy, History, and Philosophy, in the corners. Monument to the Guards who fell at Waterloo, The Amazon and Tiger, in the Museum, by The Friedenssäule, or Peace Column, in Alliance Platz ("Belle Alliance" is the French name for Waterloo). On the Hasenheide a bronze statue of Father Jahn (1872), the founder of the German Turnvereine or Gymnastic Society. He looks towards the Turn Platz, or gymnastic ground, and is supported by an artificial rock work, made of stones, sent from the principal towns of Germany, and inscribed with their names. In Schinkel Platz are statues of Schinkel, Thier, and Benth. For the Column of Victory (Siegesdenkmal), see page 4.

Berlin, the capital of the Prussian dominion and, after the events of 1866, of the North German Confederation, and now of the German Empire, constituted 1871, is the growing centre of German trade and industry. It is built on a flat sandy plain, on both sides of the Spree (here 20 feet broad), near the Havel, and overlooked by the *Kreuzberg Hill*, about 100 feet high. The population in the year 1700 was only 28,500. Under the Wendish name of *Berle*, or "uncultivated," it was originally a small village, united with a neighbouring one called Köln, or Cologne, founded by Albert II., in 1206. The Burg or

schloss was begun about 1451 by the Electors of Brandenburg, who from that time resided here. During the last 150 years it has greatly increased in extent and importance, and is now one of the handsomest cities in Europe, having long wide streets, with many Grecian buildings in them. It is 15 miles in circumference. The old walls, removed 1866, were 16 feet high, and had 17 gates. It contains 32 squares and markets, 500 streets, &c.; 200 public buildings, and 42 bridges. Being on a dead flat, the drainage is bad; but the sewer system has been applied to remedy this, at a cost of two millions sterling. It was first lighted with gas in 1826. The population was formerly crowded into flats in a comparatively small number of houses, four storeys high; and there are few parks or squares in the city; but a *Circular Railway* (Ringbahn), 23 miles long, round the city, connecting with the lines outside, gives the inhabitants the same facilities for living as are enjoyed in London, and the death-rate has been considerably lowered.

Gates (Thor, *pl.* Thore).—The most celebrated is the *Brandenburg Gate* (Brandenburger Thor), built after the model of the Propylæum at Athens, by Schadow, and leading to the Thiergarten. On it is a Victory cast in copper, by Jury. The four horses on the car are 12 feet high. The French carried this work of art to Paris in 1807, but it was brought back by the Prussians in 1814. The gate was constructed by Langhans, 1789-92, for Frederick William II., and cost more than half a million of thalers. It is on twelve Doric columns, and has reliefs of the fight with the centaurs and of the Margrave Albert capturing a standard at Nuremberg. Its breadth is 205 feet, and its height, with the Victory, 85 feet. Outside the Brandenburger Thor the new *Column of Victory* (of grey sandstone) in Königs Platz, erected 1873, to commemorate the battles of 1866-71, is 195 feet high: of which there are 100 feet for the column, and 48 feet for the statue. The base is 62 feet square, surrounded with reliefs of the storming of Düppel (Denmark), the battles of Königgrätz (Austria), and Sedan (France), the entry into Paris, and the return to Berlin. A Ball in the base is covered with mosaics in metal from guns taken in Denmark, Austria, and France. The gilt statue

of Victory holds a wreath, and stands on eight eagles.

From the Brandenburg Gate, a quadrangle, called the Pariser-Platz (in which is the old Blücher Palace), leads into the *Unter den Linden* (Under the Limes), remarkable for its beautiful buildings, and for the four rows of lime trees which form the middle of the promenade. On either side are foot and carriage ways. Its length to the Royal Palace is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. No. 1 on the right is the palace of Count Redern, in the solid Florentine style; beyond are the Ministry of Religious Instruction and the Russian Embassy. At the corner of Friedrich-strasse is the *Kaiser Galerie*, or Arcade. On the left of the Linden are the Directory of the Kriegs-Akademie, the Home Office, the Aquarium, and the Academy buildings with the normal clock. Opposite is the Nederland Palace; and at the corner of the Opernplatz, the University Buildings.

At the east end of the Unter den Linden is the *Opern-platz*, a noble square, in which are the University, the Opera House, Royal Library, St. Hedwig's Church, the Palace of Kaiser Wilhelm I., &c. Between this and the University stands Rauch's splendid equestrian bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*, one of the finest in Berlin. The groups on the pedestal are life-size, and include figures of the leading military men of the Great Frederick's time, who served in the Seven Years' War; also figures of his ministers, as well as of Lessing, Graun, and Kant. On it are also inscribed the names of 80 soldiers of the time of Frederick, besides artists, statesmen, &c. The whole monument is 43 feet high.

A continuation of this square forms the Platz am Zeughaus, on the right of which is the palace of the Empress Frederick. An arcade connects this with the palace of the Princesses. Opposite on the left are the King's Guard House, the Arsenal, and the marble *Statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bülow*, by Rauch, accompanied by the bronze statue of Blücher (died 1819), and those of Gneisenau and York, all by Rauch. Behind the Guard House, in the Chestnut-grove, are two colossal mortars and a large cannon, taken from the French.

Passing the Commandantur we come to the *Schloss-brücke* (Palace Bridge), over the Spree, with its fine cast-iron balustrade and statue of the Great Elector. Here are eight groups of marble figures of the goddesses of Victory. The bridge is so broad that seven carriages can pass easily side by side.

Crossing this bridge to *Schloss-platz*, on the right is the *Schloss* or *Royal Castle*, with its new domed chapel. Before us is the Cathedral, and on the left is the *Lustgarten*, and the Old Museum communicating behind by an arcade with the New Museum. In the middle of the *Lustgarten* is a Fountain, throwing up water 40 feet high, by steam power. Before the Museum stands a colossal granite basin, in one piece, 22 feet in diameter. An equestrian *Statue* of Frederick William III. was placed here 1871.

From the Brandenburg Gate the *Königgrätzer-strasse* leads to the *Potsdam Gate*, and the *Leipziger-platz*, with the handsome *Leipziger-strasse*. The large building on the right is the *Reichstags-Gebäude*, or Imperial Diet House; next to which is the *War Office*, with the *Statue* of Von Wrangel, opposite the *Statue* of Count Brandenburg.

Crossing this street is *Wilhelm-strasse*, leading to *Wilhelms-platz*; in which are the bronze statues of Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, and Gen. Zeiten, by Schadow, and the other heroes of the *Seven Years' War*, Schwerin, Kelth, Winterfeldt, and Seydlitz, all in white marble. This street contains several Palaces and Public buildings.

In the square are the *Foreign Office*, and the ancient Palace of the Order of the Knights of St. John, now the residence of Prince Frederick Leopold. It is fitted up by Schinkel, and contains a fine collection of armour, &c., which may be seen. In *Wilhelm-strasse* is also the Palace of Prince Albert of Prussia, decorated by Schinkel.

From this we pass on to *Lönhoff-platz*, with its stone obelisk; from which all distances by post were anciently measured. Opposite the House of the Prussian Deputies (*Abgeordneten Haus*) is Baron Von Stein's statue. Further on are the Spital Church and the Spital Market, the chief fish market of Berlin. Near here, in *Wall-strasse*, is Ravené's Picture Gallery.

The *Anhalt Gate*, near terminus of the Berlin and Anhalt railway, and *Anhalt-strasse*, are both new.

The *Hallesche Gate* is on the south side of *Belle Alliance Platz*, in which is a column of Peace, 60 feet high. From this square the *Wilhelms*, *Linden*, and *Friedrichs* streets branch off; the last running in a straight line to *Oranienburg gate*. This is the longest street in Berlin, stretching nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The other Gates are the *Schlesische gate*, leading to *Köpnicker-strasse*, near which is the Model house of the citadel, and Barracks of the Pioneers, &c., with the swimming establishment of Gen. Von Pfuël. In the same street are many factories and workshops.

The *Stralauer Gate* is near *Stralauer-platz*, and the station of the *Niederschlesisch* and *Märkischen* railway. The *Frankfort Gate* leads into the *Frankfort-strasse*, which contains the *Nicholas-Burger Hospital*.

The *Landsberger Gate* is close to *Friedrichs-Hain*, where are the graves of those who fell on the 18th and 19th March, 1848, and the bust of Frederick the Great.

Close to the above is the *Königs Gate*, leading by *Alexander-platz*, along the *Neue Königs-strasse*, to the busy *Königs-strasse*. At the end of *Königs-strasse* is the *Kurfürsten*, or Long Bridge, upon which is Schlüter's colossal bronze equestrian *Statue* of the Great Kurfürst (or Elector), Frederick William, who died 1688. It is surrounded by four chained giants.

The other Gates are the *Prenzlauer*, the *Schönhauser*, the *Rosenthaler* and *Hamburger gates*. The *Oranienburg gate* no longer exists, but the name is retained. Passing thence down *Friedrich-strasse*, on the right are the barracks of the horse artillery; on the left, opposite *Karl's-strasse*, are the barracks of the 2nd regiment of the Guards; in *Karl's-strasse* are the Fusiliers' barracks and the large Exercise Ground.

Near the New Gate are the *Invaliden-Haus*, or hospital, for disabled soldiers, with its National Monument, and the fine terminus of the Hamburg railway. A little farther out are the new Prison and the Uhlan barracks. South of the New Gate are *Louisen-strasse* and *Louisen-platz*, near which

are the Veterinary School and a wing of the *Charité*, whose principal entrance is in Unterbaumstrasse. Passing along this, over the Marischal Bridge, by Wilhelm-strasse, we arrive again at the Linden, near the Brandenburg Gate.

The central portion of the Gens d'armen Market is now called the Schiller-platz, a beautiful square, in which stands the Schauspiel-haus, with the French and New Churches on either side; and the statue of Schiller (1871).

Berlin is divided into twenty *Quarters*. The are Altstadt, the old town; Alt-Köln or Cologne, on an island; Friedrichswerder, Dorotheenstadt; Neu-Köln; and Friedrichstadt, the best part, near the Potsdam Gate. The principal others are Spandau, Königs, Stralau, Louisa, and the Vogtland or Oranienburg. There are thirty or forty Churches and twenty-five Hospitals.

Palaces.—*Emperor William's Palace*, built 1836, by Langhans; opposite which are the University and the Academy of Art. The *Royal Palace* (Königliche Schloss) is a magnificent residence, 480 feet long, 285 feet broad, 104 feet high, and nearly one-third of a mile in circuit, including four courts and about 600 rooms. It was begun by the Elector Frederick II. (1451), and finished by Böhme in the reign of Frederick William I. Here are the library, treasury, archives, picture gallery, white room, museums, &c. The chapel, with its dome (230 feet), was built by Frederick William IV.; who also added the terrace leading to the Lustgarten, on which are the two *Horse Tamers*, by Clodt, and a granite column, with a gilt eagle. Over the principal gate (a copy of the Arch of Severus) are reservoirs of water. The largest room in the interior is the *Weisse Saal* (white room), 105 feet long, and 57 broad, adorned with twelve statues in Carrara marble of the Electors, and eight allegorical figures of the Prussian provinces. It is used on great festivals, and is fitted up in a costly style.

The *Rittersaal* (knights' room) contains the silver throne, costly plate, &c. The windows command a good view of the Lustgarten, museum, arsenal, and cathedral. The paintings on the ceilings represent allegorically the exploits of Frederick I.; and over the doors are the four *Quarters* of the World, by Schlüter. The Picture-Gallery (Bilder-

galerie) contains some good pictures, chiefly modern, by Eybel, Krüger, Bürde, Kaiser, David, and Sir T. Lawrence, with a few by Vandyck, Lievens, &c. On the ground floor are the Archives, the Treasury, and the Public Exchequer. On the fourth storey is the Chamber of Art, in which are many historical curiosities—as the bed in which the Great Frederick died; Ivory carvings, Chinese paintings, &c. In that part facing the Arsenal are the apartments of the Great Frederick, and also those of Queen Louise, unaltered since their decease. These portions of the Palace are not usually shown, but permission to visit them may generally be obtained.

For its *Museum* and *Galleries*, see below.

The *Palace* of the *Emperor Frederick*, now of his wife, the *Princess Royal of Eng'land*, is at the end of the Linden and Opern platzes. Only native materials were used, and only native artists employed in its construction. The principal room is 220 feet long. It is connected with the *Palace of the Princesses* by an arch over Ober Wall-strasse.

The *Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold*, in Wilhelms-platz, formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John, has a splendid Armoury. Open daily; apply to the Haushofmeister, Wilhelms-platz, No. 8.

The *Palace of Prince Albert* (No. 102), in Wilhelm-strasse, was the residence of the Turkish Ambassador in 1762, and afterwards of the Princess Amelia, sister of Frederick II., and was decorated by Schinkel in 1833. The interior decorations are marked by their simplicity and tasteful splendour.

The pleasure castle of *Monbijou*, at the end of the Oranienburger-strasse, on the Spree, was formerly the residence of the mother of Frederick II. Here is the *Hohenzollern Museum*, with most interesting and valuable memorials of the Prussian sovereigns from the days of the Electors.

The *Schloss Bellevue*, or Bellevue Palace, on the Spree, in the Thiergarten, has a fine garden and park, and a good picture-gallery of modern artists, including Lessing's Hussite Sermon, &c. This castle belonged to Prince August of Prussia, and came to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. Open from May to October. At the Imperial Chancellor's Palace, 77, Wilhelm-strasse, the Congress of 1878 met.

The **Museum**, opposite the Schloss, at the other end of the Lustgarten, consists of two piles, the Old Museum, containing the *Antiquarium*, Sculpture Gallery, Library, and Picture-Gallery; and the New Museum behind it, containing casts, bronzes, ethnographical collections, vases, gems, &c.; and the National Gallery, completed 1876. The official catalogue (50 pf.), obtainable *inside*, is the best.

The *Old Museum* (altes Museum) was built 1823-9, by Schinkel, on piles, on a branch of the river Spree. It is a rectangle, 281 feet long, 182 feet deep, and 61 feet high. The garden front is a vestibule or colonnade, on 18 Ionic pillars. On the right of the entrance, 91 feet broad, is Kiss's *Amazon fighting with the Tiger*, and on the other side Wolff's *Combat with a Lion*. At the top of the staircase are allegorical frescoes by Cornelius from designs by Schinkel, whose statue by Tieck stands near the door. From the Hall we reach the Rotunda, in which are pieces of Gobelin's tapestry, executed 16th century, by order of Leo. X., after the cartoons of Raphael. The most remarkable objects are the beautiful friezes from the altar of Zeus at Pergamos. Here are, also, among other statues, an Amazon, and a colossal Juno.

Sculpture Gallery, with 700 to 800 specimens, distributed in various rooms, viz., the "Hall of the Heroes," Etruscan and Greek Cabinets, Roman Saloon, &c. The principal room contains the statue of the *Praying Boy*, one of the finest bronzes of Grecian times. It was found in the Tiber, and bought for 10,000 thalers. Also figures of Polyhymnia, Apollo, Calliope, Urania and Euterpe; a young girl playing with dice; and the Dancing Girl; Mercury, an Hermaphrodite, and a Bacchante. In the Roman room are the following:—A bust of Julius Cæsar, which belonged to Frederick the Great; Scipio Africanus; a bust of Hadrian; the celebrated statue of Augustus, from the Pourtales Collection. In the corresponding side room are some Pergamenian Sculptures, and there are many interesting German mediæval figures. Over the gallery in the *Rotunda*, among other statues, is the Boy Extracting a Thorn, with a statue of Athene.

The Collection of Coins is one of the finest in Europe, being inferior only to those of London

and Paris. The latest additions are the Fox and Prokesch-Osten collections, of 11,000 Greek and Oriental coins.

Picture Gallery, open, excepting Mondays and holidays, 9 to 3; Sundays, 12 to 3. Catalogue, 4 marks. The collection is especially rich in the German and Italian masters. The name of the artist and the subject is placed on the frame of every picture. The following may be mentioned as especially noteworthy:—

Italian School of the fifteenth century.—Virgin and Child, with Saints, and Portrait of Count Fugger, by Cima da Conegliano. Judith and the Presentation in the Temple, by A. Mantegna. The Adoration of the Kings, by Franc. de Santa Croce.

Lombardy School.—Virgin and Child, with two angels, and Virgin and Child, with two saints, by Amb. Borgognone. The Crucifixion, by Franc. Sacchi.

Tuscan School.—Portrait, supposed to be the artist himself, by Philip Lippi. Portrait of Lucretia Tornabuoni, by S. Botticelli. Charity, by B. Peruzzi. Virgin in Glory, and six Saints. Virgin and Child with St. John, by F. Francia.

Umbrian School.—By Raphael: Saviour in the Tomb; Virgin and Child with two Saints; Adoration of the Kings; all in water-colours.

School of Perugino.—Virgin and Child, with four Saints.

Italian School of 1500-1540. By Titian: Portrait of Adm. Mauro; his own portrait; and also his daughter Lavinia. By Pordenone: Christ Washing the feet of his Disciples; Christ and the Woman taken in Adultery. By Palma Vecchio: Portrait of a dog. By A. Moretto: Adoration of the Shepherds, Virgin and Anna, with the children Jesus and John in glory.

Milan School of Leonardo da Vinci. Portrait of Margaret Colonna. By Correggio: Io and Leda. The Baptism of St. John, after Raphael, by Salviati. Virgin and Child, by Raphael. The Assumption of the Virgin, by Bartol. di San Marco. Two Lovers and an Old Woman, by Giulio Romano.

The *Italian School* of 1540-1590. By Tintoretto: St. Mark worshipped by five Venetians. By Lor. da Bologna: Virgin and Child, with four Saints.

From 1590 to 1770. By M. da Caravaggio: The Entombment; St. Matthew the Evangelist. By

Domenichino: St. Jerome. By Guido: The Sorrowful Mother; St. Paul and St. Antony; Venus and Cupid.

Spanish School. By Murillo: Portrait of a Lady; Repentant Magdalen; Portrait of Cardinal Dezio Azzolini; St. Antony of Padua, and the Infant Jesus. By Juan Carreno de Miranda: Portrait of Charles II., King of Spain.

Others worth notice are—By Salvator Rosa: A Storm at Sea. By Carlo Dolce: John the Evangelist. By N. Poussin: Landscape, with figures of Juno, Io, and Mercury; Armida and Rinaldo. By Mignard: Portrait of Mary Mancini. By C. Le Brun: Portrait of Everard Fabach, banker of Cologne, with his Family. By Raphael Mengs: The Holy Family; Portrait of his father, Ismael Mengs. By Canaletto: Palace of the Doge of Venice; The Dogana of Venice. By Antoine Pesne: Portrait of Frederick the Great, as Crown Prince, in 1739. By A. Von der Werff: Mary Magdalen. A portrait of Angelica Kaufmann, by herself.

The *Flemish and German Schools*. Specially noteworthy. The side wings or screens from the altarpiece of St. Bavon at Ghent, where the centre-piece still remains. These beautiful paintings are the work of Hubert and John *Van Eyck*, and are executed on reversible screens. They were bought (1815) of a French dealer by Mr. Solly, an Englishman, for 100,000 francs, and sold by him to the museum for 100,000 thalers. On one side are the Just Judges, the Soldiers of Christ, Holy Pilgrims, Holy Hermits, Angels Singing. On the reverse side are John the Baptist; portrait of the Burgomaster of Ghent, Jodocus Vyts; the Annunciation, the Angel Gabriel, and The Virgin; the Wife of Jodocus Vyts; and St. John the Evangelist.

Other works are: Portrait of the Emperor Charles V., by Cr. Amberger. Portrait of Jacob Fugger, by Hans Culmbach. Portrait of George Frundsberg, by Holbein. The following by L. Cranach—John Frederick, Elector of Saxony; the Fountain of Youth; Portrait of Luther as Gentleman George, when disguised in the Wartburg; Melanchthon; Catherine von Bora, Luther's wife. By Peter Isaac—Portrait of Christian IV., King of Denmark. By Paul Bril—Building of the tower of Babel. By Cuyp—Portrait of a Lady. By Rubens—the

Coronation of Mary. By A. Vandyck—Portrait of Prince Thomas of Carignan; the Betrayal of Christ; Clare Eugenia Isabella, the daughter of Phillip II.; the Children of Charles I. of England, with a Dog; St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. By Gerard Terburg—The Father's Admonition. By Rembrandt—Duke Adolph of Gueldres Threatening his Captive Father; Portrait of himself. By John Lierensz—Isaac blessing Jacob. By G. Flinck—The Expulsion of Agar. By Van de Helst—Portrait of a little Princess and her Foster Sister. By F. Mieris—a Young Woman before a Looking-glass. By Casper Netscher—a Lute Player; Pomona and Vertumna. By J. Hackaert—an Evening Landscape. By Wouvermans—Haymaking. By J. Van de Heem—Flowers and Fruit. By Teniers—Peasants in an Alehouse; Temptation of St. Anthony. By R. Ruysch—Flower Piece. Portrait of the Margrave Ludwig von Brandenburg, by Const. Netscher. A Lady feeding her Parrot, by W. von Mieris.

Further may be mentioned, collections of curiosities of ancient and historical works of art from the earliest times; paintings of the Byzantine, old Italian, and old Flemish schools, illustrating the progress of art.

The *New Museum*, erected 1843, by Von Olfers and Stüler, is connected by an arcade with the Old Museum. The interior is beautifully decorated in fresco. The principal front lies to the east, and is 344 feet long; in the middle is a *Staircase*, 65 feet high, and 50 feet wide. The inscriptions signify that the "Museum founded by the father of blessed memory was enlarged by the son, 1855," and that "No one but an ignorant man hates Art."

The *Antiquarium*.—In the lower rooms of the Museum are various collections, including jewels in gold and silver, gems, cameos, bronzes, and ancient and modern coins.

The attendants at the museum are not allowed to take fees. Copies in plaster and glass of some of the best things may be bought at a moderate price.

On the ground floor are collections of Egyptian Antiquities, Assyrian Sculptures, and Early Christian remains. The Egyptian is exceedingly rich and interesting. The first floor con-

fine collection of Casts of the most celebrated Sculptures, in 12 rooms; Assyrian, Greek, Roman, and Italian, down to Michael Angelo. Catalogue, 50pf. The fine hall (Treppenhaus), in the centre of the building, is decorated with wall pictures in stereo-chrome, by Echler and Muhr, after designs by *Kaulbach*, illustrative of great epochs of history—as the Tower of Babel, the Golden Age of Greece, Destruction of Jerusalem, Defeat of the Huns at Chalons, the First Crusade, the Reformation, &c. The *Engravings* are on the second floor, and are open to the public only on Sundays. This is one of the finest collections in Europe, ranging from the 15th to the 19th centuries. The examples of the early German and Dutch artists are numerous and valuable, Albert Durer being especially well represented. There is a remarkable copy of Dante, with illustrations by A. Botticelli.

The *Antiquarium* contains bronzes and various objects in metal, terra-cottas, vases (over 2,000), and finally, in the *Sternsaal*, a collection of gems and valuable objects, including Sabine gold ornaments (cost £3,000), and the celebrated Roman silver treasure found in 1868 near Hildesheim.

The *National Gallery*, opened 1876, which forms a part of the Museum, is a Grecian building by Stüler, richly decorated; containing the Wagner collection and works, chiefly modern (some English), bought by the Government. The *Suermondt Collection*, acquired 1874, is mostly Dutch. Catalogue, 1 mark. It is the only portion of the Royal Museums which is open on Mondays. *Ethnographical Museum*, a new and handsome structure, contains, on the ground floor, the *Schliemann Collection* and prehistoric objects, and in the upper rooms, the ethnographic curiosities collected by the travellers, Schweinfurth, Nachtigall, and others, also the *Northern Antiquities*, formerly in the New Museum, ranging from the stone age to the Roman period.

Churches.—

The *Cathedral*, or *Dom*, in the Lustgarten, was built in 1748, by Friedrich William III., and is 337 feet long, by 136 feet broad. The altar-piece, "the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost," is by Begas. Near it is the half-length picture in mosaic of the Apostle Peter, a present of Pope Pius II. to Fried-

rich William III., on his visit to Rome. The white marble font is by Rauch. At the north end of the church is the sarcophagus of Kurfürst (Elector) John Cicero, by Vischer of Nuremburg. On the west side the coffins containing the remains of the Great Kurfürst and King Fred. I., father and son; and on the east side those of their wives, Charlotte and Dorothea. The singing of the choir of this church is justly celebrated. Near it is a royal burying place, or Campo Santo, with frescoes by Cornelius, and casts of Greek antiquities found at Olympia.

The *Marien Church* (St. Mary's), near the Neue Markt, surrounded with buildings, is of the fourteenth century, 211 feet by 99 feet. Its tower and steeple 292 feet high, one of the highest in Berlin, was added in 1790. It has paintings by Rhode, a marble pulpit, the tomb of Kanitz, the poet, and a brass font dated 1437.

The *Nikolai Church* (restored), or Church of St. Nicholas, of the thirteenth century, in the Gothic style, is the oldest in Berlin (1223), situated between Spandau and Post strassen; it is 174 feet long, 74 feet wide, and has a steeple, and a nave on sixteen pillars. The altar-piece, the Transfiguration, is by Rhode. The font, made in 1563, is of light wood. Here are the tombs of Puffendorf and others.

The *Jerusalem Church*, near the Prince Albert Palace, was built by pilgrims, 1484, with a spire, and has been restored.

The *Parochial Church*, built in 1703, has a tower 94 feet high; with frescoes by Hermann. In the same street, the Klosterstrasse, is the old 13th century church of the Grey Friars or Franciscan Monastery, lately restored.

The *Garrison Church*, in New Friedrich-strasse, was built 1722. It contains an altar-piece (Christ on the Mount of Olives), by Begas; paintings by Rhode, of the death of Generals in the Seven Years' War, and a list of those who fell in battle against the French, 1813. The old font is from a church previously built on this spot. Oratorios are frequently performed here.

The Neustädt, or *Dorotheen Church* (restored), erected by the Kurfürstin Dorothea, in 1678, contains Schadow's marble monument to the Count von der Mark, natural son of Frederick William II.,

The *Werder Church*, in the Werderschen Markt, rebuilt 1830, after the designs of Schinkel, in the Gothic style, is a handsome pile, with two steeples 137 feet high, on the south side. The altar-piece is by Begas; the Four Evangelists are by Schadow; and the font is by Rauch.

The *New Church* and *French Church* (Französische), were built by Frederick William II., exactly alike, in the Gens d'armen Markt, near the Theatre. They have handsome towers and steeples.

The Catholic Church of *St. Hedwig*, behind the Opera House; a round church, built after the model of the Pantheon, at Rome, 1747-75. Between the windows of the steeple are the Twelve Apostles, carved in stone, by Ebenhecht. On the sides of the altar are the Birth of Christ, by Pesne, and St. Hedwig, by Cagliari. Another noticeable church is *St. Michael's*; *St. Sophia* has a spire 230 feet high.

Amongst the new churches are St. Jacob, in Oranien-strasse; St. Matthew, in Thiergarten; St. Peter's, in Petri-platz, with a tower of 315 feet; and St. George's handsome little English church, in the Monbijou Park.

A *Synagogue*, one of the finest in Germany, stands in Oranien-strasse, and was opened 1866.

University, Academies, &c.—The University numbers about 5,000 students. Behind it is the Chestnut Grove, with a little Botanical Garden.

The *University*, in the Unter den Linden, is a building three storeys high, with two side wings joined by a court, built 1754-64. It was once the Palace of Prince Henry of Prussia, was converted into a university in 1810 by Frederick William III., and is considered one of the best universities of Germany. In the Audience Room are busts of Friedrich II., Frederick William III., Schleiermacher, Fichte, Hegel, Hufeland, &c.

The *Museum für Naturkunde*, Invalidenstrasse, is rich in insects and fishes. Open on Mondays and Saturdays, 11 to 3. Here also is the *Cabinet of Minerals*, including A. Von Humboldt's collection, the best in Europe. Open Wednesdays and Saturdays, 11 to 3.

The *Kunst-Gewerbe Museum*, Königgrätzerstrasse; one of the finest Industrial collections in the world. Open daily, except Mondays, 10 to 3. Sundays, 12 to 3.

The *Academy Buildings*, on Unter den Linden.—

In the middle window of the principal front is a public clock, by which all the clocks of the city are regulated. On the ground floor of the front part of the building are the public room and library of the Academy of Science.

The *Academy of Science* was founded in 1700, by Frederick William III.; it is divided into four classes—Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, and Historical Philology; public sittings are held three times a year. In the great hall of the Academy are busts of Frederick William II., by Werder; Count Herzberg, by Schadow; Voltaire, by Houdon; Humboldt; model of the statue of Frederick the Great, at Stettin, by Schadow; and portraits of Maupertuis and Leibnitz.

The *Academy of Arts*, founded 1699, and under the direction of Schadow till 1849. Here is a public exhibition of paintings and works of art every two years. In the left wing is the Barrack of the body guard; at the back are the king's stables, now partly used as a telegraph station.

Hohenzollern Museum of Prussian antiquities is at the Monbijou Château. Daily, 10 to 3.

Royal Library, in Opern-platz, looking like a "chest of drawers," was founded by Frederic the Great; it contains 1,000,000 volumes, and 15,000 MSS., increased by the famous Meusebach collection of German literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Among the most interesting objects are Luther's Hebrew Bible, with notes in his own handwriting, and his translation of the Psalms. The Bible and Prayer Book used by Charles I. on the scaffold. Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed with movable type. The Wittekind Codex, 8th century, a MS. of the Gospels, with ivory carvings, said to have belonged to Charlemagne. Miniatures of Luther, Melancthon, &c., by L. Cranach, and a number of autographs and engraved portraits.

The Library and Reading Rooms are open daily from nine to three. Books may be taken out under certain restrictions. Strangers are shown round from 1 to 2 p.m.

The *Zeughaus*, or *Arsenal*, considered the finest building of its kind, was built after Nehring's plan, and forms a quadrangle, each side being 290 feet long. At the principal entrance is the half-length bronze figure of Frederick I., who is

foundation stone of this magnificent building in 1695. In the inner court, over twenty-two of the windows, are the celebrated masks, or stone heads of warriors in the death agony, by Schlüter. On the ground floor, to the right, is the heavy artillery, among which are some *Leather Guns*, used in the Thirty Years' War; Turkish guns, &c. To the left are rooms containing engineering appliances, models, and plans of fortresses, &c. French and other colours, taken 1815, very tastefully arranged; keys of captured fortresses; and some pictures. A part of the upper storey is occupied by the *Hall of Fame*, with illustrations, in painting and sculpture, of warlike episodes. The rest contains a collection of weapons, including fire-arms from their first invention to the present time, and the arms and accoutrements used by every nation in Europe. It is open every day, except Saturday, free, from 10 to 5; winter, 10 to 2.

The *Royal Foundry* is behind the Arsenal. From here, during the War of Deliverance, were issued iron ornaments to the Prussian women in exchange for the jewellery sent by them to the treasury, to pay the expenses of the war. These patriotic memorials are still much prized by their owners. Part of the foundry is now removed to 10, Munz-strasse.

The *King's Guard Room* (Königswache) between the Arsenal and University was built (1818) in the shape of a Roman Camp Gate, after designs by Schinkel. Near it are three large cannon.

The *Singing Academy*, built by Ottmar, in 1825, in the Grecian style, is behind the king's guard-house.

The *Gymnasia* or *Colleges* for superior instruction are—the Gymnasium of the Grey Friars; the Joachimsthal Gymnasium; the Gymnasium of King William; and the Friedrich-Werdersche Gymnasium. The Military Swimming School, the General and University Fencing School, the Royal, and other riding schools.

The Architectural or *Bau-Academie*, built 1835, from designs by Schinkel, near the Schloss-brücke, is a quadrangle of four storeys, every side being 180 feet long. It is entirely of red brick, and all the ornaments, sculptures, &c., are of terra-cotta. It is now occupied by a collection of Musical Instruments.

Theatres.—The *Royal Opera House*, at the end of the Unter den Linden, opposite the University, was rebuilt (after a large fire) in 1843, on an enlarged scale. Tragedies and comedies, besides operas, are performed. It holds 2,000 persons.

The *King's Theatre*, or Königl. Schauspiel-haus, in the Schiller-platz, was built by Schinkel, in the place of one burnt in 1819. It is 245 feet long, and, including the group of Apollo, which crowns the building, 120 feet high. The carvings, in relief, on the front are by Rauch and Tieck. The theatre holds 1,500 persons. French and German plays are performed here. The concert room adjoining holds 1,200 persons, and is well decorated with busts of celebrated musicians. Balls are also held here, at which the Royal Family are sometimes present. Schiller's statue is here.

The *Deutsches Theater*, Schumann-strasse.

The *Friedrich Wilhelmstadt Theatre*, 25, Chaussee-strasse, is both elegant and convenient, and will contain 1,600 persons. Other theatres (nearly 30 in all) are the *Victoria*, in Münz-strasse; *Wallner*, Wallner-strasse; *Residenz*, Blumen-strasse; *National*, Weinbergsweg; *Kroll's*, in Kroll's Gardens.

Other buildings deserving notice are the *Rathhaus*, or Town Hall, in König-strasse, a square solid brick pile, 310 feet by 295 feet, and 80 feet high, with an ornamented Tower of 274 feet (good view of the city). It has terra-cotta ornaments and a machicolated parapet, by Wüsemann. Below it is the Rathskeller for refreshments. The old Kölnische Rathhaus contains the Brandenburg (Märkische) Museum. *Börse*, or Exchange, opposite the Museum, on the Spree, was built, 1863, of stone, by Hitzig, and has a great Hall, 225 feet by 90 feet. *Royal Mint* (Münze), 2, Unterwasser-strasse, with a frieze from the Old Mint in Werderschen Markt.

The *Barracks*—among which those of the Fusilier Battalion of the two regiments of guards, in Karl-strasse, and the Uhlener barrack, at Moabit, are the finest; also the Exercising House, opposite the first, and the Veterinary College, 41, Louisen-strasse.

The *War Office* (Kriegsministerium), 5-7, Leipziger-strasse, rebuilt in 1847, and enlarged.

The *Cadettenhaus*, or Cadet School, at Lichterfelde, near the Racecourse and Spandau Forest, has a dome 200 feet high, and a Field Marshals' Hall,

containing portraits of all the reigning princes since the Great Elector, and all the Prussian Field Marshals; also Napoleon's sword, taken at Jemappes, 1815, and presented by Blücher to his institution. Siemens's Electric Railway from the Anhalt Station terminates here.

Invalidenhaus or Prussian "Chelsea Hospital," opposite the New Gate, in Invaliden-strasse, or Park, was built in 1748, by Friedrich II.; and has quarters for a commander, 12 officers, and 600 men. In the right wing is the Evangelical church; and in the left the Roman Catholic. A national Memorial to the soldiers who fell in 1848 stands in the grounds.

The *Cellular Prison* (Zellengefängniss), at Moabit, has a church, a centre hall, 15 sick and 560 solitary cells.

The *Charité*, 17, Unterbaum-strasse, is the most important hospital in Berlin. It has accommodation for 1,600 patients, and may be viewed from 9 till 1, by application. Statue of Gräfe here.

The *Bethanien* is a model hospital, attended by young women, called deaconesses. It resembles on the outside a castle with two towers, and provides every comfort and convenience for the sick. Open daily, to strangers, from 1 till 4.

Royal Observatory (Sternwarte), 103, Linden-strasse, was built 1835, by Schinkel. Open on Wednesday and Saturday, 9 to 11 Free.

The Public Sessions of the Courts (gerichtsverhandlungen) are held almost daily in the Gerichtsgebäude, Alt-Moabit. Entrance by visiting-card, free.

The *Blind Asylum*, 139, Wilhelm-strasse, is only open to strangers on Wednesday, from 10 to 12.

The *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, 84, Linden-strasse, open on Tuesdays, from 10 to 12.

Collection of Works of Art.—*Wagner's Collection of Paintings*, bequeathed to the nation, is placed in the National Gallery, and consists principally of works of living artists.

Raven's Collection, 92, Wall-strasse, has excellent works of the modern German-Belgian and French schools. Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 2; fee.

The *Gallery of Count Raczynski* has been transferred to the National Gallery.

Rauch Museum, in the Kloster-strasse, contains a collection of casts and models of the works of this

artist. Open daily, 10 to 3, free, except Sundays and the last Saturday of every month.

Count Redern's, at the Palace, No. 1, Unter den Linden. Open daily, 11 to 12. Previous application required.

Royal Porcelain Factory, at Charlottenburg, was founded 1763, by a private individual, and bought by Frederick II. It may be viewed daily, 10 to 12, except Monday and Saturday.

Royal Foundry (Eisengiesserei), in Invaliden-strasse, supplies 12,000 cwt. of cast goods yearly from the smallest to the largest objects. The statues and monuments it has sent forth have an European fame. Casting takes place in the afternoon, from 4 to 7. Admission every Wednesday.

The *Architektenhaus*, 92 and 93, Wilhelm-strasse, contains the gallery of the Berlin Artists' Association.

Märkisches Museum of Provincial Antiquities, in Breite-strasse. Mondays and Thursdays, 11 to 2½.

Borsig's Foundry, in Alt-Moabit, for locomotives, near Borsig's Gardens, and the Cemeteries.

Places of Amusement, &c.—In the town, besides the four large theatres mentioned on page 10, there are about 15 smaller ones. The *Circus*, Karl-strasse; *Flora Garden*, at Charlottenburg. There is an *Aquarium* in Unter den Linden. Near the Brandenburg Gate is the *Thiergarten*, a charming and extensive park. It is about a German mile (5 English miles) in circumference. Here are the *Zoological Gardens*, which contain the royal Menagerie. Admission, 1 mark, open daily. Good monuments of Frederick III. and Queen Louisa; with one of Goethe, by Schäfer.

Concerts.—In summer these are held frequently, in the Zoological Gardens, at the Flora-Etablissement, Charlottenburg, in the Gardens of the Belle-Alliance Theatre (Belle-Alliance-strasse), and the Kroll Theatre (on the Königs-platz), and the Schultheiss, 75, Chaussee-strasse. The *Symphony-Soirées* of the Royal Band are held in winter in the Concert Hall of the Opera House. *Mansfeldt's Orchestra* plays at the Concerthaus, Leipziger-strasse, daily, in winter. The Rehearsals at the *Sing-Academie*, on Tuesdays, 5 to 7 p.m. Application must be made to the director, at the building on the Opera Place. The concerts at the *Royal Conservatorium* are also held at the

Academie, where also the String Quartette Concerts are given. Enquiry respecting them must be made at the hotels, or the daily papers must be consulted. *Philharmonic Orchestra* in winter at the Philharmonie, No. 22a, Bernburger-strasse, in summer at the Flora, Charlottenburg, thrice a week; apply for tickets at the tobacconists' shops. *Stern's Gesangverein*, at the Philharmonie, or the Garrison Church, Neue Friedrichs-strasse.

The large *Botanical Garden* with its palm-house, conservatory, &c., is at Schöneberg, in Potsdamer-strasse, near St. Matthew's Cemetery.

Cemeteries (Kirchhöfe).—The cemeteries are all outside of the town; they are 29 in number. The chief are the Hallesche cemetery, with the graves of Fleck and Hoffman; Trinity cemetery containing the remains of Schleiermacher, Neander, Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Von Altenstein, Tieck, the poet, &c. In the French cemetery is the monument of Ludwig Devrient. In the Roman Catholic cemetery, the graves of Fra von Holtei and Seydelman. In the Dorotheenstädtische cemetery are the remains of Fichte, Hegel, Hufeland, Langbein, Schinkel, Rauch, and Schadow. In St. Matthew's Cemetery the brothers Grimm are buried.

The Invaliden Cemetery, near the Hamburg terminus, has the monuments of Scharnhorst, Witzleben, Tauenzien, &c.

In the Garrison cemeteries are the graves of Field Marshal von Kleist, Generals Brauchitsch, Lützow, Borstel, &c.

ENVIRONS OF BERLIN.

The *Berlin Circle Line* (Ringbahn), about 23 miles long, connects the principal places in the neighbourhood of the capital. Beginning at Charlottenburg, it passes (among other places) Moabit, Weissensee, Friedrichsberg, Stralau, Rixdorf, Tempelhof, Schöneberg, Wilmersdorf, Grönewald, to Charlottenburg again.

Charlottenburg (Stat.), a separate municipality, now united to Berlin. A fine tramway road leads thither, by the Thiergarten. Population, 76,873. At the end of the town is the *King's Castle*, built 1696, by Schlüter, for George the First's daughter, Sophia Charlotte of Hanover, wife of Frederick I., by whom the town was founded, and who gave his wife's name to it. It contains

pictures and antiques, with a statue of the Dowager Empress of Russia, by Wichmann.

Behind the Castle is a large park, in which is Schinkel's *Mausoleum of Queen Louisa*, and King Frederick William III. In the hall, over the vault, stand the sarcophagi. The statue of the Queen, by Rauch, is one of his master-pieces; the statue of the King is also by the same sculptor. On the sides are marble candelabra, the Fates and the Muses, by Rauch and Tieck. At the upper end of the town is the park of the *Flora Society*, with a large concert room. There is also a winter garden and a fine Palm house. Open daily; Tickets of admission, 1 mark, may be obtained from the tram conductor. The Popular Concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra are given here thrice weekly in summer, and are one of the special features of Berlin amusements. Tickets for concerts, 75 pf. or 80 pf., at the tobacco shops, &c.

The river Spree here abounds with carp, which come to be fed when the bell rings.

The town is celebrated for its coffee houses and places of entertainment, the place being a great resort of the people of Berlin.

The Pichelsberg, a hill between Charlottenburg and Spandau, 6 miles from Berlin, is much admired for its fine prospect. Not far from here is

Spandau (Stat.) A fortress eight miles from Berlin, on the Hamburg railway, at the junction of the Spree and the Havel. Population, including the garrison, about 45,364. Of the four churches, St. Nicholas, built in the 16th century, is the most remarkable. It has some monuments and an old font. The Prison will contain 500 prisoners. Here Baron Trenck was confined. A horse fair is held here. Steamers to Berlin.

Moabit (Stat.) lies on the right bank of the Spree, opposite the Thiergarten, and derives its name from the Huguenot refugees who settled here in the time of Frederick I., and called the place "la terre Moab," and "la terre Maudite;" which in course of time became Moabit. Latterly it has received the title of "Köchinen Vergnügen" (the cook's place of amusement). Here is a large Porcelain Manufactory, with Borsig's Machine Factory and Foundry, and extensive schools. Borsig's Palm-houses and Hot-houses are well worth a visit.

Tempelhof (Stat.), or Templow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Berlin, was once the property of the Knights Templars.

The *Botanical Garden*, near the village of **Schöneberg (Stat.)**, contains 12,000 different kinds of plants. Open daily, except holidays.

Grunewald (Stat.), with its *Lustschloss* (Pleasure Castle), stands in a pleasant spot, in a wood, between Charlottenburg and Potsdam. It was built by Joachim II., in 1548. Good accommodation can be had at the keeper's house.

Near the Hallesche Gate, at the distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, is the

National Monument on the *Kreuzberg*, the highest point in the country round Berlin, from whence an extensive view of the entire capital is obtained. This monument is an Obelisk, 161 feet high, the top of which is an iron cross, designed by Schinkel. On it are the names of the most important battles of the War of Deliverance, with a dedication by the king "to the people who at his call proudly offered property and blood to their fatherland. A remembrance of the dead; a tribute to the living; an example to the future."

Close by is Tivoli, where good concerts are given in summer; and opposite this a celebrated Bavarian beer brewery. Tramways run to this place from the Dönhoffplatz, every 6 minutes.

The *Hasenhaide* is a little wood of pines and oaks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, with refreshment rooms and various amusements. In the churchyard adjoining rest the remains of those soldiers wounded at the battles of *Grossbeeren* and *Dennewitz*, in 1813, who died of their wounds in the hospital here. The gate of the churchyard has an inscription to their memory.

At **Grossbeeren**, twelve miles from Berlin, an obelisk has been erected in memory of the battle of 1813 (near Dresden), and a religious festival, which is very fully attended by the Berliners, takes place annually on the field.

A pleasant run can be taken by the steamers on the Spree from the Jannowitz Bridge to Treptow, Stralau, and Köpenick.

Near the Schlesische Gate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city, on the left bank of the Spree, is **Treptow**, opposite the village of Stralau, from which is a fine view of the town and surrounding country.

Stralau (Stat.), a fishing village on the Spree, much resorted to in summer by small steamboats and gondolas, especially on the 24th of August, which is a public festival here, called "Der Stralauer Fischzug."

Köpenick, on an island on the Spree, see page 57, has a royal hunting box, in which Joachim II. died, 1571. It is now an army depôt. About here are many beautiful spots, with fine views.

Near the Frankfurter Gate are Lichtenberg, much frequented, especially on the festival called "Das Mottenfest;" and, further on, on the Dantsie rail, Friedrichsfelde, once a royal pleasure castle. Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, was imprisoned here, in 1813. Rüdersdorf, with its chalk hills, and pits, a good point of view, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Berlin by rail.

Outside the Prenzlauer gate are some coffee houses and a park.

By the Schönhauser Gate, after passing several Bavarian beer breweries, we arrive at Pankow, with its Pestalozzian Institution, for the poor. It is easily reached by omnibuses. Close to it is Schönshausen, with elegant country seats a royal chateau; and a large public park, the property of Prince von Leignitz.

Outside the Rosenthaler Gate is the Gesundbrunnen or Luisenbad, a weak mineral spring. There is a park and restaurant here.

About five miles from the Oranienburg Gate, is Tegel, a romantically situated village, with a house which belonged to Alexander Von Humboldt, the traveller, who died here, 1859. The large lake is much frequented by water parties. Tramway.

Although a great many of the places just enumerated afford good opportunities of seeing the life of the Berliners, yet no stranger should visit these in preference to Potsdam, with which Berlin is now connected by rail (see next page).

At **Zehlendorf**, about half-way to Potsdam, on the right of the rail, is the new castle of the Prince of Prussia, built, 1815, by Schinkel.

The new direct rail to Dresden passes Zossen. Elsterwerda, &c. At **Zossen**, 20 English miles from Berlin, is a camp, to which a **Military Railway** was opened 1874, to Sperenberg and Schliessplatz. It was made by the railway corps of the army, and is designed for drill and experiments in the management of railways in war.

ROUTE 1.

Berlin to Potsdam and Magdeburg.

By rail in 2½ to 4 hours.

Berlin to	English miles.		English miles.
Potsdam	16	Genthin	56½
Gross Kreutz	28½	Güsen	66
Brandenburg	38	Burg	72½
Wusterwitz	47	Magdeburg	89½

POTSDAM (Stat.)

POPULATION, 54,161, including 7,000 soldiers.

HOTELS.—Einsiedler (Hermit); Deutsches Haus (German House), both in Schloss-strasse. An excellent Buffet at the Station.

CONVEYANCES.—A carriage and pair, for the usual round to the royal demesne, &c., occupying four hours; 6 marks.

Droschkies at fixed tariff for Babelsberg, the Neues Pallast, &c., but it is best to arrange beforehand about the fare.

RAILWAY to Berlin, Magdeburg, Hanover, &c.

This Versailles of Prussia, in Brandenburg, is the second residence of the king, and stands on the Potsdamer Werder, an island in the Havel, over which are two handsome bridges. It is surrounded here and there with vine-clad hills.

The Glienicke bridge is of brick, 500 feet long; and the Lange or Teltower bridge rests upon nine massive pillars and eight iron arches.

The town is situated on an island in the Havel, which here expands into a series of marshy lakes, and abounds with handsome buildings, fine squares, and broad streets, some of which are almost deserted. In Wilhelm-platz is Kiss's statue of Frederick William III., a native of Potsdam, with the inscription signifying that it is dedicated to the Father of the Fatherland, by his grateful town.

It was founded by the Great Elector of Brandenburg, but owes its splendour chiefly to Frederick the Great, by whom most of the fine buildings, squares, and streets were built. In the Dutch quarter the houses are in regular streets, in the Dutch style.

The town Church (Nicolaikirche), in the old square, opposite the castle, is built in the Grecian style, with a dome, after a design by Schinkel. It has reliefs of the Resurrection and Sermon on the

Mount. The interior is beautiful, and well worth seeing. On the high altar are fresco paintings on a gold ground. The pulpit, the capitals of columns, &c., are of zinc.

This church was restored (on a scale of great splendour), and a dome added, in 1850, and resembles in its exterior St. Geneviève's at Paris. Near it in the square is an obelisk 74 feet high, with bas-reliefs by Giese, half-length portraits of the first Elector, and of the three first kings of Prussia.

The *Garrison and Court Church* (Garnison-kirche) has a handsome tower in the Dutch style, with chimes and a musical clock. In the marble chancel lie the remains of Frederick William I. in a black marble vault, and also those of Frederick the Great in a metal sarcophagus. His sword, which was laid on the tomb, was carried off by the French, and is now lost. Near the pulpit are colours and trophies taken from the French. There are also some good paintings. From the gallery of the tower a good view is obtained.

The *Peace Church* (Friedenskirche), near Sans Souci, was built in 1850, in the form of a Byzantine basilica, with a detached tower, in the midst of a beautiful garden. It contains the grave of Frederick William IV., who died 1861; with a Pietà, Rauch's Moses, some old pictures in mosaic, from Murano, and other objects of notice.

The *Catholic Church*, a large building, contains three beautiful pictures, by Pesne.

The *French Church*, built 1752-4, by Boumann, on the plan of the Pantheon at Rome. In the niches over the chief entrance are two figures of Love and Hope. Two bas-reliefs stand over the door, viz., the Parable of the Tribute Money, and the Expulsion of the Money Lenders.

The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus) was built by Boumann, 1754, on the model of the town hall at Amsterdam. On the steeple of the round tower is a colossal metal statue of Atlas supporting the four parts of the world.

The *Royal Castle* (Residenz-Schloss), or Palace, built 1650-1700, is a fine old building, near the Teltower gate, begun by Chiese, and finished by Fried. von Knobelsdorf for Frederick the Great. The third storey, the side wings, the marble stair-

case, and other important embellishments, are by this last architect. The façade towards the Lustgarten (Pleasure Grounds) consists of three storeys, the projections of which are adorned with statues and vases. The chief gateway in the court of the castle was built 1700-1, by De Bodt, and decorated by Charpentier. On both sides of this porch, in the wing of the building, is the Main Guard house. The interior of the Palace is adorned with great splendour, and amongst the apartments shown to strangers are those once occupied by Queen Louisa, and Frederick William III., but particularly those of *Frederick the Great*. Here are still to be seen his piano, writing table, books, &c., and a room in which he dined without the attendance of servants, by means of a trap door, which lets down a table, &c. To see the interior, application must be made to the castellan, on the ground floor of the palace, on the bridge side.

The *Commandantur Gebäude*, or Commandant's House, near the Palace, is from a design by Palladio, with fourteen Roman pilasters. It is two storeys high, and surmounted by a figure of Attica.

The *Lustgarten*, or Pleasure Garden, laid out at the same time as the Palace, has beautiful shady walks and beds of flowers; also a reservoir, in which is a fine group of Neptune and Venus, sitting in a carriage of shells, drawn by sea horses, and surrounded by Tritons. Upon the four square-cornered pillars and pedestals, partly of marble and partly of granite, are placed the busts of eight celebrated Russian generals, and also that of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. In the Park are twelve marble statues, standing in a line from the avenue to the parade ground; six Prussian cannon of different military epochs; and the beautiful promenade on the water side.

Other buildings worth notice are the following:—

The Long Stable, near the Garrison Church; the Manufactory of Arms; the Military Orphan House, for the children of soldiers, four storeys high, with a tower and steeple; the New Casino, by Schinkel, in the Grecian style; the New Barracks of the Hussar Guard and Uhlans; a moderate-sized Theatre; the Cadet's School (*Kadettenhaus*).

Half a Day's Sight-seeing.—Take the rail from Potsdamer Thor, 2nd class return, 2 m. 40 pf.,

get out at Wildpark Station (only certain trains stop here); then on foot to the New Palace at Sans Souci; see the interior; then to the right by the Freundschaftstempel to Charlottenhof (see the interior), Gardener's House and the Roman Baths; then to the Japanese House, and the Schloss Sans Souci (see the interior); and next through the Sicilian Garden, past the Windmühle to the North Garden and the Orangery (see the Raphael Hall and the Tower); back to the obelisk at Sans Souci and to the Friedenskirche. From here a carriage up the Pfingstberg and through the town to the Brauhausberg, close to which is the station.

Places of Interest.—In the environs are many pleasant walks, much frequented by the inhabitants of Potsdam and Berlin. The *Brauhausberg* (Brewhouse Hill), near the Observatory, has a beautiful view from its Belvedere and Gymnasium, over the whole of the town and neighbourhood. *Little Glienicke*, a charmingly situated village, with a castle and park belonging to Prince Charles, is one of the many near Sans Souci. *Alexandroicka*, a Russian colony brought here by Frederick William III., having a Greek Church with three domes, on Chapel Hill. The *Babelsberg* with the park and castle of the Emperor William I. It was laid out by Prince Puckler Muskau. Good view from the Gothic colonnade. In the castle is Humboldt's study; the great traveller was born at Potsdam. *Nikolskoe*, a Russian colony opposite Pfaueninsel, upon a steep, wooded hill, with a fine view.

Paretz, a village with pleasure castle and park, which was the favourite residence of Frederick William III. *Stern* was Frederick William I.'s hunting seat. The *Ratiberschanze* (Robber's fort), or *Römerschanze*, a beautiful wooded hill, to which many water parties are made. *Werder*, a pleasant little place on the island of Werder, which supplies fish and fruit, and is much frequented. *Pfaueninsel* (Peacock Island), agreeably situated on the Havel, 2,600 feet long, and 500 broad, with fine rows of trees, and above 300 large old oaks. Frederick William II. first began to lay out the island, which at first was only a rabbit warren; but it owes its present improvements to Frederick William III., who built a country-seat here after the model of a decayed Roman villa; it has a bridge and two towers, from which there is

a fine view. The Dairy represents a Gothic ruin, and has a fine view over the Havel. The *Cavalier* or *Danziger-Haus* is after a design of Schinkel. The *Palmenhaus*, a green-house for tropical plants, including many kinds of palms. Permission to visit it must be obtained from the Court gardener. The *Rosengarten*, containing a great variety of roses, is open to the public on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Sans Souci.—This beautiful retreat was built by Frederick the Great in 1745–7, after the first Silesian war. Here Voltaire resided for a time. It was latterly the residence of Frederick William IV. and his widow, and was occupied by the Prince and Princess Frederick William. The gardens commence at the Brandenburg Gate, near the villa of the Princess de Leignitz, charmingly situated on the left. They are entered by a broad avenue, between two colossal sphinxes playing with cupids, of Carrara marble.

Upon a pillar stands a fine Bust of Paolo Giordano, Duke of Bracciano, of Egyptian porphyry, a leader of the mercenaries under the Republic of Venice. Frederick II. bought this head for 20,000 thalers. It was carried off by Napoleon to Paris, from whence it was restored with the Victory of the Brandenburg Gate in 1814. This bust stands before the principal Fountain, which sends out a jet of water about 110 feet high. It is surrounded by twelve mythological marble statues and groups, nine being by the brothers Adam. These are as follows:—Air; Water; Venus; Minerva; Mars; Earth; Jupiter, with Io, transformed into a bull; Juno, with the peacock; Fire; Diana coming out of the bath; Apollo and the vanquished Python; Mercury. This last is a copy, by Barges, of that executed at Paris, by Pigalle, 1748. The original stands in the vestibule of the castle of Sans Souci. The Venus is also by Pigalle.

At some distance around this reservoir, are four marble columns, 30ft. high, with gilt Corinthian capitals, upon which are the statuettes of the Venus de' Medici, Apollo, Bacchus, and Hope; the last by Thorwaldsen.

Through the gate we arrive at the principal walk, passing several busts, and statues of the Great Elector and his wife, besides four of the Princesses and Princesses of Orange.

On the right, not far from the picture-gallery, is the *Grotto of Neptune*, covered inside with shells. At the top stands a statue of Neptune, 9ft. high. On both sides of the grotto are little cascades, springing from water jugs, poured out by two nymphs.

On the other side of the great reservoir is another basin, with a fountain in the shape of a glass bell. There are many other groups in marble, statues and vases, all deserving of attention.

Behind the great basin rise six terraces, 60ft. high, above which stands the Palace. On all of them are large handsome hot-houses, containing many orange and laurel trees. From the top, as well as from the windows of the palace, is an extensive view.

The *Palace of Sans Souci* is a long one-storeyed building, consisting of three parts, viz.: the Castle itself; the Picture Gallery on the right, situated somewhat lower; and the new Chambers, or Cavalier Haus, on the left.

The principal front is turned towards the garden. Behind are three ascents, of which the middle one leads to a colonnade, in the form of a crescent, with 88 Corinthian pillars. Near this are the graves of Frederick's battle horse, and his favourite dogs.

Behind the New Room is the *Windmill*, celebrated in Prussian history; the owner of which gained a law-suit against Frederick the Great, who wished to pull it down. It was originally very small, but having been burnt, was rebuilt by Frederick William III.

Sans Souci was built from the design of Frederick the Great and Frederick von Knobelsdorf, by the architects Hildebrandt and Böhling. The interior is still fitted up as it was designed by Frederick.

Among the rooms, the most remarkable is the *Gypsum Marble Room*, with Corinthian pillars, and marble statues of the Emperors Trajan and Marcus Aurelius.

The *Marble Room* is an oval, supported by sixteen Corinthian marble pillars, with groups in marble by Heymüller and Benkert. In the two niches are two very beautiful marble statues, by Caspar Adams, of Venus and Apollo; at the foot of Urania is the colossal bust of Charles XII. of Sweden by Bouchardon.

The *Concert Rooms* of Frederick the Great, contain the music-desk inlaid with tortoise-shell at which he used to play the flute, and also five beautiful paintings by Watteau, Pesne, &c.

The *Audience Chamber* has the fine old picture of Hercules strangling the Serpent, and twenty beautiful paintings, by Watteau, Pesne, Caze, and others.

The *Bedroom* of Frederick remains as it was during his life; the *Clock* still pointing to the hour of his death, viz.: 2h. 20m. in the afternoon of 17th August, 1786.

Near is *Voltaire's Room*, in which are his works, and a beautiful clock of Madame de Pompadour. On the walls are some caricatures of Voltaire's.

The *Picture-Gallery* near the castle has before it eighteen statues of Carrara marble. It is 250 feet long, and still contains some fine old paintings, though the greater part of the collection made by Frederick the Great has been removed to the museum at Berlin.

Exactly behind the castle is the *Ruinenburg*, with the immense reservoir for the water-works. Artificial ruins surround the basins. The apparatus for raising the water lies near the Brandenburg Gate, on the Havel. These water-works play on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

A long avenue, about three-quarters of a mile long, leads by the Sans Souci to the New Palace. On the left is the Japanese House, called by Frederick II. his "Monkey House."

On the right of the principal avenue, near the New Palace, is the *Mausoleum*, or *Antique Temple*, formerly an old temple, or rotunda, in a wood. Here is a life-size recumbent marble statue of Queen Louisa, by Rauch, on which he was engaged fifteen years. She lies asleep, and a rosy glow is made to fall on the white marble through a window hung with red.

On the left of this avenue is the *Temple of Friendship*, built entirely of Italian marble, and surrounded by flowering plants. In this is a marble statue of the Margravine of Baireuth, the sister of Frederick II., in a sitting posture.

The *New Palace*, built 1763-69, by Frederick II., at a cost of 2,800,000 thalers, after the design of Brünning, is a splendid pile of red brick, 400 feet long, divided by pilasters; and was reared by Frederick

to prove that the Seven Years' War had still left him money to spend. Here the Crown Prince and the Princess (our Princess Royal) resided. There are four wings in the principal front facing the garden of Sans Souci, altogether 350 feet long, the whole ornamented with several hundred figures and groups on the roof. On the steeple of the front, towards the garden, are the Three Graces bearing the royal crown, and on the capital the Prussian eagle, with the motto, "Nec soli cedit" (He does not give way even to the Sun).

The interior is more highly and splendidly decorated than the rest of the royal palaces, and contains above 200 handsome rooms, of which, however, only a part are open to the visitor, on application to the head castellan. The principal entrance leads to the vestibule, which is wholly ornamented by Silesian marble. In the middle is a handsome porcelain vase on a pedestal of Siberian marble, the gift of the Emperor of Russia.

The *Grotto Saal*, or Grotto Room, has a marble floor; and the walls and massive pillars adorned with shells, corals, and costly minerals in the form of a grotto, have a very effective appearance. Here are two tables of black stone, inlaid with mother-of-pearl; sixteen high reliefs of marble, painted ceiling by Neidlich, and two crystal cups on marble.

The *Visitors' Room* contains fine paintings by Willmann, Paul Veronese, J. Daww, Titian, C. Maratta, &c.

The *Chamber of Red Damask and Gold*. Here are a remarkable beautiful porcelain Cup, and twenty good paintings by Tintoretto, Poussin, Guido, Titian, &c. The *Writing Cabinet* has several fine paintings.

The *Large Marble Room* is 103ft. long, 61ft. broad, 41ft. high; its floor is in mosaic marble; the ceiling painted by Vanloo. A magnificent view from the windows. Here the baptism of the (then) Crown Prince's youngest child was celebrated, 1872, Prince Humbert, now Humbert I. of Italy standing godfather.

In the *Library* is a MS. of Frederick the Great, with remarks and corrections by Voltaire. Notice, also, the Upper Marble Gallery and State Apartments and a flower garden in the English manner.

The *Communs* are two piles opposite the New Palace, in the Renaissance style, formerly used for the reception of strangers, but now turned into barracks. Next to this are the Park and the Castle of *Charlottenhof*, a beautiful villa of the late king's, designed by Schinkel, and adorned by him, when Crown Prince, in imitation of a *Pompeian house*. In the gardens is a Pompeian bath, with a pavilion, and many works of art, brought from Herculaneum, &c.

The *Marble Palace* (Marmor-Palais), near the Nauener Thor, in the new garden, was built for Frederick William II., by Gontard, Langhaus, and Krüger, of native marble. It is a handsome building, at once tasteful and gorgeous, and contains arabesques from the Nibelungen, with modern pictures, busts, and portraits of eminent Germans.

In the middle of the vestibule, supported by four pillars, are two statues of Carrara marble, viz.: Girl playing the Harp, by Broghes, and the Fisher Boy, by Wolf.

The Grotto Room has its walls inlaid with shell and marble. The ceiling represents Neptune and his wife in a shell carriage. There are also two beautiful statues by Wolff and Wichmann.

The *Yellow Room* has a painted ceiling, by Rhode, a valuable astronomical clock, and a plate of yellow and white agate, on which is a statuette of Marie Antoinette.

In the *White Lacked Room* are landscapes by Hackert, beautiful Etruscan vases, and a splendid clock, once belonging to the Marchioness de Pompadour.

The *Blue Lacked Room*—A painted ceiling by Frisch, and a camp stool on which Frederick II. expired.

The *Writing Cabinet*—A very beautiful vase, by Canova, of Carrara marble, and three fine marble statues.

A splendid marble staircase, lighted from above, leads from the vestibule to the second storey. Here is the *Oriental Cabinet*, hung like a Turkish tent, with a table in oriental mosaic which belonged to Frederick II.

The *Landscape Room* contains landscapes by Lütke, and a beautiful alabaster vase.

The *Brown Room* contains a marble chimney-piece, on which are caryatides, by Cavazepi, from Rome; and seven vases by Wedgwood.

The great marble staircase leads to the Belvedere; whence is obtained a splendid view of Potsdam and the country around.

In the new garden is the *Orangerie*, built by Langhaus, with a handsome saloon. The *Kitchen*, built in the form of a half-sunken temple ruin, is joined to the Marble Palace by an underground passage. The *Reed House* is by Brendal. The *Grotto*, built of ironstone and scoria, is inlaid with minerals and glass in the interior. The *Hermitage* has a marble mosaic floor, representing the five parts of the world. The *Greenhouse*, with an excellent view. Other objects are the *Turnbridge*, the *Little Fisherman's House*, and the *Gothic Tower*, with its Library of French books.

From Potsdam the rail passes **Gross-Kreutz**, whence a diligence runs three times a day to **Lehnin**, where is a fine old abbey-church, restored in 1879.

BRANDENBURG (Stat.),

38 miles from Berlin.

POPULATION, 37,823.

HOTELS.—Schwarzer Bär; Schwarzer Adler (Black Eagle); Brandenburg.

Droschkies at the railway station. The drivers have tickets, with the number and the fares.

Diligences to Rathenow and to Belzig.

This is the chief town of the old Electorate; and the Havel divides it into the Old Town, New Town, and the Dom—or Burg—Insel, a low lying district between the Old and New Towns, called Venice, built on wooden piles.

Upon the Dom-Insel stands the Old Cathedral, 1170-1307, restored in 1834 by Schinkel. It has a fine altar-piece by Lucas Cranach; the tomb of a Margrave; and several antique statues and paintings, and some relics. A stone, inscribed "Judith the gem of the Polacks," marks the vault of the wife of Albert the Handsome (sometimes styled the Bear), the first Margrave and the founder of Berlin, who took the town by assault from the Wends, 1153.

A smaller *Cathedral Church* is Catholic, and is one of the oldest buildings, dating from 1400.

The *Katherinen Church* is an interesting Gothic brick building. At the upper end are large screens of rich open tracery, with a fine altar-piece of carved wood, an old bronze font (1440), and a library.

In the Altstadt is the old Romanesque-Gothic church of St. Godehard, a portion of which dates from 1160, and the *Old Rathhaus*, which belongs to the 13th century. Beyond the Altstadt is the *Nikolai-Kirche* of the 12th century, close to the western cemetery.

The *Rolands Säule*, before the Rathhaus, is eighteen feet high, built 1404. The New Rathhaus dates from the 14th century, but has been modernised and spoiled. Some of the town gates are old, and have picturesque brick towers. Both Old and New Towns were once surrounded by walls.

There are pleasant walks to the old Castle and Church of Marienberg. On this hill is a tower, 114 feet high, erected in 1880 as a monument to Brandenburgers who fell in the wars, 1864 to 1871. The *Planen Canal* unites the Havel with the Elbe.

Brandenburg was founded in the third century, and was formerly called *Brennabor* (the Forest Burgh); it was the chief town of the circle or province, from which the Old Mark of Brandenburg derives its name. The province is a sandy plain, including Berlin, Potsdam, Priegnitz, Königsburg, Küstrin, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. The Old Mark having lapsed to the imperial crown in 1820, was pledged by the Emperor Sigismund for 400,000 gulden to Frederick Burgrave of Nuremberg, of the House of Hohenzollern, afterwards created seventh Elector and Arch-Chamberlain of the empire.

This prince, called the Elector Frederick I., was the first independent sovereign in the line of the reigning house. He died 1440, and was succeeded by Frederick II. of the Iron Teeth, who redeemed the New Mark which had been pledged to the Teutonic Knights, and increased his possessions by the acquisition of Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Joachim II., styled Hector, built the new Palace at Berlin. Joachim Frederic founded the Joachims-thal School. His son, John Sigismund, inherited the Duchy of Prussia, hitherto a Polish fief, but from henceforth united with Brandenburg. In 1640 reigned Frederick William, the Great Kurfürst, or Great Elector, so called from his skill and success as a statesman and soldier. He died in 1688, leaving Prussia greatly increased in territory and power. His son, Frederick III., in 1701, was the first to take the title of King of Prussia,

under the title of Frederick I. He was the father of Frederick the Great, or Frederick II. in the regal line.

Burg (Stat.), on the Ihle. Population, 15,890. A town with large cloth manufactures, established by the Huguenots, who, when driven from France, 1688, were settled here by the Great Elector.

MAGDEBURG (Stat.).

On the Elbe.

POPULATION, 202,325, inclusive of NEUSTADT-MAGDEBURG, and BUCKAU.

HOTELS.—Magdeburgerhof; Central; Wesche; Kaiserhof; Müller.

RAILWAYS.—To Hanover, Hamburg, Wittenburg, Halle, &c. To Leipzig direct, *via* Zerbst, was opened 1874.

STEAMERS.—To Hamburg in 15 hours.

Tramway from Neustadt and Buckau to Sudenburg.

DROSCHKIES.—1 to 2 persons, 50 pf.; 3 persons, 75 pf.; 4 persons, 1 mk.

This important town and fortress stands at the junction of several rails, and, though comparatively modern, its streets are mostly narrow and irregular, except the *Breite Weg*, or Broadway, a wide thoroughfare, running the whole length of the city. It is the seat of the Governor of the Province of Prussian Saxony, and of a Protestant Bishop, and is the centre of the beetroot sugar industry, and also of large manufactures.

The OLD TOWN was defended by a citadel and several forts; the old fortifications were removed in 1866, and replaced by outer bastions, &c. The citadel was built 1680, on an island, and was approached by a long bridge. Here La Fayette was imprisoned, 1811. The Frederick William Bridge, 1,080 feet long, is near the *Thurmschanze* Fort. In the Stern or Star Fort, Baron Trenck and General Walgrave were confined. The latter was the builder of the Fort, and died in it confined as a traitor. Napoleon annexed the town to the kingdom of Westphalia, 1806-14.

In the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein, after seven months' attempts, while Otto v. Guericke (inventor

of the air pump) was burgomaster; but two years later, on 10th May, 1631, after three months' resistance, it was taken by Tilly, and given up to three days' pillage. Upwards of 30,000 of the inhabitants were killed, and all the buildings burnt, except 130 houses, one church, and the Cathedral, in which about 1,000 of the survivors found refuge. The last was saved at the intercession of Canon Bake, who had been Tilly's schoolfellow. A stone head over the house of the Burgomaster Kühlewein, in the Broadway, with this inscription, "Think of the 10th May, 1631," commemorates the name of the man through whose treachery the town was taken. The sack, however dreadful, was according to the military practice of the age, and was one of the penalties of employing an ill-paid soldiery. Harte's "Life of Gustavus Adolphus" contains a diary of events as kept by a Lutheran clergyman.

Near the Town House, built 1691, stands the equestrian *Statue of the Emperor Otho I.*, with his two Queens, one of the oldest monuments of the kind in Germany (13th century); it was restored 1858. Close by is a bronze of Burgomaster Franke, 1851. In the Ritter-strasse is a statue of C. G. Schröter, a native, and the inventor of the piano-forte.

The *Cathedral* is a venerable Gothic building, founded by the Emperor Otho about 1211, and finished about 1363; it was completely restored by Frederick William III. The French used it as a magazine during their occupation of the city.

It has two sixteenth-century towers, that on the north 340 feet high, and is 690 feet long. Under the principal entrance is the bronze monument of Archbishop Ernest, by Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg, 1497. The nave rests on twelve pillars. It contains a finely carved alabaster Pulpit, by Sebastian Ertet or Caput, 1594; a Font of porphyry; a High Altar of jasper, and many small altars. In the transept are very old wall paintings of former bishops of the Cathedral. A remarkable stone, called the "Blood Stone," is pointed out, on which the dissolute Bishop Odo was decapitated in the night by an invisible spirit. Here they show Tilly's pistol, helmet, glove, and baton, and Tetzels Indulgence Box. The great

Organ contains some mechanism by which the statues of the apostles and angels are moved.

There are three painted windows, presented by Frederick William III., Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and Ernest, King of Hanover, in remembrance of the conferences in 1838. Portraits of Otho I. and II. are discerned among the arches at the east end, and the carvings, which are very beautiful. The founder, Otho I., and his Queen Editha, who was daughter of our Edward I., were buried in the Cathedral; from the tower of which is a fine view, including the course of the Elbe, the country as far as the Brocken in the Harz, and the Petersberg at Halle.

Among the monuments is one of Canon Bake or Beke, who used his influence with Tilly to save the cathedral from destruction when the town was sacked; and also one to Frau von Asseburg, a woman, who having been buried alive by mistake, returned home the night following, and survived this accident nine years, during which she bore several children. On the walls are tablets to the memory of the men of Magdeburg, who fell in the War of Liberation.

St. John's Church has two towers, 280 feet high.

St. Catherine's Church, rebuilt 1663, contains a portrait of Luther, in an old glass painting. Luther, when a boy, went to the Franciscan School here, 1497-98. The *Sebastian Church* contains the tomb of Otto von Guericke, above mentioned.

The Romanesque *Liebfrauenkirche* is in the style of the 12th and 13th centuries, and is near the Cathedral.

The *Fürstenwall* (Prince's Rampart), on the Elbe, is a public promenade, on which are the Government buildings, near the railway station.

In the public Cemetery, near the Kröken Gate at the north end of the town, a plain stone marks the grave of Carnot, the mathematician and Minister of War in the French Revolution, who died here in banishment, 1823.

Magdeburg is the centre from which railways start to the Rhine, Hamburg, Halle, and Leipzig. A line 40 miles long is open to **Barleben, Neuhal-**
densleben, and Oebisfelde, towards Hanover.

Among the places of amusement is the Friedrich Wilhelm Garden (1810), in which a pillar is erected.

ROUTE 1—Continued.**From Magdeburg to Brunswick,**

By rail, as under:—

English miles.		English miles.
Magdeburg to miles.		
Niederndodeleben ... 6	Frellstedt.....	34½
Ellsleben 19	Königslutter	45
Marienborn 24	Brunswick	54
Helmstedt 30		

Up to 1872 the only line was by Hadmersleben, Oschersleben (branch to Thale in the Harz, see Routes 25 and 26), Jerxheim (branch to Helmstedt, 16 miles), and Wolfenbüttel.

This line is now only used for slow trains.

Helmstedt (Stat.), an old town of Brunswick, formerly noted for its University.

Inn.—Deutsches Haus, in the Market-place.

In the Schützenplatz is a bronze monument to those who fell at Waterloo.

The *Juleum*, formerly the University, is in the Byzantine style. At the suppressed convent of St. Ludgeri, near the town, is a fine church with a holy well, and an iron cross, erected 1845, in honour of the Saint, who first preached the Gospel here.

The *Lübbensteine*, on Cornelius Hill, are supposed to be sacrificing stones of heathen times.

The suppressed Convent of the Augustine order, on the Marienburg, has a 13th century church.

A short distance from the town are the Clarabad and Bad Helmstedt Hydropathic Establishments, with iron and steel springs.

[Short direct line to **Oebisfelde.**]

The only station of note between Helmstedt and Brunswick is **Königslutter**, with a Romanesque church, founded 1135, by Lothair II. Tombs of himself, his wife, and son-in-law.

[The old rail goes by Oschersleben and Jerxheim into the Brunswick territory at

Schöppenstedt (Stat.) An open town on the Altenau, with a large church. "Till Eulenspiegel," was born in the neighbourhood, at the village of Kneitlingen, in the first half of the fourteenth century. Then to

WOLFENBÜTTEL (Stat.)

POPULATION, 14,484.

HOTEL.—Kronprinz.

A town on the Ocker, in the Duchy of Brunswick. It was the residence of the Duke till 1754,

and is still the seat of the Supreme Courts of Justice, &c. It consists of the town proper, and two ruinous suburbs, on the site of the old walls. Chief objects are the Arsenal, Castle, and Barracks, the Public Gardens, and the large and excellent *Library*, which contains above 300,000 vols., 8,000 MSS., 300 Bibles, among which is *Luther's Bible*, with notes in his own handwriting, his wedding ring, glass, spoons, and portrait by Cranach, a great number of political pamphlets, and a missal, painted by A. Dürer. *Lessing*, the German scholar, was for a long time the librarian, and more lately, Ebers, a well known bibliographer.

At the entrance is *Lessing's statue*, on an old altar of Blankenburg marble; with tragic and comic masks, and the inscription, "G. C. Lessing, philosopher, poet, and the pride of Germany, at once the favourite of the Muses, and of his friends. Some of his grateful contemporaries erected this monument to him, 1795." Here he published his learned "Wolfenbüttel Fragments;" also, his *Fables*, in prose and verse, an English translation of which is published by Nutt, in the Strand.

The old building was replaced (1888) by a new one, but the small house in which Lessing lived remains.

St. Mary's Church is a beautiful old building, with a new tower, and contains the vault of the ducal family. Leather gloves and paper goods are made here.

Near the railway station, where the Magdeburg and Brunswick, and the Brunswick and Harzburg lines unite, is a restaurant, having a fine view of the Brocken.]

BRUNSWICK (Stat.)

POPULATION, 101,047.

INNS.—Deutsches Haus; Hotel de Prusse; Blauer Engel; Schraders; Eiche. A good refreshment room at the station, near Wilhelm's Gate. Brunswick is noted for its *sausages*, and *Mumme*, a kind of sweet beer, once known in England. A grooveless Tram is open.

The chief town of the Duchy of Brunswick (called *Braunschweig* in German), and sometime the residence of the duke; watered by several arms of the Ocker. The thousandth year of its foundation by Bruno of Saxony was celebrated in 1861. It was a member of the Hanseatic League, and is

now an old-looking picturesque town, containing many timbered houses of the 15th century, a peculiarity of these being that their sides face the street. The seven gates remain, but the fortifications and walls were razed by the French, 1794, and the site laid out in walks and gardens. The flag is blue and yellow.

Most of the antiquities here originated with Henry the Lion, including his own monument, called the Löwensäule, near the Cathedral, a bronze, said to have been brought by him from Constantinople. It faces his ancient palace, used as a barrack since 1752, and now restored.

The *Cathedral* of St. Blaize (Burgkirche) was built in the Romanesque style, by Henry the Lion, after his return from Palestine, 1194; and was enlarged by the addition of aisles, in the 15th century. On the high altar, beneath which is an ancient crypt, is the seven-branched *Candlestick*, given by Henry, like the one seen by him in the Temple Church of Jerusalem. The altar is of Purbeck marble, on five pillars; the table was the gift of his wife Matilda, sister of Richard Cœur de Lion. There are many relics brought from the Holy Land, besides some early frescoes, brought to light in repairing the church, 1854. Here are the tombs of Henry the Lion, and his wife Matilda; also the family vault of the Dukes of Brunswick, surrounded by four sleeping lions of iron. Among nine of the line of Guelph buried here, are Duke Charles William, who was mortally wounded at Jena, 1806, and his son Frederick William, killed at Quatre Bras, at the head of his famous Black Brunswickers. The garlands placed there by his people are still seen on his coffin. Here also is the grave of his sister, Caroline of Brunswick, the unhappy wife of George IV. Burghagen, or Pomeranus, used to preach here at the Reformation.

The *Ducal Palace* (Residenz Schloss) was burnt in 1830 during an insurrection. A new palace built in its stead was also burnt by accident in 1865, and has been rebuilt in a handsome style, 410 feet long. Prince Albert of Prussia is the present Regent of Brunswick.

St. Martin's Church, a fine Gothic building of the 13th century, remarkable for its sculptured pulpit, and brass font (1444).

Near it is the Altstadt Rathhaus, or *Old Town Hall*, a curious Gothic pile of 13th to 15th century, adorned with statues representing the ancient Saxon rulers. This is faced by a curiously decorated metal Fountain, erected in 1408.

Near the Cathedral is the fine bronze Lion, put up by Henry the Lion; the pedestal is modern.

Some of the other Churches deserve notice for age (mostly of 13th and 14th centuries), carvings, windows, or paintings. Among these are St. Catherine's, St. Ulrich's, and St. Peter's. The Magnikirche is the oldest of all in the town. Another, called the Aegidi (St. Giles) Church, is used for exhibitions and musical performances.

On the promenade between the Stein and Augustine Gates is an iron Obelisk to the memory of Duke Charles William and Frederick William, before mentioned. See Route 11.

Near the Stein Thor, in a garden, is the monument (1840) to the memory of another Brunswick hero, *Schill*, who was taken at Stralsund, and shot by the French in 1809, with fourteen of his companions in arms.

The chapel contains the bust of Schill, in bronze, made from one of the cannon taken by the Prussians; also busts of the Archduke Charles of Austria; of Hofer, presented by the town of Innsbruck; and of Duke Frederick William. Among other relics of Schill here are a letter case, presented to him by Queen Louise, his clothes, sword, and pistols, and escutcheons of all the officers of Schill's corps.

The *Ducal Museum* is in the Park. It contains a fair collection of Dutch and German paintings and other works of art, coins, prints, engravings, and designs, with the uniform in which the Duke was killed at Quatre Bras. Among the paintings are Adam and Eve, by Palma Vecchio; Cephalus and Procris, by Guido Reni; Old Man with a Book, by Caravaggio; Marriage Contract, by Jan Steen; Hugo Grotius, by Rembrandt; Spinola, by Rubens; Vandyck's Lord Strafford; Kneller's Lord Macclesfield; the Four Seasons, by Teniers; Van der Meer's Girl with Wineglass; with many others, by Flemish artists especially. There is a Holy Family by Rembrandt, painted with his finger.

It contains also a fine collection of majolica

ware; but the greatest ornament of this collection is the famous Onyx Cup, which Duke Charles carried off in his flight to England; brought back since his death at Geneva.

This museum is open free to the public during the summer months, daily, from 10 to 1½, with some exceptions. There are upwards of 900 paintings, many of slight merit. Catalogue, 1 mk.

Other buildings are the Ducal Polytechnicum, now a Technical School, or Caroline College, founded by Duke Ferdinand Albert, 1745; School of Anatomy; the Stadt-Museum, with a fine collection of antiquities. Open, Sundays, 11 to 1, and Thursdays, 3 to 5.

Lessing was buried at Brunswick. His statue, by Rietschel (1853), is in the Lessings-platz, on the site of the old walls. It is also the birthplace of Spöhr, the musician.

An avenue of limes leads from the town, past the Ducal villa, or *Wilhelms Schloss*, in the Gothic style (1830), to *Richmond*, a castle built as a summer residence, in a park, imitated from Richmond Park. The gypsum quarries at Thiede contain many fossils.

The beautiful Promenades, handsome Theatre (1861), the Holland'scher Garten, and the Botanical Gardens (closed on Sundays and festivals, also every day from 12 to 2), form special attractions.

A direct line from Brunswick to **Hildesheim** (page 80) was opened in 1887.

From **Lehrte**, the rail branches off on the south to Hildesheim (see Route 22), and on the north, to Lüneberg and Harburg.

The *Duchy of Brunswick* was formerly inhabited by the Wends, and includes the Harz mountains, which lie on the south, and are 2,880 feet high, at the Wormberg. During the French occupation, Napoleon made it part of the Kingdom of Westphalia. The reigning family is one of the oldest in Germany, deriving its origin from Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, who died 1101, and was descended from Albert Azo I., Marquis of Este, in Italy. Two lines spring from him, viz.: the elder or ducal line of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and the younger, or Electoral line of Brunswick-Lüneberg, represented by the ex-King of Hanover. Of this latter line was George Lewis, son of the Elector Ernest Augustus, who succeeded as George I., to

the crown of England, through his descent on the female side from James I. The ducal line expired with the late duke, and in consequence of the events of 1867, the duchy is now under the regency of Prince Albert of Prussia.

From Brunswick to Hanover,

By railway (Hannoversche Eisenbahn), as under:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Brunswick to		Lehrte Junction ..	27½
Vechede.....	8½	[Branch to Lüneberg.]	
Peine	15½	Hanover	37½
Hämeler Wald ...	22		

HANOVER (Stat.)

POPULATION, 165,499, inclusive of Linden.

HOTELS.—Royal, a capital house, opposite the station, and open all night; Continental, near the Royal Theatre; Union Hotel; de Russie; Rudolph; Hotel Borremann; Hotel Hartmann.

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Service in the Nicolai Kapelle, in Klages Markt, on Sundays.

ENGLISH BOOKS, &c., including *Bradshaw's Guides*, at 14, Bahnhof-strasse.

RAILWAY.—To Minden, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Halle, Leipzig, Berlin, Göttingen, &c., see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

TRAM—Through the city; about 15 miles.

The capital (since 1641) and seat of government of the now extinct Kingdom of Hanover (*Hannóver* in German), on the Leine, which is navigable to this point. It was at first a fishing town, founded in the twelfth century, by Henry the Lion, and was a member of the Hanseatic League. It is a good specimen of an old German town, in some of its narrow and irregular streets; but the new town, with the Ægidian quarter, including George Frederick and Adolphus streets, built (1837-51) by the late king, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and Prinzen and Königs-strasse, is handsome and regular. The suburbs cover the site of the old walls and gate, levelled 1780; and contain the public Gardens (Gartengemeinde). Linden-vor-Hannover, 28,000 inhabitants, is a separate, chiefly manufacturing, quarter near the Lindnerberg.

Near the station is Wolff's statue (1861) of King Ernest Augustus, who, though disliked in England;

was liked here, and proved a great benefactor to his capital.

The *Royal Castle* (Königliche Schloss), contains the old *Rittersaal*, or Knight's Room, entirely wainscoted with oak. It contains many family portraits, from George I. and Henry the Lion, including James I.'s daughter, the Queen of Bohemia, through whom the House of Brunswick inherit the English crown. The *Silver Room* (Silberkammer), remarkable for its silver plate; among which are a complete service for 300 persons, and the shield of Achilles, which on festive occasions is hung up in the *Rittersaal*.

The *Schloss Chapel*, the best of the churches here, has some relics given by Henry the Lion, besides painted windows, and other decorations. Open daily, except Sundays, for 50pf. Opposite the Castle is the Palace, with its collection of engravings, coins, and arms, in which the late king resided; with the Royal Stables (Marstall), now occupied by the Tram Company, and Riding School. Near it is

The *Waterloo Säule*, in Waterloo-platz, formerly the Esplanade. This is a pillar 155 feet high, and 12½ feet in diameter, with 190 steps in the interior, leading to the Victory on the top (1832). It has this inscription, "The grateful Fatherland to the Conquerors of Waterloo." On the base are the names of 800 Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo, serving under General Count Alten, whose statue by Kümmerle is here (1848). In the same square, on one side, is the Monument to *Leibnitz*, with Hewitson's colossal marble bust of the great philosopher, under a circular temple. On another side of this square are the fine Barrack of the Guards; and the Arsenal. The Wall Promenade affords a view as far as the distant hills.

The *Royal Library* or Archives, contains 175,000 volumes, and 3,000 MSS., including those of Leibnitz, and his arm chair in which he died; also "Cicero's Offices," printed at Mentz, by Faust, on parchment, 1465; a missal, the gift of the Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII.; and a large number of letters, including some by Leibnitz.

Facing the Marktkirche, a church of the fourteenth century, is the old Gothic *Town Hall*, with its library of 40,000 volumes. It was restored, 1846.

At the *Museum*, built 1856, by Hase, are collections of natural history, antiquities, casts, and pictures (open daily, except Friday). *George V.*

Gallery, of pictures, in *Landschaft-strasse* (open daily). Other noticeable buildings are the *Polytechnic School*, in which the trades exhibition takes place; the *Georgianum*, established 1776, for the education of noblemen's sons; the *Royal Mint*, old *Parliament House*, and *Royal Court Theatre*, one of the largest in Germany, seating 1,800 spectators. The ex-king, though blind, was a performer and composer himself. Count Wallmoden's collection of paintings and antiquities now belongs to the Emperor. There is an Industrial Exhibition, open for 25pf.; with an Industrial School.

Engelhart's *Statue of Schiller* (1863) is in the *Georg-platz*, near the Lyceum. The *House* in which Leibnitz was born is an old building in *Schmiede-strasse*. Herschel, the astronomer, who was a musician in the royal band, was born here. Zimmermann is buried here.

The *Herrenhausen Palace* is approached by an avenue above a mile long, through a garden laid out in the French style, with formal clipped hedges. The Electress Sophia died suddenly here. It was the favourite seat of her son, George I. Here are a private theatre; water-works and a great fountain, which rises 220 feet; the *Welfen Museum*; some antiquities and paintings; and the Mausoleum, in which King Ernest Augustus is buried, with his statue, by Rauch.

Not far from this is the *Welfenschloss* (Palace of the Guelphs), a royal castle, now converted into a Polytechnic School.

The Zoological Gardens (chiefly deer and hares), at the village of Kirchrode, are situated on the railway to Brunswick.

The Concert Garden of Tivoli is very fine, and frequented by good company.

The Kingdom of Hanover, now incorporated with Prussia, forms the north-west corner of Germany, between the Elbe, the North Sea, and Holland; and is divided into six provinces. The royal family is descended from a younger branch of the Brunswick line. Duke Ernest Augustus was created ninth Elector of the Empire, 1692; and his son became King of England, as George I., on the death of Anne, 1714. In 1807 the country was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia. In 1815 the Elector took the title of King, and the two crowns remained united till the death of

William IV., without male issue (1837), when in conformity with Salic law, his next brother, the Duke of Cumberland, ascended the throne of Hanover, as King Ernest Augustus, the government having been previously administered by a regency under the Duke of Cambridge.

The first step of the new king was to revoke the charter granted by William IV., which was followed by a protest from the Gottingen professors, and the refusal of several towns to return deputies to the Estates; but without any useful result.

In the eventful year 1867, Hanover decided on joining Austria and the German Bund against Prussia. In consequence of this the Prussian forces under General von Falkenstein took possession of the Stade on 17th June, and of the city of Hanover on the 5th July; the Hanoverian army, in its attempts to march southward, being compelled to surrender after some fighting. When Austria was defeated, Hanover applied for an armistice with Prussia; this was refused; and the kingdom was annexed to the Prussian dominions in September. The blind ex-King removed a large treasure in bonds and shares to England, and was sometime a resident at Hietzing, near Vienna; then in Paris, where he died, 1878.

A line from Hanover to **Altenbeken** was opened 1873, past Weetzen, Bennigsen, Hameln (Route 20), Pyrmont Spa (Route 20) and Bergheim; 61 miles long.

ROUTE 1—Continued.

Hanover to Minden, Cologne, and Aachen.

By rail, 1 to 2 hours.

English miles.		English miles.	
Seelze	7	Stadthagen	26½
Wunstorf	13	Kirchhorsten	30
Haste	17½	Bückeburg	35
Lindhorst	22½	Minden.....	40½

At **Wunstorf (Stat.)**, the Bremen line turns off. Diligence to **Rehburg Bad** in 4½ hours, see below.

Haste (Stat.).—Here a branch line, 14½ miles long, was opened 1872 to Nenndorf Saline and Sulphur Baths.

[**Nenndorf (Stat.)**, which belonged to the late Elector of Hesse, who has a seat here, is much frequented for its alkaline sulphur springs, used for bathing and drinking. The establishment possesses all needful appliances for the use of invalids, and a table d'hôte. Cheap lodgings

are to be had, and there are many walks in the neighbourhood.]

Bückeburg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,090.

Hotels.—Deutsches Haus; Berliner Hof.

Capital of the little *Principality of Lippe*, on the river Aa, and residence of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, whose Castle is here surrounded by a good park. Population of the Principality, 39,183. The Church was built 1613. Near it are the Castle of Schaumburg, and the *Paschenburg*, a hill 1,145 feet high, with a fine view of the valley of the Weser as far as the Brocken and the Teutoburg Wood. In summer there is a diligence to

Eilsen, where are four sulphur springs, called the Julianen, Georgen, Augen, and Neuwiesen, which you may bathe in or drink. Here also are the slime or mud baths, which are useful for rheumatism, skin, and many other diseases.

Eilsen may be reached quite as quickly on foot, by a pleasant road.

There is a monument to the Princess Juliana, and the mausoleum to Count William of Schaumburg-Lippe, of our George II.'s time. This Count William was the founder of a Military School, near Rehburg (below), in which Scharnhorst, the great regenerator of the Prussian army, was afterwards trained.

Pleasant trips may be made to the Arnsberg, the waterfall at Langenfeld, the Porta Westphalica, the Ludner Klippe, the Harelsberg, and the Paschenburg.

A few miles north of Bückeburg is the bathing-place of **Rehburg Bad**, on the Steinhuder Meer, seven miles from Hanover, with salt and iron springs, good for scrofula, &c. Diligence from Wunstorf Station (above).

MINDEN (Stat.), in Prussia.

POPULATION, 20,208.

Hotels.—Germania; Victoria; Stadt London; Twietmeyer's.

RAILWAY.—To Cologne, Berlin, &c., and Osnabrück, Rheine, on the direct line to England.

DILIGENCES.—To Lübbecke and Stolzenau.

Minden, in the Prussian province of Westphalia, is an old town, once fortified, on the Weser, at its junction with the Bastan, in a pleasant and fertile spot. It consists of old-fashioned narrow streets,

ment, erected by the Emperor Charles IV. to this old Saxon chief in 1377, is in the neighbouring village of *Enger* (5 miles), in the *Mönchkirche*, adjoining the remains of an abbey. Branch line through **Lage** to Detmold (Route 20). From Lage rail to *Lemgo* (page 77).

Bielefeld (Stat.)

Inns.—Drei Kronen; Ravensberger Hof.

A town with 39,942 inhabitants, in a fine valley watered by the Lutter. It has large bleaching grounds and spinning mills; with St. Maria and Nicholas Gothic churches of the 13th century; and the old Castle on the Sparenberg, built in the 12th century by the Counts of Ravensberg, and afterwards inhabited by the Great Elector, Friedrich Wilhelm of Brandenburg, about 1650. Good views from the Johannisberg, &c.

(Short line 27 miles to **Osnabrück**, page 42.)

From **Hamm (Stat.)**, the capital of the county of Mark, on the Lippe, an iron manufacturing town, with 25,000 inhabitants, a second railway goes north to Münster, and east to Paderborn by the Soest and Lippstadt route. The French Princes, after their flight, 1790, resided here at the Nassauer Hof. The river water is good for sore eyes. Remains of a Roman camp near Beckum.

[From **Hamm to Münster**.

The stations on the Westphalisch Line are—

	English miles.
Drensteinfurt.....	9½
Münster	21

Thence to Rheine, 24½ miles, on the direct route to N. Germany from Holland, where the lines from Emden and Osnabrück unite.

MÜNSTER (Stat.), in Prussia.

POPULATION, 49,344, chiefly Roman Catholics.

HOTELS.—König von England (King of England); Rheinischer Hof.

RAILWAYS.—To Paderborn, Hanover, Cologne, &c., to Osnabrück, in the direction of Bremen and Essen, *viâ* Haltern and Gelsenkirchen.

This town, on the Aa, is the capital of the *Province of Westphalia*; was founded in the sixth century, under the name of Miningerode or Meiland; but its present name is derived from a *Monastery* and episcopal Church, built by Charlemagne, about

972. The bishopric, which was usually held by the Archbishop of Cologne, as Prince Bishop, was secularised in 1808, and annexed to the Grand Duchy of Berg. It is famous in history for the Anabaptist rising of the sixteenth century, under John Bockolt, a tailor, better known as John of Leyden (the *Prophète* of Meyerbeer's opera), who drove out the Bishop, and called himself King of Zion, his new name for Münster. He struck a silver coin, one of which is in the Hanover Museum. From the tower of St. Lambert's Church once hung the three iron Cages in which he and the other leaders were suspended, to be tortured with red hot pincers, previous to their execution. His curiously carved house stands in the market-place. The cages are still preserved in an old convent, in Salz-strasse, and the pincers in the Rathhaus.

Münster is a picturesque old place, abounding in ancient Gothic churches and carved buildings of great beauty and interest. It contains several broad, well-built streets, and good high houses, some of which, as the Romberg and Droste Palaces, deserve notice. The lower storeys of some of the principal streets, especially round the market place, are lined with arcades. Here the Peace of Westphalia was signed (1648), after the Thirty Years' War.

The *Cathedral*, in the Dom-platz, is a beautiful building of the thirteenth century, half Romanesque, half Gothic, with two transepts, and the chapel of the brave and warlike Bishop Bernard von Galen, who contrived to maintain a large army of mercenaries, and sometimes turned them on his own people. It contains an Apostelgang or Roodloft, with a fine stone staircase, much stained glass, a clock with the signs of the zodiac, &c., and a large library. It was greatly disfigured by the Anabaptists.

The grave of the Archbishop of Cologne, Clement Augustus of Droste, who died 1845, is marked by a simple stone.

The *Castle* (Schloss), formerly the residence of the Prince Bishop, has a Botanical Garden and park behind it, on the site of the citadel and walls, razed in the last century.

The fine Gothic Town Hall (Rathhaus) contains the *Friedenssaal*, or room in which the Peace of Westphalia was signed, 1648. Its walls are ornamented with fine wood carvings (restored).

and the portraits of all the princes and ambassadors present on that occasion. Their seats are preserved, with several memorials of the Anabaptist times; among others, the instruments of torture used at the execution of John of Leyden, of whom there is a portrait.

St. Lambertus (Lambertikirche), a beautiful Gothic church of the fourteenth century, had a tall steeple, which was taken down as unsafe in 1881. There are some restored paintings of the Romanesque period. The *St. Maurice Church*, a Romanesque building, by Bishop Erpho, with three towers, rebuilt in 1862. *St. Servatius Church*, of the same age, has a new spire (1858). The *Ueberwasserkirche* was built by Bishop Galen, in the 15th century. It has fine stained glass and mural paintings. The *St. Clement's Church* has an excellent hospital, in which the Sisters of Mercy attend. The *St. Leger Church* (Ludgerikirche), partly Romanesque of the 12th century, has a good Gothic tower, restored 1860. The *Jesuit Church* (1590-9) is disused.

The principal relics of olden times are the *Zwinger* and the *Buddenthurm* (remains of the fortifications); the *Weigh-house*, early 17th century, near the *Rathhaus*; not far from this, the *Stadtkeller* (1570), containing the early Italian and German pictures of the *Kunstverein*; the *Schoehaus*; and the *Kramer-Amthaus*; in the *Alte Steinweg*. It has a good trade in Rhenish wines, woollen yarn, and Westphalian hams.

Dortmund (Stat.), in Westphalian Prussia.

POPULATION, 89,592.

Inn.—Belle Vue.

An old Hans town and imperial city, one of the principal seats of the *Fehmgericht*, or Tribunal of the Red Soil. Near the station is a lime tree under which, in the *Königshof*, the Emperor Sigismund took the oath to this famous tribunal in 1429, the Archbishop being President.

The *Dominical Church* has curious Westphalian paintings of the 16th century; and the other churches, especially the *Reinhold* and *Marien*, are worth seeing. The *Town Hall* is one of the oldest in Germany, built in the 13th century.

A line is open to **Wolver** (page 79). Another *via Dülmen* and **Gronau**, to Enschede, and Arnhem in Holland. From Gronau it is 30 miles

to Münster. There is a connection with **Crefeld** and **Rheydt**. At **Kray**, a branch to **Gelsenkirchen** goes off. The whole district is intersected with short branch lines.

Essen (Stat.), in Prussia.

POPULATION, 78,723.

Hotels.—Berliner Hof; Essener Hof.

Till 1802, this town was a free imperial town, where the *Frürentage* or Diets of the provinces of Westphalia and the Rhine were held. It stands on the *Berne*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the railway station, and is the centre of a coal district, and large iron and steel manufactures.

At *Krupp's Steel Works* there are about 1,650 furnaces, 1,553 ovens, 450 steam-engines, besides numerous forges, lathes, planing, boring, and other machines; and about 82 steam-hammers (one 50 tons). They employ 11,000 hands, and can make 200 tons of steel daily, and 300 guns a month.

The old *Monastery Church* (Münsterkirche), originally founded in 873, has a remarkable branched candlestick of bronze, and four gold crosses ornamented with precious stones, presented by the Emperor's sister, *Mechtildis*, in 998. The *Quirinus church* was the oldest Christian church in these parts. A line to **Schalke** (towards **Wanne**), and an extension from **Bochum** (population, 47,618) to **Herne** were opened 1875. **Bochum** has a handsome new Protestant spire Church. About 6 m. from it, towards Essen, is **Steele (Stat.)**, among coal works, between **Osterfeld** and **Altendorf-on-the-Ruhr**.

Oberhausen (Stat.).—Here are extensive iron-works. This is the junction of the line to *Flushing* and *Queenborough*, from *Cologne*, *Düsseldorf*, and *Duisburg*.

Duisburg (Stat.), in Rhenish Prussia.

POPULATION, 59,300.

Inns.—Prince Regent; Europäischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof.

This manufacturing town lies near the Ruhr, above its junction with the Rhine, which once ran by it. It is enclosed by old walls and towers, and is the chief seat of the coal trade of the valley. The *Salvator* (or *St. Saviour's*) Church is of the 15th century. Hereabouts was the *Castrum Deusonis*, or camp of the Teutones, in the Forest called *Saltus Teutoburgiensis*.

Calcum (Stat.), in Rhenish Prussia.

Two miles from this is—

Kaiserswerth (or Caesar's House), once an island, and the residence of the German Monarchs. From a castle here, now in ruins, Henry IV., when a child, was stolen by the Archbishop of Cologne. The old Church contains the silver shrine of St. Sulbert, an English preacher of the Gospel. Here are the charitable institutions founded by Pastor Fliedner (died 1864), for Protestant Deaconesses. There is a post-wagen from Calcum.

Düsseldorf (Stat.), on the Rhine.

POPULATION, 144,682.

Hotels.—Breidenbacher Hof; Hotel de l'Europe; Hecht; all excellent and highly recommended.

Römischer Kaiser; Kolnischerhof, &c.

See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to the Rhine*, for further particulars. Its Academy was unfortunately burnt down, 1872, with part of the pictures; but Rubens' "Ascension of the Virgin" was saved.

The stations by this line are Benrath, Langenfeld, Kuppersteg, Mulheim, and Deutz (for Cologne).

From Hamm, as above, another rail to Cologne passes Unna, Schwerte, &c., to Hagen, Schwelm, Barmen, Elberfeld, and Deutz.

Hagen (Stat.) *Hotels.*—Lünenschloss; Kaiserhof.

In the county of Mark, on the Volme, and has 35,376 inhabitants, and factories for locks, cotton, &c. Near is the little town of *Limburg*, on the Lenne, with a castle of the Prince von Bentheim, and the ruins of the castle of Hohensyburg, which belonged to Duke Wittekind. From Hagen, a line runs to **Brügge** (branch to (**Gummersbach**), by way of **Oberhagen, Dahl**, &c. Another line proceeds to **Siegen**, by way of Letmathe (where a branch turns off to Iserlohn, Finnentrop (branch to Attendorn, Olpe, Rothemühle, Altenhundem, and Creuzthal). There is a short branch rail to **Haufe**. At **Siegen (Stat.)**, now a mining place, with two Castles, Rubens was born, while his mother was residing here, 1577.

Iserlohn (Stat.), in Westphalia.

POPULATION, 22,119.

Inns.—Sander; Post.

An important manufacturing town, noted for its

bronze goods, needles, &c., which are sent far and wide. The environs are full of iron foundries, smelting houses, paper mills, &c., dispersed among the romantic scenery. At the *Grüne* are calamine mines, and an iron cross to commemorate the War of Deliverance. Close by are the Grürmanns-Höhle, in which fossil bones are found, and the Dechenhöhle, a stalactitic cavern.]

The whole of this district is a network of short lines, for which see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Schwelm (Stat.), in the Prussian Wupperthal, 10 miles from Hagen.

POPULATION, 14,000.

Hotel.—Rosenkranz.

Here are steel works, and factories for locks and cutting instruments, &c. About 2 miles distant is the remarkable Klutart Cave, visited with a guide.

The River Wupper here formed the old line of separation of the Saxons and Franks.

Barmen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 116,248.

Hotels.—Vogeler; Vereinshaus; Prinz Wilhelm.

In the valley of the Wupper, near the Sauerland hills. Its east end, at Unterbarmen, joins **Elberfeld**, to which it is united by a bridge over the Wupper, and with which it forms one large straggling town.

The population two centuries ago was scarcely 1,000. It is a remarkably clean place, is about 3 miles long, and has extensive manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, tape, soap, with spinning mills, Turkey red dyeing and print works, &c. (one chimney is 311 feet high). The best view of the place is from the Hohenstein.

There are five Churches, a Town House in the new Rathhaus-platz, a widows' house, bronze monument to Frederick William III., a Real or Practice School, Weaving School, School of Design, &c.

The Bergische-Markische railway passes through the long industrious valley of the Wupper, and has two stations at the Barmen end.

ELBERFELD (Stat.), in Prussia.

POPULATION, 125,830.

Hotels.—Weidenhof; Victoria; Post, &c.

This is the most important and flourishing seat of manufactures in Germany, taking name from the Elberfeld family, who established yarn and

bleaching works here, the water of the river being of great purity. It occupies a fine part of the Wupperthal, in a country abounding with coal, and stands about 400 feet above the sea level. With Barmen, to which it is joined by a bridge at the west end, it makes a well-built, but spreading town, nearly six miles long. German War Monument, by Albermann.

Here they manufacture all kinds of cotton, silk, and linen goods, ribbons, fringes, bed-ticks, cover-lids, table-cloths, with cutlery, and iron articles. The silk business was introduced about 1760; that of Turkey red, for dyeing (for which it is noted) in 1780. Yarn is sent here to be dyed, but some of this trade has lately been transferred to Bohemia. There are large print works, for dyeing and printing calicoes, and trade has for the last 20 years been in a very prosperous condition.

Except the large factories there are few buildings of note. It has an Exchange, Town Hall, &c., with several companies and societies for trading, educational and other purposes, and an excellent system of poor-law inspection. There is a splendid view of the town and the Wupperthal, from the Belvedere on the Haardt. From **Lennep** a branch of 11 miles runs off to **Wermelskircken** and **Opladen**. **Remscheid**, near this, has a population of 40,382, and is a place for iron goods.

From the next station, **Vohwinkel**, the railway passes by **Haan**, **Ohligswald** (branch to **Solingen**, a small Birmingham, for swords, knives, and scissors), then **Mülheim-on-Rhine**, **Deutz**, and

COLOGNE (Stat.), in Rhenish Prussia.

Population, 281,273.

HOTELS.—Hotel du Nord, most centrally situated; first-rate accommodation.

Hotel Disch, in Bridge Street, recommended; it is centrally situated, and much frequented by English families and single gentlemen.

Hotel de Hollande, a first-rate establishment, facing the quay.

Grand Hotel Victoria, in the Haymarket, close to the river; good.

Hotel Ernst, first-class, five minutes' walk from the station; Hotel de Mayence.

Hotel du Dome, near the Dom, opposite the bridge.

Hotel de l'Union, near the Station and Cathedral.

Belle Vue at Deutz, &c.

For description, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

From Cologne the line to Aachen passes

Düren (Stat.), in Rhenish Prussia.

POPULATION, 21,702.

Inns.—Mommer; Windhauser; Rheinischer Hof.

A very old and busy town, on the right bank of the Ruhr, or Roer, in a rich and fertile plain. It was called *Marcodurum*, by the Romans; and from this its subsequent name of Mark-Duren was derived. Here the cohorts of the Ubii were defeated by Civilis, the Batavian leader, 70 A.D. It was the favourite hunting-seat of the Emperor Karl der Grosse (Charlemagne), and was taken by Charles V. after a long siege. It contains an Ursuline Convent for the education of young girls, and two other convents; with seven Churches and a synagogue. At Mariaweller Villa, remains of a Roman Bath (B.C. 19) have been found.

The parish church of St. Anna has the head of that Saint in a chest, on a marble high altar, and a beautifully carved chancel. From the tower, 156 feet high, is a magnificent view as far as the Sieben-Gebirge, surrounding the Drachenfels, on the Rhine.

The Town House was built 1789. The Casino, by Zwirner, the restorer of Cologne Cathedral. The principal branches of trade are iron founding, tools and paper making, and also some manufactures of woollen stuffs, coverlids, soap, leather, &c.

AACHEN,

Or *Aix-la-Chapelle*, as the French call it.

POPULATION, 116,000.

HOTELS.—Hotel du Grand Monarque, Hotel Nuellens, and Kaiserbad Hotel, all three excellent hotels, kept by M. Dremel.

Du Dragon d'Or, well situated, close to the Kursaal and principal bath-houses; reasonable charges. See Advt.

Dubigk's Hotel.

Hoyer's Imperial Crown Hotel; Hoyer's Union Hotel.

Kaiserhof.

Hotel de l'Elephant.

Hotel du Nord.

See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine* for particulars.

ROUTE 2.

Berlin to Wittenberge, Büchen, Lübeck, and Hamburg; thence to Kiel, &c.

By rail, 176 miles, in 4½ to 8 hours, to Hamburg.

	English miles.		English miles.
Berlin.....	—	Hagenow	116
Spandau.....	4½	[Branch to Rostock, &c.]	
Nauen.....	19	Pritzier	—
Friesack.....	37	Brahlsdorf.....	129½
Neustadt-a-D.	47	Boitzenburg.....	134½
Zernitz	51	Büchen	144
Glöwen	60	[Branches to Lauenburg	
Wilsnack	69½	and Lübeck; see be-	
Wittenberge.....	74	low.]	
[Branch to Magde-		Schwarzenbeck.	152½
burg.]		Friedrichsruh	157½
Karstädt	—	Reinbeck	162
Wend Warnow.....	92	Bergedorf	162½
Grabow	97	Hamburg	175½
Ludwigslust.....	102	Cuxhaven	242

From Büchen (as above) to Lübeck.

Ratzeburg 16½ | Lübeck 29

Spandau (Stat.), described in Route 1. Here Route 2A parts off (see page 35).

Paulinenaue (Stat.) From here a line runs to *Fehrbellin*, 8 miles, where the Great Elector defeated the Swedes, 18th June, 1675; and *Neuruppin*, on a lake of the same name, which is connected with the Havel by a canal. It contains a statue of the Elector Frederick William, and is near Rheinsberg, the residence of Frederick the Great, when exiled by his father. Near here the Great Elector (in 1675) defeated a Swedish army double the size of his own.

Friesack (Stat.)Situating on the left from **Glöwen (Stat.)**, on a short line of rails, is

Havelberg, with a bridge over the river Havel, and a cathedral, the seat of a bishop from 946 to 1548. Ship building is carried on.

Wilsnack (Stat.)*Inn.*—Deutsches Haus.

A small town, having a fine old Church, with arches 80 feet high.

Wittenberge (Stat.), on the Elbe.

On the Mecklenburg frontier. From here, on the left bank of the Elbe, is a branch railway to Stendal and Magdeburg. A line to Bremen, from Wittenberge, passes down the Elbe, to *Dömitz*, *Dannenberg*, *Hitzaker*, and **Lüneburg**, and thence

viâ Buchholz, for Bremen. At Lüneburg you can turn off, *viâ Harburg*, for Hamburg, as in Route 4.

Ludwigslust (Stat.), in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

POPULATION, 4,000.

Hotel.—De Weimar.

A small town (the name of which signifies Louis's Pleasure House), with a cathedral church, and a summer palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, containing some good Dutch paintings and antiquities. Here, also, are Winterhalter's portrait of the Duke of Orleans, and mausoleums of the Grand Duchess Louise, and the Grand Duchess Helene Pauleuse; the latter in a Greek chapel. At *Wöbbelin* is the grave of Theodor Körner, the poet, who fell in a skirmish at *Gadebusch*, August 26th, 1813, after writing the Song to his Sword. A bust marks where he is buried under a great oak. The remains of his sister repose near him.

From Ludwigslust a line runs through Parchim (birth-place of Count Moltke) to Neu-Brandenburg (see Route 10). Rail also to Wismar.

Hagenow (Stat.) Here the rail turns off to Schwerin, &c. (Route 8).

Büchen (Stat.) Lines to Lübeck, and to Lauenburg and Lüneburg. (Routes 4 and 8.)

HAMBURG (Stat.)

POPULATION, 324,000; or 569,000, including 15 suburbs.

HOTELS.—Strelts Hotel; Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel St. Petersburg, first class, well situated, in the Jungfernstieg.

Hotel Victoria, first class family hotel.

Hamburgerhof.

Hotel du Belvedere, first class, well situated, and recommended; on the Alsterdamm.

English Hotel, "Restaurant and Café" attached. Marienthal Hotel and Pension.

Rheinischer Hof: Hotel Schadendorf; Hotel Central et Pension; Waterloo Hotel; Hotel Zingg.

Coffee Houses.—Alster-Pavillon; Alster-Halle; Zingg's. Beerhouses and gardens in all directions.

Post and Telegraph Office, in Post-strasse, near the Exchange.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE.—At the Church in Zeughaus Markt. English Reformed Church, in Johannisbollwerk.

CONVEYANCES.—Tram to Altona, &c. Steamers to Harburg, Cuxhaven, Helligoland, London, Hull, Grimsby, &c. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Hamburg, the first port and the second city after Berlin, in North Germany, marked by its three tall spires, stands on the north or Holstein side of the Elbe, where the Alster joins it, about 75 miles from Cuxhaven, in the North Sea; 37 hours from London, 40 hours from Hull. Altona lies to the west of it. Here it was founded, with a Church and Castle, by Charlemagne, in 803. Adolphus of Holstein defeated the Danes at the battle of Bornhörde, 1127, and secured the liberties of the rising town. The Emperor Barbarossa made the river duty free to the mouth, 1189. The refugee Walloons afterwards settled here. It was declared a free city of the Empire, 1770; and as a port and Hanse Town, its prosperity has been uninterrupted, except during the period of its occupation by the French under Marshal Davoust, 1803-14, when it was robbed of several millions of property in the shape of fines and confiscation. The space occupied by the city is 10 to 12 square miles; but the territory over which the Two Burgomasters and the Senate reign is about 150 square miles. Hamburg, in common with two other Hanse Towns, Bremen and Lübeck, remains an independent German State, and forms a member of the German Empire, styled Stadt-Republik, or City Republic. Naval Schools for the supply of the German Navy are established here.

The Alster, coming from the north-east, forms the basins of the Inner and Outer Alster, and passing on by several canals called Flete or "Fleet," falls into the Elbe roadstead. The Inner Basin or Binnen Alster is surrounded on three sides by hotels and handsome buildings and villas; the fourth side, towards the Aussen Alster being open. It is planted with trees all round, and is the favourite promenade, with a Rowing club and concert room at Uhlenhorst. The old ramparts are converted into pleasant gardens and a carriage road. Two out of the three inhabited sides of the Binnen Alster, which are called Alster Damm, and the Old and New Jungfernstieg (or Ladies' Walk) have been rebuilt on a fine scale since the great fire of 1842, which in 3 days destroyed them, and sixty streets adjoining, with upwards of 1,700

houses, several churches, the Town Hall, and other public buildings.

The old Town consists of old-fashioned streets and houses, of no great date or interest. A new and improved town has sprung up in the Eastern suburbs, near the railway station. The warehouses are in Neuer and Alter Wall, round the Alster Basin; the busiest traffic is on the Alte Jungfernstieg. Many merchants live up the Alster, and at their villas at *Blankenese*, down the Elbe. One of the best points of view is the Stintfang at *Elbhöhe*, over the harbour, the Elbe, &c.

Hamburg, once a free port, is now included in the German Zollverein, or Customs Union. Every description of goods, to the value of about 250 millions sterling, inwards and outwards, passes through the port, which serves as a depôt for North Europe. One third of the trade is with England, to which half a million cattle are sent yearly. The established religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated. A cathedral formerly stood in the Dom-platz. It belonged to the Archbishop of Bremen, but was made over to the city in 1802. A Marine Observatory is opened.

CHURCHES.—*St. Petri-Kirche*, destroyed by fire, 1842, was rebuilt in the Gothic style. The old tower is 370 feet high.

St. Nikolai, in the Hopfenmarkt, destroyed at the same time, has been rebuilt by Sir G. G. Scott, in stone and white brick. Its spire is 471 English feet above sea, or the *second highest in Europe*, being 3 feet higher than Strassburg, but 14 feet lower than Rouen spire. Burgomaster Schröder is buried here.

St. Michael's Kirche was built by Sonnin, 1751-62, except the tower, added in 1788, which rises 457 feet high, commanding a splendid view. The Church will hold 6,000 persons; and has an altar-piece by Tischbein, with a tablet to the memory of those who fell in the War of Freedom. Open free. For the tower, a fee of 1 mark 20pf. for one person. The *Castellan* lives close by.

St. Katharinen Kirche, built in the 13th century, has also a very lofty tower. It contains a portrait of Pastor Götz, the opposer of Lessing; a fine marble pulpit; and an altar-piece by Overbeck.

St. Jacob's Church, in Stein-strasse, has a tower, built 1827. It stands near some old five and six

The *Stadt Theatre*, in Damm-Thorstrasse, by Schinkel, 1826, will hold 2,500 spectators. Open,

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The Kornhaus, in the old Wandrahm, built 1660,
is now the infantry Barracks.

D

fischer-ewers (pronounced "ayvers.")

Harvestende is a pretty village outside the Damm
Thor, on a road lined with handsome country houses.

CONVEYANCES.—Tram to Altona, &c. Steamers to Harburg, Cuxhaven, Heligoland, London, Hull, Grimsby, &c. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

houses, several churches, the Town Hall, and other public buildings.

~~The old Town consists of the old town and the new town.~~

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St. Jacob's Church, in Stein-strasse, has a tower, rebuilt 1827. It stands near some old five and six storey timber houses which escaped the fire.

The German Reformed Church is in Ferdinand-strasse.

The *French Protestant Church*, 134, Königsstrasse.

Little *St. Michael's Church* has been used by the Roman Catholics since 1834.

Synagogues for the German and Portuguese Jews at Elbe-strasse, in the Neue Steinweg; besides a Jewish *Temple* in Pool-strasse, built 1844, in the Norman style.

One of the buildings which escaped the fire of 1842 is the

New Exchange (Börse), in Adolphi-platz, a very handsome pile, by Schinkel, opened December 2nd, 1841. It is 250 feet long, and 180 feet broad, and surrounded by a colonnade, and offices for brokers, &c. It contains a library and reading room, where the journals may be read. Introduction by a member. High change, 1 15 to 2 15 p.m. Admission, 30 pf.

Near this are the New Town Hall and Courts of Justice (Justizgebäude), built by Sir G. G. Scott.

The New Bank, by Schinkel, is opposite the Bank in Adolphi-platz.

The *Johanneum*, or *Johannischule*, is a large building in Dom-platz, on the site of the Cathedral; including the Gymnasium Thor College, with a staff of professors, and the Library of nearly 60,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS., including a bequest of Joachim Jungius; with museums of natural history and local antiquities. Open free: Sunday, 1 to 12; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 1.

The *Krankenhaus* (Public Hospital) in the suburb St. George is designed to contain nearly 600 sick of all classes; the poor being admitted free, while others pay according to their means to receive the benefit of good medical advice. Its Chapel contains Overbeck's Christ's Agony in the Garden. The *Waisenhaus* (Orphan School), where 600 infants are brought up and educated. There is also a *Waisenhaus* or Reformatory for neglected children outside the town, with a mission Seminary, printing press, &c., attached to it. Accessible by tram. The *Kornhaus*, in the old Wandrahm, built 1660, is now the infantry Barracks.

D

The *Stadt Theatre*, in Damm-Thorstrasse, by Schinkel, 1826, will hold 2,500 spectators. Open, 6 30 p.m. The *Thalia Theatre*, at the Pferde markt, holds 1,800. There are large *Bazaars* in the Alter Jungfernstieg; and at the Hotel de Russie, a fine building with a glass octagon.

A *Music Hall* at the corner of Neue Wall is a large building, with a room capable of containing 2,000 persons.

Among the *Collections* in the town deserving of notice are the following:—Rüding's Museum in Diechthorwall, of stuffed animals, and shells, antiquities, coins, engravings, &c. Open daily, during the summer months, from 10 to 1, with lectures, &c. The Natural History Museum, in the Johanneum; a well-arranged collection of shells. The Town Picture Gallery is at the Kunsthalle, or Gallery of Sculpture, near the Schiller Statue. Open daily, Mondays excepted, to strangers.

Botanical Gardens, near the Damm-Thor; not far from the *Zoological Gardens*, and Exhibition of the Horticultural Society. Outside is the public cemetery, with a monument to 1,138 Hamburgers, victims of Davoust's occupation in 1813.

Mendelssohn, the musician, was born here; the son of a banker, and grandson of Moses Mendelssohn, the scholar.

ENVIRONS.—There are various places of amusement in the environs, such as Uhlenhorst (steamer from the Jungfernstieg), with the Fährhaus; restaurant; concert several times a week.

The Elbe Pavilion is situated on an eminence between the Millern and Altona Gates. The latter leads out to Altona, at a short distance. Its best street is Palmaille, in the middle of which is a beautiful avenue which leads to Ottenstein.

In Land-strasse, under a large lime tree, is the grave of Klopstock. Klopstock was born 1774 at the house in König-strasse. Beyond this, on the Elbe, is Booth's Nursery, at *Flottbeck*; then Meinstaden, where Hugo Grotius lived; and many fine country houses round *Blankenese*, a village inhabited by sailors and fishermen, to which a trip may be made by steamboat. The Elbe is full of small craft, fisher-ewers (pronounced "ayvers.")

Harvestende is a pretty village outside the Damm Thor, on a road lined with handsome country houses.

Near the Outer Alster is *Eppendorf*, a place of amusement, with the *Andreas Brunnen*, reached by water on the Alster.

At Horn is the *Rauhehaus* (page 33), and the annual races are held on a common near here.

Ham, Horn, and the fruit and kitchen Gardens at *Vierlande* (which supply vegetables and fruit to the markets) are localities deserving notice.

Wandsbeck, about four miles from the Stein Gate, belonging to Holstein. It was the residence of *Claudius*, whose grave is here; and also of *Tycho Brahe*, and *Voss*, the poet.

Hamburg is the largest of the *Hanse Towns*, the others being *Bremen*, *Lübeck*, and *Frankfort-on-the-Main*, the latter now annexed to Prussia. These, after 1641, were the only remnants of the powerful Hanseatic League of eighty-five ports and towns in the North of Germany and round the Baltic, formed in the 12th century, for the protection of trade. They had a factory in London, at the Steel-yard, a site now occupied by the terminus in Cannon-street of the South Eastern Railway. The archives of the union are kept at *Lübeck*.

The Steamers across the Elbe to **Harburg (Stat.)** are now superseded by a rail, 7 miles long, completing the line to *Lüneburg*.

In summer steamers ply regularly to *Cuxhaven* and *Heligoland*; sea passage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours.

The Lower Elbe Rail to *Cuxhaven*, 65 m. long, on the south side of the river, passes **Buxtehude (Stat.)**, **Stade (Stat.)**, where the Stade duties on shipping were formerly collected, and **Cadenberge (Stat.)**.

CUXHAVEN.

POPULATION, 5,000, with *Ritzbüttel*.

HOTEL.—*Dülle's* Belvedere Hotel.

Railway to *Geestmünde* (page 40). See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

This is an outport of Hamburg, to which it belongs, and is about 70 miles below it, at the mouth of the Elbe in the North Sea. It serves as a packet station, and as a rendezvous for shipping in winter, when the rivers are frozen. Since 1870 the mouth of the Elbe has been strongly fortified. The district around is part of the bailliwick of *Ritzbüttel*, under the government of the Hamburg Senate. There are bathing machines and lodging houses for the use of visitors. Good lodg-

ings may be had from 7 to 10 marks weekly. A club room at the *Belvedere Hotel*. Promenades by the sea shore, and to *Brockswalde*. There are lighthouses here, and at the island of *Neuwerk*, two miles off.

About 45 miles from *Cuxhaven*, out in the North Sea, facing the mouth of the Elbe, is *Helgoland*, or

HELIGOLAND.

POPULATION, 2,086, in 400 houses; chiefly German *Frieslanders*, who are fishermen and pilots.

Steamers at least twice a week, to and from *Cuxhaven*, in connection with trains from and to Hamburg.

HOTELS.—City of London; Queen Victoria; and Restaurants; table d'hôte at the *Conversations Haus*.

An island (ceded to Germany, Aug. 10th, 1890), consisting of reddish clay, mixed with round stones, of the *Keuper* formation, which the sea is continually wearing away on the north side.

During the great European war, when the island was taken possession of by England, 1807, to serve as a depôt for trade, the population amounted to 4,000 or 5,000, and the port was lined with warehouses. It is about three miles round; and is divided into *Vor* or *Unterland*, a few feet above the sea, and an *Oberland* or *Cliff*, 90 to 200 feet high, reached by 190 steps, on which the little town is placed, and a lighthouse. The landing-place is in the *Unterland*, where there are two little harbours with deep water. It is joined to the cliff by a sandy isthmus. There is a *Kurtaxe* of 4 m. per week, or 9 m. for a family of more than three. Sea bathing at *Rothe Meer* is enjoyed here in perfection at all times of the tide, the climate being peculiarly mild.

Carriages and horses are not used; two or three cows and a few hundred sheep are seen. Private lodgings are reasonable. The amusements consist chiefly of water excursions, and bathing at *Sandy Island* or the *Düne*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile off, to which the bathers are carried in boats in the early morning. A theatre has been built by the late Governor. The Church has a ship hanging from the roof, a Frisian custom; also a brass font, and scripture panel paintings round the gallery front where the

men sit in their blue shirts and corduroys; while the women sit below, dressed in crimson petticoats with a dark bodice, silk sun-bonnets and veil. The women do all the work ashore, while the men fish. English, German, and Frisian are spoken. At the Dünenpavillon, on the Bade-Insel, is a restaurant.

The Nordhorn, 180 feet high, is the highest point in the island. There are sea caves and grottoes at Jung Gatt and Mohrmers Gatt, &c. Around the Heligoland are Sandy Island, the Monk, and other reefs, gradually formed by the action of the sea; which since 1770 has worn a channel 10 fathoms deep between the mainland and Sandy Island, once no doubt a part of it. In early times the temple of a Saxon deity was located in Heligoland, on the site of which a hermitage was established; hence the present name, signifying Holy Island.

The Norderney, and the Wanger Ooge, are about twenty miles distant from Heligoland. (See Route 6.)

ROUTE 2A.

Berlin to Spandau, Stendal, Gardelegen, Salzwedel, and Bremen.

By rail, 100 miles, to Salzwedel; 210 to Bremen.

Spandau (Stat.), as in Route 1. Here the line parts off to **Rathenow (Stat.)**, on the Havel. Population, 16,000. Here is a statue of Frederick William, to commemorate the occupation of Rathenow, 15th June, 1675.

Schönhausen (Stat.), near the Elbe.—This was the birth-place, April 1st, 1815, of the famous German statesman, Prince Otto Von Bismarck-Schönhausen. The estate was purchased and presented to Von Bismarck in 1885.

Stendal (Stat.), where this line intersects the line from Wittenberge to Magdeburg. It is a busy town on the Uchte (population, 14,300), with a handsome Cathedral (restored), St. Mary's Church, and Rathhaus, all later Gothic. One line passes hence to **Vinzelberg (Stat.)**, and **Gardelegen (Stat.)**, thence by Oebisfelde and Lehrte to Hanover; while the other turns off north-west towards Hamburg, past **Bismark (Stat.)**, **Brunau (Stat.)**, &c., to

Salzwedel (Stat.), population, 9,000, formerly a Hanse Town, on the river Jeetze.

From here to **Uelzen** (on the Hanover and Hamburg line), **Soltau**, **Visselhövede** (line to Hanover), and **Langwedel**, joining the direct line from Berlin to Bremen. (See Route 5.) Salzwedel to Bremen is about 109 English miles. The line is devoid of any special interest.

ROUTE 3.

Hamburg to Itzehoe, Kiel, Rendsburg, Schleswig, Tönning, Flensburg, &c.

Leaving Hamburg, we reach **Altona (Stat.)**, pronounced Al'tona, the old capital of Holstein, forming part of the west suburbs of Hamburg. POPULATION, 148,249.

HOTELS.—Holsteinsches Haus; Königlicher Hof; Sonne.

Railway, Tramway, and Steamer to Hamburg.

It is quite a new town, the population having quadrupled in 50 years, and contains no very old public buildings. One or two of the churches are rather remarkable. There is a Museum and Picture Gallery (in the Real Schule). The town is pleasantly situated, and the port admits large vessels.

Pinneberg (Stat.), near Kellingen Church.

Elmshorn (Stat.), population, 8,000, on the Kruckau, near the branch to Glückstadt, **Itzehoe**, **Heide**, a little town built by Carolus Magnus, 819, and **Husum**, for Hvidding.

Glückstadt (Stat.) In the former Duchy of Holstein and a small port on the marshy bank of the Elbe (population, 5,600).

Neumünster (Stat.)

Hotel.—Railway.

POPULATION, 11,600; employed in the linen and other manufactures. A direct line runs past **Heide**, to **Tönning** (Victoria Hotel; population, 4,000), a port at the mouth of the Eider on the North Sea; having a large cattle trade with England. At Heide the line from Altona comes in, and a branch goes off to **Büsum**, a small bathing place.

Here a branch turns off to Oldesloe and Buchen.

Bordesholm (Stat.), near a lake and a church containing tombs of the Danish royal family. The line continues down the valley of the Eider to

KIEL (Stat.)

POPULATION, 69,214.

HOTELS.—Germania; Bellevue; Marsily; Railway Hotel (Bahnhof Hotel); Stadt Kopenhagen.

The former capital of the Duchy of Holstein, and one of the best havens in the Baltic, now annexed to the German Empire. It stands in a very pleasant country, and is walled round and regularly built. It carries on a good trade with the Danish Islands; the Epiphany fair is largely attended. Large ships of war can anchor near the town, in the beautiful *Bay* called Kielerföhrde, 3 miles by $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, with deep water for large ships. Here are a Naval College and Floating Docks at Ellerbeck, protected by land forts. There is a Church of the 13th century.

The old University, founded 1665, has collections of minerals and antiquities; Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 11 to 1. At the new University is a library of 100,000 volumes, and a Zoological Museum; Sunday, 11 to 2; Wednesday, 1 to 3.

The Sea Baths are near the Düsternbrook wood and the promenade to Bellevue (2 miles). Other points of view are the Wilhelmshöhe, Neumühlen, and Friedrichsort Fort, to which trips can be made by boat. The old *Castle* is the seat of Prince Henry of Prussia, it has an Art Museum, open Sunday and Thursday, 11 30 to 12 30. The new Thaulow Museum of old Wood Carvings is open Tuesday and Friday, 11 to 2; Sunday, 12 to 4. The *North Sea Canal* runs from Holtenau, near Kiel, to Brunsbüttel on the Elbe, 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and is wide and deep enough to allow the heaviest ironclads to pass. This shortens the time between Kiel and Hamburg by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

CONVEYANCES.—By rail to Hamburg, Neustadt, Schleswig, &c. Steamers (when no ice) to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg. A steamer for Copenhagen leaves on the arrival of the last train for *Korsør* (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours), in the Great Belt, on the island of Zealand, where the rail to Copenhagen is taken.

At Neumünster (page 35), a branch turns off to **Rendsburg (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 12,800.

Inns.—Stadt Hamburg; Hotel Pahl.

A strong post on the Elder, which marks the boundary between Holstein and Schleswig. It runs

down to the North Sea at *Tünning*, and communicates with the Baltic by the Schleswig-Holstein canal.

Not far from Rendsburg is the site of the *Dannevirke*, a line of entrenchments which extended across the peninsula to Friedrichstadt on the North Sea. After having been taken by the Prussians under Von Wrangel, April 23rd, 1848, and afterwards much strengthened by the Danes, it was taken by the allied Prussian and Austrian forces, February 5th, 1864, and eventually levelled.

SCHLESWIG (Stat.)

POPULATION, 15,446.

INNS.—Hotel Raven; Hotel Stehn; Stadt Hamburg.

Local railway to Schleswig Altstadt.

An old town, extending along the Schlei to a bay in the Baltic, once the chief seat of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. The houses are of neat brick in the Dutch style.

The *Cathedral*, originally 12th century, burnt and restored 1440, in the Gothic style, has an altar-screen, carved by Hans Brüggemann, 1521, the finest work of art in these parts.

Gottorp Castle, in the Friedrichsberg Quarter, was the seat of the former dukes. It was taken by Gen. Von Wrangel, February 1st, 1864, commanding the Allied armies, and annexed to Prussia, 1866.

Steamer to *Kappeln* (in 3 hours), past *Missunde*, which was strongly fortified to protect the passage of the Schlei; but the Danes being overmatched in men and artillery, were defeated by the Prussians under Prince Charles, Feb. 6th, 1864, after the latter had crossed in a snowstorm.

Rail, 25 miles, to Süderbrarup.

Jübeck (Stat.), junction of the branch to Husum, Tünning, &c.

Flensburg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 36,873.

HOTELS.—Bahnhof; Fey's Hotel; Central Hotel. Diligence to Sonderburg, &c., past Düppel.

A thriving commercial town, and the chief place in Schleswig, pleasantly seated on an arm of the Baltic. It has a good harbour, and many oil mills, breweries, distilleries, foundries, rope works, &c.

In this neighbourhood are *Sundewitt*, the garden of Schleswig, and several spots which figured in the war of 1864. Among them are *Oeversee*, 6 miles,

where the Austrians, under Gablentz, defeated the Danes, February 6th. *Düppel*, and its redoubts, on the channel of Alsen, here 150 yards wide. It was held by 12,000 Danes, but at length bombarded and taken by assault by the Prussians, under Prince Frederick Charles, April 18th, after a siege of two months. The Prussians, in attempting to cross the channel, were repulsed by the Rolf Krake ironclad. *Sonderburg*, on the Island of Alsen, faces the mainland, the passage of which was forced 29th June, when the Danes retreated into *Fünen*. By the subsequent peace of 20th October, Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenberg, and part of Jutland became Prussian territory.

Steamers to Flensburg, or to Kiel—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday forenoon.

ROUTE 4.

Hanover to Lehrte, Celle, Lüneburg, Lauenberg, Harburg, and Hamburg.

113 miles in 3½ hours.

	English miles.		English miles.
Hanover to		Eschede	38½
Lehrte	10	Uelzen	60½
[Branch from the		Bevensen	68½
South—		Lüneburg	82½
Sohnde	4	[Branch to Lauen-	
Algermissen ..	8	burg and Büchen]	
Harsum	12	Winsen	94½
Hildesheim ..	16	Harburg	106½
Nordstemmen	23]	Hamburg	113
Burgdorf	15		
Celle	26½		

Hanover (Stat.) See Route 1. Thence to

Celle, or Zelle (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 18,800.

Inns.—Hotel de Hanovre.

An old town, on the Aller, at the junction of the Fulse. It was occupied by the Prussians, July 10th, in the German war of 1866.

The *Stadtkirche* is a very old church, containing the tombs of the Brunswick Lüneburg family, from whom the royal house of England is descended, and also a sarcophagus of the unfortunate Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, sister of George III., who died here in exile in 1773. It stands in a fine chapel. Near the Royal Palace in Schlossplatz are the stables of the ex-King of Hanover, now a stud establishment. The chapel contains a good altar-piece by De Vos of Antwerp.

The rail traverses the great dreary Lüneburg Heath between Bevensen and Lüneburg.

Lüneburg (Stat.), in Hanover; where the direct line to Hamburg and Bremen, coming from Hitzaker, falls in. It passes on *via* Buchholz for Bremen. (See Route 2).

POPULATION, 20,681.

Hotels.—Hoffnung; Wellenkamp.

An old walled town, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Brunswick, containing many gabled houses. It stands on the Ilmenau, near the Kalkberg hill, which is about 280 feet high.

The *Michaeliskirche* has a fine altar-group, a crypt of the 14th century, and tombs of the dukes, whose Palace stands near.

St. Nicholas, early 15th century, has some good pictures.

The *Church of St. John* is a Gothic brick church of the 14th century, and contains many curiosities.

At the *Rathhaus* is the Furstensaal or Princes' Room, 120 feet long. It has some sixteenth century carvings, with 64 portraits (life-size) of the Princes of the house of Brunswick; also curious stained glass, frescoes, &c., and carving by Albert of Soest, 1568. The gold and silver plate, electro copies of which are still here, was sold to the Berlin Museum for £33,000. Outside the wall are the Salze salt works, yielding about 10,000 tons a year; with saline and vapour baths. Gypsum is worked in the quarries of the Kalkberg. Two engagements, in which the French were beaten, were fought near this 1813. Part of the country between the Elbe and Weser (to the left of the line) is occupied by the Lüneburg Heath (Haide), a sort of Arabia Deserta of sand, covered with straggling blocks of stone. It is noted for its bees and a breed of coarse-woolled sheep, called Heidesknucken.

Rail to Wittenberge and Buchholz, page 31.

[Here a branch rail turns off towards Lübeck, past **Adendorf** to **Hohnstorf** or Stohnstorf, on the Elbe; thence to **Lauenburg** opposite, and thence to **Büchen** (Route 2), on the way to Mölln, Ratzeburg, and Lübeck (Route 8).

Lauenburg is the small capital (population, 4,800) of a little dukedom annexed to Prussia, 1866, containing the Swartzbeck estate, which the Emperor granted to Prince Bismarck after the Franco-German war.]

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lüneburg is *Bardowick*, a small place (population, 1,400) on the Ilmenau, with the remains of a fine Cathedral founded by Charlemagne, ruined by Henry the Lion, in 1189, after having been a considerable trading town of North Germany, and a rival to Hamburg.

Harburg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 35,000.

Inn.—König von Schweden.

A port on the Elbe, 7 miles south of Hamburg, with a good free harbour for the carrying and transport trade. Junction of lines to Bremen and Cuxhaven. Near it is *Rönneburg*, a summer residence for the wealthy people of

Hamburg (see Route 2), which the railway reaches after crossing the South and North Elbe.

From Hamburg a rail is open to Lübeck, past *Oldesloe*, a watering-place with baths, whence a line of 27 miles to *Neumünster*, on the Hamburg and Kiel line, was opened 1874.

ROUTE 5.

Hanover to Bremen, Geestemünde, and Bremerhafen.

By rail to Bremen, in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

	English miles.		English miles.
Hanover to		Burg-Lesum	84
Wunstorf	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	[Branch to Vegesack]	
Nienburg	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Osterholz-Scharm-	
Verden	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	beck	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Langwedel	—	Geestemünde (Bre-	
Sebaldsbüick	—	merhafen)	116
Bremen	76 $\frac{1}{2}$		

BREMEN (Stat.)

POPULATION, 125,684.

HOTELS.—Hotel de l'Europe, a first-rate house. Hotel du Nord; Hillmann's; Alberti; Stadt Frankfurt; Siedenburg; Hannoversches Haus.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—Droschken, one horse, for one or two persons for half an hour, 90 pf.; two horses, for half an hour, 1 mark 20 pf. Portman-teau, 30 pf.

TRAMWAY, round the town, and to suburbs.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—In the Domshöhe.

RAILWAY.—To Burg-Lesum, Geestemünde, Hanover, Oldenburg, Emden, Groningen, &c.

BRITISH AND UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Steamers from Bremerhaven to Oldenburg, Nor-derney, London, Hull, Southampton, and New York. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.)

Bremen, in the new German empire, is one of the three Hanse Towns, and an old free city, on both banks of the Weser, about 36 miles from the North Sea; the old town on the east bank, and the new town on the west, being connected with each other by three bridges. It was made a See by Charlemagne about 790, and made an imperial town by Otho I. It founded the port of Riga, and took an active part in the Crusades, as a member of the Hanseatic League, and also acquired property at the Steel-Yard in London. It was the head of an arch-diocese, which was afterwards converted into a duchy in 1648, when Bremen fell to the crown of Sweden.

In 1731, its rights as a free city were established, while the duchy was annexed to Hanover and Oldenburg. Napoleon made it a part of his extended French empire, 1810. It is now an independent member of the German Empire under Prussia. It stands in a flat region of good pasture land, intersected by canals, and is closely built, having few open places, except the disused graveyards. The old town (Altstadt) especially consists of crooked streets and dark tall houses; but those in the new town are more regular. Fine quays line the water side. There are many handsome well-built houses in the suburbs. The site of the old fortifications is converted into walks and Gardens, outside which are the moats; some of the old Gates remain. At the Ansgarilithor is the monument of the war of 1870-1.

It is governed by a body of two Burgomasters, and a body of Senators styled "Die Wittheit" (The Wisdom, or Wise Men), who have sovereign authority extending over 70 square miles of territory. A fundamental law, "Die neue Eintracht," agreed to in 1433, is still valid.

The *Dom* in the old town is the Lutheran Cathedral, a large building begun as early as 1043, and finished for the most part about 1160, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles. It is 226ft. long, 124ft. broad, and 105ft. high. It has Berichau's

"Last Judgment;" a Bronze Font with four statues as old as the 9th century; and a good organ. Under the cathedral is the crypt or Bleikeller (i.e. Lead Cellar), so called because the lead of the roof was melted here. Here are several mummies; among them are the bodies of two Swedish officers of the Thirty Years' War. The tower has a good view of the town and environs. Behind it is the Cathedral square, or *Domsheide*, in which stand Fogelberg's bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus (1856), and the Hall of the Artists' Society (*Künstlerverein*), in the Gothic style; with the new Imperial Post Office of brick and stone, on the site of the City Schools (now behind it). The *Künstlerverein*, open Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, has a fine Natural History Collection.

The *Liebfrauenkirche* (Our Lady's Church), built 1100, near the Town Hall, with two towers, has been partially restored.

St. Ansgar Church (*Ansgarkirche*), built 1229-48. It is marked by a handsome tower 360ft. high, with lancet windows; and has a good altar-piece painted by Tischbein, of Christ and Young Children.

The church of St. John's Convent, for the Catholics, contains the tomb of the Prince of Bourbon-Condé, grandson of the Great Condé.

The *Town Hall* (*Rathhaus*) is the handsomest and most remarkable building in Bremen. It was the Archbishops' palace, built 1405, in the Gothic style. On the south side, which is in the Renaissance style, are ancient statues of seven Electors and the Emperor. In the large hall is the statue of Burgomaster Schmidt, and a finely carved staircase.

Under the Town Hall is the famous Bremen *Rathskeller*, a wine cellar, remarkable for its excellent Rhenish and Moselle wines. It also contains some immense vats, styled the "Rose," and the "Twelve Apostles." The "Rose" is so called from a large painting of a rose on the ceiling, beneath which the more important deliberations of the Town Council were held "sub rosa." The large public drinking-room for wine and oysters here has an elliptic arch, giving out an echo like a whispering gallery. A shoemaker's house is marked by three life-size statues of shoemakers, viz., St. Crispin, Hans Von Sagan (living 1370), and Hans Sachs.

Opposite the *Rathhaus* is the statue of Roland, eighteen feet high, erected in the 14th century in the place of a wooden one, and looked upon as symbolical of the privileges of the town.

The *Exchange*, built in 1865, contains a handsome hall ceiling, and mural paintings. It can be seen from 12½ to 2 o'clock. Near to it is the

Schütting, a stately old building, 16th century, the seat of the Chamber of Commerce, in which are the archives and a public library.

Olbers, the astronomer, was a native, and died 1841. He discovered Pallas and Vesta. A statue of him, by Steinhäuser (1850), has been erected near the *Kunsthalle*.

Not far from the *Domshof* is the *Stadt Bibliothek*, with a library of 70,000 volumes. Near the Church of St. Ansgar is a good building in the Renaissance style, erected in 1619, called the *Gewerbe Haus*, or Trade Hall. Originally the guild-hall of the cloth merchants, it still serves for commercial purposes, and has been internally restored. The *Kaiser Saal*, with portraits of the burgomasters, can be seen by applying to the custodian.

The Theatre is on the *Stadtwall* promenade.

Among other buildings worth notice are the Arsenal, the Granaries and Weighing House; the New Hospital, capable of feeding 6,000 persons; the Workhouse; the Catharinenstift; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the Trade and Navigation Schools.

The eastern side of the town, especially about the Oster Deich and the Oster Thor, is the newest and handsomest.

The *Kunsthalle* of the Art Union, on the old Rampart, was finished 1849, and has paintings (chiefly modern) and sculptures, some by Steinhäuser, a native artist. It is open free, Sunday and Tuesday, other days, a small fee to attendant. Heeren, the historian, was born here. Statue of Körner on the Körner Wall. The Town Park is near the station.

As a free port, Bremen possesses a large transit trade in cattle and Continental produce. Here are above ninety tobacco and cigar manufactories, upwards of 24 million lbs. being imported; a dozen sugar refineries; chemical works; sail-cloth manufactories; beer breweries.

The Weser is very shallow here. Large vessels cannot come higher than **Vogesack (Stat.)**, 10 miles below Bremen, a Dutch-looking town, with large warehouses and ship-yards.

Geestemünde, population, 16,000 (Hotel Hanover), was established by the Hanoverian Government as a rival to Bremerhafen. Steamers to Norderney and Heligoland. Direct rail to Cuxhaven (page 34), opened 1896.

Bremerhafen (Stat.), population, 16,000 Hotels—Löhrs; Beermann's), 32 miles below Bremen, at the river's mouth. Here are Docks, an Emigrant's House, &c. From this point a regular steam navigation line, the Norddeutsche Lloyd, is established, by which over 100,000 emigrants embark yearly for America. The trade of the place is steadily increasing; much ship-building is carried on here, and at Bremen.

Here an explosion took place on board the Mosel, alongside the quay, 1875, which killed and wounded 200 persons. It was occasioned by a box of dynamite, which a man named Thomas had planned to explode, by means of clockwork, in the Atlantic, that he might get the insurance; but which blew up too soon. The projector shot himself.

Steamer trips can be made in the summer to Wangeroog and Norderney on the sea coast (see Route 6, following); by the Weser to Hanover and Münden; and to Oldenburg.

ROUTE 6.

Bremen to Oldenburg, Emden, and Norderney.

By rail, to Oldenburg and Leer, 62 miles.

	English miles.		English miles.
Bremen to Delmenhorst	9	Zwischenahn	37
Hude	17½	Ocholt	42
Oldenburg	27½	[Branch to Westerstede.]	
[Branch to Varel	19	Stickhausen	52
Wilhelmshafen 32]		Leer	62
		Emden	81

At Hude, a branch of 27 miles goes off to *Brake* and *Nordenham*, down the Weser. Brake is a ship-building port with several ship-yards. In 1896 a line was opened between Brake and Oldenburg.

OLDENBURG (Stat.), in the Grand Duchy Oldenburg, which includes the Principalities of beek and Birkenfeld. POPULATION, 21,310.

HOTELS.—Hotel de Russie; Erb-Gross-Herzog. Capital of the Duchy, and residence of the Grand Duke, on the Hunte; founded 1155 by Christian I. of Denmark. It is well-built, and has promenades on the site of the old ramparts.

The *Lambertus-kirche* contains the tombs of the Grand Dukes, who represent one of the most ancient families in Germany, from which the Danish and Russian royal houses trace their descent.

The *Palace* and *Residenz-Schloss* contain collections of engravings and coins, and some modern paintings, with a library. There are also collections of minerals and German antiquities at the new Museum.

The *Augusteum*, built 1866, a handsome edifice, contains a valuable collection of old masters. Admission, 11 to 2.

A branch of 32 miles to **Varel (Stat.)**, on the *Jade*, an inlet of the North Sea, terminates at the naval port of **Wilhelmshaven (Stat.)**, established by Prussia since its purchase 1854. Population, 15,000. Here are breakwaters for an Outer and Inner harbour, with workshops and barracks, suitable for a great naval port. The inlet extends 20 miles. Another line of 38 miles turns south to **Quakenbrück** and Osnabrück. (Route 7.) The main line goes past *Ocholt* to

Leer (Stat.), on the Münster line, as in Route 7.

EMDEN or Embden (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 14,000.

INNS.—Weisses Haus; Goldene Sonne; Prinz von Preussen; Belle Vue.

RAILWAY to Hanover; Steamer to Norderney.

A port near the mouth of the Ems, where it falls into the Gulf of Dollart, in the Hanoverian Province of East Friesland, or Aurich, on the North Sea. It was founded by Dutch refugees in the 16th century, and was a free city of the Empire down to 1774, when Frederick the Great acquired it for Prussia, with whom it remained till 1804. It is a Dutch-looking town of gabled houses, and streets intersected by canals. Under the old ramparts are buried many of the Duke of York's army, who died here 1795. Extensive dykes protect it from the sea. The *Grosse Kirche* contains a monument of Enno II., of Friesland.

Museum of Natural History, with a good collection of amber. Another Museum has a very fair lot of pictures (Flemish), and a library of works on the district.

The old *Town Hall*, built 1576, in the Renaissance style, has portraits of the Prussian kings, and a famous armoury, and a tower overlooking the town. Backhuysen, the marine painter, was a native. The pastures around are very rich. A canal of two miles leads down to the harbour in the Bay of the Dollart, called *Delf*, where are ship-yards. Opposite the harbour are remains of a town on the Island of Nesser, a large tract overwhelmed by the sea (1277-87), when the Dollart was formed. The dykes are 24 feet high, and 100 miles long.

Rail to **Aurich** and **Norden**, continued 16½ miles further to Wittmund and Jever.

Aurich. POPULATION, 5,400.

Inns.—Belle Vue; Deutsches Haus.

This small place is the principal town of East Friesland, and is in the Dutch style, with a good market-place.

The old Castle, or Palace, contains portraits of the former princes of East Friesland, who resided here.

Norden (Stat.), with 6,600 inhabitants, where is a good trade, and a large horse market. Hence by short rail to *Norddeich*, whence steamer, at high water, to the island of

Norderney, the middle one of the chain of flat sandy banks which line the shore of East Friesland.

Several Inns and Restaurants.

This is a bathing-place in the North Sea, containing 2,000 inhabitants; and is much frequented in the season, which lasts from June to October. The bathing arrangements are very good. It has hotels, and a subscription club, or Conversation House. Kur-Taxe, 1 person, 10 m.

The amusements consist chiefly in shooting sea-birds and rabbits, and excursions by water to the island of Borkum, on which is an old lighthouse, 154 feet, and a new one, nearly 200 feet high, almost the only objects of attraction about here.

Steamboats go between Norderney, Bremen, and Hamburg every five days during the season to

Wangeroog, or Wanger Island, belonging to Oldenburg, 4 miles from the mainland, and 13 from

Jever, accessible by steamer from Bremerhafen and Hamburg, daily, Sundays excepted. It is the easternmost of the islands which the sea has separated from the coast, and was many times larger 120 years ago. The others are Spiekeroog, Langeoog, and Baltrum. Living &c., much the same as Norderney. There are some lodging-houses, a conversation-haus, and a bathing-house with warm baths, &c. There is a steam-boat daily to Karolinsiel, in Ost-Friesland, whence diligence to **Jever** and **Wittmund**.

ROUTE 7.

Hanover to Minden, Osnabrück, and Emden.

By rail 8 to 11 hours. Stations as follow:—

Hanover, to	English miles.		English miles.
Seelze.....	7	Velpo	93
Wunstorf	13	Ibbenbüren.....	99
Haste	17½	Hörstel	102½
Stadthagen.....	26½	Rheine.....	113
Kirchhorsten	30	[Branch to Münster, &c., and junction with line from Rotterdam.]	
Bückeburg	35	Salzbergen.....	117½
Minden	40½	Lingen	131½
Porta	43	Meppen	144½
Oeynhausen	49½	Kellerberg.....	
Löhne	54½	Lathen	157
Kirchlengern	56½	Aschendorf.....	170
Bünde	59½	Papenburg.....	
Bruchmühlen	65	Ihrhove	179½
Melle	70	Leer	181½
Wissingen	77	Neermoor	190
Osnabrück	82½	Oldersum	194½
[Branch to Münster, 31 miles, via Lengerich, Westbevern, &c.]		Emden	200½

Hanover and Minden, to Lohne, see Route 1.

Bünde (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,000.

About six miles north of this place, at Lubbecke, is the *Fiestel Bath*, an iron-sulphur spring, on the western declivity of the Teutoburger Wald.

Osnabrück (Stat.), or Osnaburg, in Hanover. POPULATION, 39,932.

Inns.—Schaumburg; Dütting's Hotel.

An old irregular built town in the valley of the Haase, with a wall and five gates; and the seat of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne, 785—the first bishop being Wido of Friesland. It is now a Roman Catholic see. The Palace was built 1665.

St. Mary's Church, a fine 14th century Gothic structure, has a good carved altar-piece. *St. Catherine's* Lutheran Church, a small Gothic building of the 14th century, with some delicate carving; *St. John's*, 13th century, has also fine carving. The large *Cathedral*, partly Romanesque, of the 12th century, marked by three unlike towers; in the front of it, in the *Domfreiheit*, is Drake's bronze statue of Möser, the patriot author, a native of Osnabrück.

The fine *Rathhaus* contains the *Freidenssaale*, where the Peace of Westphalia was negotiated 1643-48, with portraits of emperors, ambassadors, bishops, &c. It was then decided that the diocese of Osnabrück should be governed alternately by a Catholic and Protestant bishop, the Protestant to be a prince of the Brunswick-Lüneburg family. The last titular bishop under this arrangement was the Duke of York, nominated by his father, George III., as King of Hanover; a title held by him till 1802, when the diocese was secularised. Here are linen manufactories and bleach yards for "Osnaburgs," &c.

Near the town is the old castle of Iburg, where George II. of England was born.

[From Osnabrück a line of 37 miles runs to Bielefeld (page 27).]

Rheine (Stat.), on the Ems, a manufacturing town. The line descends that river close to the borders of Holland, and through a flat uninteresting tract called the Saterland Moor, to

Meppen (Stat.), population, 3,400; capital of the Duchy of Arenberg-Meppen.

Papenburg (Stat.), in the Hochmoor, a marshy district, near which the line from Gröningen comes in, *via Weener*.

Leer (Stat.), population, 10,000; near a busy town with a considerable trade. Steamers to Norderney in 4 to 5½ hours.

Emden, as in Route 6.

ROUTE 8.

Berlin to Lübeck.

By rail to Büchen, 144 miles, as in Route 2.

Thence as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Büchen	149	Ratzeburg	166
Mölln ..	160	Lübeck.....	179

A more direct line to Schwerin (Route 9), and thence by rail *via* Kleinen and Schönberg, is projected.

Mölln (Stat.), near a small town in Lauenberg, on the Stocknitz, which connects Lübeck with the Elbe. Eulenspiegel, the famous clown of the old German mysteries, lived and died here in the fourteenth century. His grave, with an inscription, and some other relics are shown.

Excursions to the pretty Schallsee.

Ratzeburg (Stat.), at a town mostly in the Duchy of Lauenburg, annexed to Prussia, 1866.

POPULATION, 4,200.

Hotels.—Daniels; Rathskeller; Stadt Hamburg.

This little city, once a bishop's see, is a well-built place, on an island in the Ratzeburg Lake, an expansion of the Trave. It has a fine view of the lake, which is traversed by a causeway on one side of the island, and a bridge 1,100 feet long, on the other side. The diocese was secularised in 1648.

The brick *Cathedral* is a fine old Romanesque building of the twelfth century, with later Gothic additions, and belongs, with the *Domhof* adjoining, to the neighbouring Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

LUBECK (Stat.)

A free city and Hanse Town, the head of a territory of 130 square miles, including Travemünde and Bergdorf; governed by a Senate of fourteen members, eight of whom are of the literary class.

POPULATION, 63,590.

HOTELS.—Stadt Hamburg; Stadt London.

CABS.—For 1 or 2 persons, 60 pf. the course; each person additional, 15 pf. Luggage, 30 pf.

RESIDENT ENGLISH VICE-CONSUL.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Opposite the Rathhaus.

TRAMWAYS traverse the town.

STEAMERS.—To Travemünde, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Stralsund. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.)

A special kind of cake, called *Marzipan* (the old English "Marchpane"), is made here.

This fine old specimen of a mediæval town stands on an eminence between the Trave and Wackenitz, and was founded 1140 by the Counts.

of Holstein, after the destruction of an Old Lübeck of the eighth century, on the Schwartzau. After being enlarged by Henry the Lion, it became the head of the great Hanseatic League of eighty-five cities and ports, which lasted down to 1699, and was regulated by the "Lübische Recht," of Code established here by the deputies. It has several clean, broad streets, and large old-fashioned brick and stone houses with gable fronts built by its substantial burghers in more prosperous days. The high ramparts have been dismantled since Blücher took refuge here after the battle of Jena, and are laid out with walks and gardens. The Holsten and Burg Gates deserve notice. Upon Blücher's defeat and surrender at Latkau, Lübeck was pillaged by the French. It contains six fine old churches. It is a free City-Republic and a member of the German Empire.

The *Cathedral* was begun 1170 by the bishops of Oldenburg, and finished 1341. It is of brick, with towers 390 feet high; and contains some good paintings, a finely carved door and screen; monuments and tombs of bishops and citizens, including an effigy of Bishop Bockholt, and a fine brass of the fourteenth century; a curious triptych altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by H. Memling (1491); a stone pulpit, and a brass font (1445).

The *Marienkirche* (Our Lady's) is a fine Gothic edifice of brick, 340 feet long, with two wooden spires 405 feet high. It has three aisles, the middle one being 45 feet wide, and 145 high. Among the objects of notice are some good wood carving; stained glass windows by Livi; a high altar by Avellino or Guillinus; ancient and modern paintings by Perugino, Vandyck, Overbeck, and Tischbein, one being a Dance of Death of the fifteenth century; also some brasses, three organs, and a curious old clock (1405), in which are the figures of the seven Electors and the Emperor. Can be seen every day from 12 to 1, under the guidance of the *Küster*.

The Gothic *Rathhaus* is another brick building, dating from 1442, with old bronze work and wood carving, and the ancient *Hall of the Hansa*, in which the deputies of the Hanseatic League met, now divided into offices. Fee, 50pf. Below is the *Rathskeller*, now used as a restaurant and oyster room. It is said to be the largest in Germany.

Some good carvings are to be seen at the house of the Merchants' Company, in Breite-strasse; at the Schiffer Gesellschaft, or Sailors' Company (1535), which contains models of ships; the Hospital of the Holy Ghost (Heiligengeist) of the thirteenth century for aged poor has a fine Gothic chapel.

The Town Library and Museum of Antiquities are in the remains of the old Minorite Convent of St. Catherine. Other collections are at Nos. 33, 16, and 11, Breite-strasse. The Holstenthor (1477) was restored in 1871.

Sir G. Kneller and the brothers Ostade were born here, and their houses are still shown. Another artist, Overbeck, a modern painter, was also a native. A stone in the Market-place shows where Admiral Meyer was beheaded for cowardice.

An old house in the Schranken was the seat of Count Von Moltke's family. He was born at *Parchim*, his father being a general in the Danish service.

There is a good trade carried on, chiefly in wine and timber.

In 1350 the Black Death plague carried off 70,000 or 80,000 persons, one-half of its then population.

Excursions may be made to Waldhusen (a large Hunengrabhere), Schwartzau, Lachswehr, and Ratzeburg.

A line, *via Eutin and Ascheberg*, brings Lübeck into direct communication with Kiel (50 miles), Neustadt, &c. Eutin was the birth-place of C. M. von Weber.

The harbour and port of Lübeck are at

Travemünde, reached by steamer in 1½ hours, or rail in 1 hour.

POPULATION, 2,000.

Hotels.—Hotel Kurhaus; de Russie.

Restaurant in the Strand Pavillon.

A small town and bathing-place on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Trave or Gulf of Lübeck, 12 miles below Lübeck; much frequented in the summer.

Excursions may be made to Hafkrug, Scharbeutz, and Neustadt, and to the lighthouse.

From Neustadt, on the Gulf, there is a railway to Kiel, &c., *via Eutin*, as above mentioned.

Steamboats to Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Riga, Helsingfors, and St. Petersburg.

ROUTE 9.

Berlin to Hagenow, Schwerin, Wismar, Kleinen, Bützow, and Rostock (Friedrich Franz Eisenbahn).

By Hamburg Railway to Hagenow, as in Route 4.
Thence the stations are as follow:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Hagenow to		Butzow Junction...	50½
Schwerin	15	[Branch to Güstrow,	
Kleinen Junction ...	26	Neu Brandenburg,	
		&c.]	
[Branch to Wismar,		Schwaan	60
38 miles.]		Rostock	70
Blankenberg	38		

SCHWERIN (Stat.), in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

POPULATION, 34,000.

HOTELS.—De Russie, and others.

STEAMERS on the Lake.

This is the capital of the Grand Duchy, picturesquely seated at the junction of the Schwerin, Burg, Ziegel, and Ostorfer Lakes, the first of which is nearly 14 miles long.

It is divided into Old Town of the eleventh century, and New Town; of which the Neustadt and the Vorstadt and Paul-stadt suburbs are best built, with good straight streets. It contains a handsome new church and a new theatre.

The *Cathedral* (Dom) of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, restored in 1809, is a fine Gothic church, 305 feet long, by 135 feet broad. The chapel of the "Holy Blood" contains glass windows from paintings by Cornelius, and tombs of the ducal family, including P. Vischer's bronze monument of Duchess Helena (1524), and some fine Flemish brasses (1473). The altar-piece is by Lenthe.

The Ducal *Castle* (Schloss) is built on an island, or peninsula, between Schwerin and Burg Lakes, being a large modern pile, finished 1858, on the site of the first castle. It is fortified and approached by a drawbridge. The gardens are open to the public. Near it is Rauch's bronze of the Grand Duke Paul Frederick (1849), with the War Monument, Ball-room, and Riding-house. The Duke's Pictures are at the *Museum* in the Alte Garten. They include a Murillo, many Vandykes, and other paintings by Dow, Potter, Teniers, Oudry, Denner, &c., of the Dutch and French schools.

To be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 11 to 2; and Sundays, 12 to 4 o'clock.

The Museum also contains Wendish antiquities, and a specially good collection of relics from the dolmens of Mecklenburg.

There are a large Arsenal (1844) and Barrack; a good Rathhaus, or Town-hall; handsome Government Buildings, erected 1825-35; and an Anatomical Museum, at the Veterinary School.

A yearly festival takes place on the Schelfwerder, an island between the lakes of Schwerin and Ziegel.

Trips may be made to Zippendorf, to Friedrichsthal and its hunting castle and park; and Osdorf. Rail to Ludwigslust (page 31) and *Parchim*, the birth-place of Count Von Moltke, whose statue is there.

Kleinen (Stat.)—A junction to Wismar (see page 45).

Bützow (Stat.)—Junction for Güstrow (see page 45).

ROSTOCK (Stat.), in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. POPULATION, 44,430.

HOTELS.—De Russie; Stadt Hamburg.

RAILWAY.—To Schwerin, Stettin, &c.

STEAMERS.—To Warnemünde, Müritz, &c.

DILIGENCE.—To Ribnitz.

This, the largest town in the Grand Duchy, is also a port on the River Warnow, nine miles from the Baltic Sea. The river forms a harbour half-a-mile wide, and ship-building is carried on, with a good trade to foreign parts. It was formerly an important Hanse Town, on the site of a Wendish settlement, which was taken by the Kings of Denmark, 1191, and annexed to the duchy, 1323. It stands on an eminence over a fertile plain, and contains many gable-ended houses with some new streets in the Middle and New Town. The ramparts are planted with streets, and form a pleasant walk. In Blücher Platz stands Schadow's bronze of *Blücher*, born here 1742. It bears these lines from Goethe:—

"Im Harren und Krieg,
Im Sturz und Sieg,
Bewusst und gross,
So riss er uns vom Feinde los."

His house is 22, Blücher St. Grotius died here, 1645, on his way home from Sweden. The Ducal Palace is a large pile overlooking the town.

The *Marienkirche* (St. Mary's), of the thirteenth

century, is 300 feet long, by 240 feet broad, nearly 100 feet high. It contains a good altarpiece, by Rhode; a curious astronomical clock; a bronze font, and other relics. A slab marks the temporary resting-place of Grotius. *St. Peter's Church*, in Altstadt, is of the thirteenth century, and has a tall spire, about 430 feet high. The *Rathhaus* is a building with seven turrets, in the market-place.

The *University*, the only one in the Grand Duchy, was founded 1419. It numbers above twenty professors, and 120 students. *Kepler*, the Astronomer, was professor here under the patronage of Wallenstein. The new building (1870) is a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, adorned with statues, and has a library containing 150,000 volumes, including many rare books and Oriental and Spanish MSS.

A monument of the 1870-71 war, the town museum, the wharves, and the very fine gardens, on the site of the old walls, are well worth a visit. There is a good export trade in grain, herrings, and coal.

Excursions to Bellevue, Carlshof, Holzwärterhofe; and to **Warnemünde**, the port of Rostock at the mouth of the Warnow; a village with 2,000 inhabitants, now much frequented as a bathing place on the Baltic. Rail from Rostock to Wismar, 36 miles.

Doberan (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,350.

Hotels.—Logirhaus; Lindenhof.

A small town and bathing-place close to the Baltic, the arrangements of which are good, and the climate pleasant in the season, viz., July and August. Here are iron and sulphur baths.

Railway (3½ miles) to *Heiligendamm*, a wall or bank, on the sea shore, of loose stones; where lodgings are to be had, as well as in the town.

The Gothic Church, of the tenth century, has some good paintings, and graves of the old dukes.

There is also a Ducal Palace in a fine park, and a square called the camp, lined with good buildings.

In the neighbourhood are the Jungfernberg, a beautiful spot, with a pavilion, and the park at the Buckenberg.

Wismar (Stat.), in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

POPULATION, 16,815.

Hotel.—Stadt Hamburg.

A port in the Duchy, on a bay of the Baltic Sea, called Walpech Bay, with a good, secure harbour. It was a Hanse Town, and contains several old brick gable houses of the fourteenth century. From 1648 to 1803 it belonged to Sweden. It was then pawned to Mecklenburg for 100 years.

The *Marienkirche* is a large brick Gothic building, with a bronze font. The *Fürstenhof*, now *Rathhaus*; the *Alte Schule* (1330) and the *Thormann'sche Haus* are interesting.

In the neighbourhood is Schwansee, with a fine park; and the island of *Poel*, joined to the mainland by a long bridge. At *Neu-Buckow*, the famous Dr. Schliemann, the scholar and linguist, was born, 1822, a poor man's son.

About 12 miles from Wismar is the bathing-place of *Boltenhagen*. Steamboats to Copenhagen.

Railway through Blankenberg to **Karow**, junction of line from Güstrow to Plau.

Güstrow (Stat.), in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

POPULATION, 14,569.

Hotels.—De Russie; Erbgrossherzog.

Capital of a district, on the Nebel; for many centuries the seat of the Grand Duke, whose ancient Palace is here. It is, like the Cathedral (Flemish carvings and paintings), of the sixteenth century. Considerable wool trade.

From Güstrow, a line is open to Malchin, Stavenhagen **Neu Brandenburg** (Route 10), Berlin, and Stettin. At **Malchin (Stat.)**, between two lakes, a branch goes off to

Waren (Stat.). POPULATION, 6,400.

Hotels.—Du Nord; Stadt Hamburg.

The Müritzer See, about 50 square miles in extent, is the largest lake in this part of the country. This line is continued to Neu-Strellitz (page 46).

Malchin (Stat.)

POPULATION, 6,000.

Hotel.—De Russie.

Fine Gothic church of the fourteenth century. The whole of this district is very pretty, and is known as the Mecklenburg Switzerland.

Stavenhagen (Stat.), or Stenhagen, the birth-place of F. Reuter, author of "Ut de Franzosentid" (Year of '13), and other works in Platt Deutsch, the common language of this part of Germany,

Any Englishman with a fair knowledge of German can easily acquire this tongue, as it often comes much nearer to vernacular English than the Hoch Deutsch.

ROUTE 10.

Berlin to Oranienburg, Neu-Strelitz, Neu-Brandenburg, and Stralsund.

By rail as follows:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Gesundbrunnen	1½	Neu-Strelitz	63
Hermisdorf	8	Blankensee	72
Birkenwerder	13½	Stargard	79½
Oranienburg	19	Neu-Brandenburg ...	85
Löwenberg	29	Treptow-a-T.	94½
Gransee	36½	Gültz	100
Dannenwalde	42	Sternfeld	104½
Fürstenberg-in-Meck-		Demmin	112
lenburg	50	Grimmen	126
Strelitz	60½	Stralsund	140½

Oranienburg (Stat.), formerly called Bützow.

Inn.—Schwarzer Adler.

This little town obtained its present name from the Princess of Nassau-Oranien (Orange-Nassau), the wife of the Great Elector, who built a castle here, now turned into a factory.

Gransee (Stat.), a small town, with a monument to Queen Louisa of Prussia. Near it (10 m.) is *Rheinsberg*, among pine-wood, noted as the abode of Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince.

Neu-Strelitz (Stat.), in Mecklenburg-Strelitz; which includes the Principality of Ratzeburg.

POPULATION, 9,410.

Inn.—Stadt Hamburg.

The capital of the Grand Duchy, on the Zirker Lake, about 1 mile from Old Strelitz; built since 1733, in the shape of a star, with 8 points striking out of the market-place. It contains the Ducal Castle, (erected after the fire, which burnt the first castle at Old or Alt Strelitz), standing in a garden and park. It has a menagerie and a statue of Queen Louisa of Prussia by Rauch, resting on a sarcophagus.

There is also a Ducal College, with a Theatre, and Library of 70,000 volumes, and a collection of medals and antiquities, including several images found at Prillwitz, near Hohen Zieritz, in this neighbourhood.

Alt Strelitz has 4,000 inhabitants, with an arsenal, a lunatic asylum, and horse market. At *Hohen Zieritz*, pleasantly situated on Lake Tollen, is the ducal Lustschloss and park; and another

monument to the popular and lamented Queen Louisa of Prussia, who died here, 19th July, 1810.

Stargard (Stat.), a small town with 3,000 inhabitants, and an old fort.

Neu-Brandenburg (Stat.), in Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

POPULATION, 8,500.

Hotels.—Fürstenhof; Goldene Kugel.

Rail to Rostock, Schwerin, Güstrow, Pasewalk, Parchim, Ludwigslust, &c.

The largest town in the Grand Duchy, in the pleasant valley of Lake Tollens or Tollensersee. It is nearly circular in shape and contains four old Gothic tower gates; through one of which Tilly entered after a three days' siege, in the Thirty Years' War. It contains a Ducal Castle and Town Hall, and has an annual wool market and races, which are well attended.

The old restored Marienkirche, in the Gothic style, contains an altar-piece and fresco, by Eggers.

There is a Gymnasium, or College, and a Real School for practical teaching. On a hill over the Tollensee is the *Belvedere*, or ducal country seat, having the finest views in Mecklenburg. From here it is 55 miles to *Stralsund*, the intermediate stations and country being devoid of any special interest. See next page for Stralsund.

ROUTE 11.

Berlin to Angermünde, Rügen, Putbus, and Stralsund (Berlin-Stettiner-Eisenbahn).

By rail to Stralsund. Stations as follow:—

Berlin to	English miles.		English miles.
Eberswalde	28	Jatznick	88½
Chorin	35	Borckenfriede	97
Angermünde	44½	Ducherow	100
[Branch to Stettin, Route 12.]		[Branch to Swinemünde 23]	
Greiffenberg	49	Anclam	100½
Wilmersdorf	51½	Züssow	118½
Seehausen	60	[Branch to Wolgast	
Prenzlau	67	104]	
Necklin	74	Greifswald	129½
Pasewalk	81½	Miltzow	132½
[Branches to Stettin and Neubrandenburg.]		Stralsund	
		149	

Eberswalde (Stat.), formerly **Neustadt-Eberswalde**.

POPULATION, 16,000.

Inn.—Hotel de Prusse.

A pleasant little town on the Finow canal, which joins the Oder with the Havel. Here are brass works, knife factory, paper mills, and royal copper mill; Forester's Academy; with a mineral spring like that of Freienwalde.

Along the road to Angermünde is a fine ruined Church of a suppressed Cistercian convent.

From here a line turns off to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, past Freienwalde, Wriezen (branch to Königsberg), and Seelow. **Freienwalde** (where a branch comes in from Angermünde) is a bathing place on a branch of the Oder.

Inn.—Post.

There are seven steel Springs recommended for gout, and excellent water for drinking.

Lodgings, at the private houses in the town, at the Wells, and at a Cold-Water establishment.

Angermünde (Junction Stat.)—An ancient town, where the line to Stettin turns off.

[A branch rail follows the post road of 14 miles to **Schwedt (Stat.)**, on the Oder.

POPULATION, 6,800.

Inn.—Deutsches Haus.

A well-built town, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Schwedt, whose *Palace* of Monplaisir remains, with the family tombs in the French church.

Its neighbourhood is well planted with rows of acacias, limes, &c., which the town owes to one of its Margraves, who was accustomed to bestow 100 stripes on the unlucky mayor for every dead tree noticed by him.]

Following the line we come to

Pasewalk (Stat.), at the junction of the branch to Stettin and the Neu Brandenburg line.

Ducherow (Stat.), the junction for **Swinemünde**, the port of Stettin, 23 miles to the right (Route 12.)

Greifswald (Stat.), population, 21,300. Steamers to Rügen.

STRALSUND (Stat.)

POPULATION, 27,822.

INNS.—Goldener Löwe, in the Market Place; Hotel Geibel; du Nord.

STEAMER to Malmö, in Sweden; daily in summer, in 10 hours. Thence to Copenhagen, in 1½ hour. Every hour to Altefähr in Rügen, 10 minutes, in connection with the Rügen rail.

An old Hanse town and fort on the Baltic, on the Strela-Sund, or strait of Geilen, which divides the mainland from the picturesque Isle of Rügen opposite, here about 2 miles wide.

In the Thirty Years' War, it was besieged (1628) without success, by Wallenstein, who lost 12,000 men before the place, though he had sworn to capture it, "even if it were fastened by chains to heaven." At the conclusion of the war in 1648 it became the capital of Swedish Pomerania, and, after having been taken by the Prussians in 1678, and again in 1715, it was finally in 1815 annexed to Prussia.

The marshy island on which it stands is joined by three bridges to the main. Another island, the Dänholm, is a fortified spot at the end of the Frankendamm, and forms a small harbour for gunboats. Its streets are made up of dark gloomy houses, in the old-fashioned style of Lübeck.

The best view of the town is from the high tower of *St. Mary's Church* (Marienkirche), of the 15th century, which has two finely stained windows, the gift of Frederick William IV.; with some good paintings and a good organ. The sacristan may be found in the street behind the church.

St. Nicholas is of the 14th century, has some old tombs and a font. Fine woodcarving, bronzes, and brass candelabra, well worth inspection. The Sacristan lives close by.

The Gothic *Rathhaus* was begun 1316, and finished in the 15th and 18th centuries. It contains a public library, museum, and a fine collection of coins. Open daily, 11 to 1.

St. John's Convent is an extensive pile of the 13th century.

At No. 67 in the Fähr-strasse, a stone records the death of Major Schill, who was taken here, 31st May, 1809, with other prisoners of war, and shot by Napoleon, at Brunswick. Near the Frankenthor is an inscription recording that "Sveriges Konung Carl den XII." (Charles XII. of Sweden) slept at Stralsund, 22nd December, 1715, on his way from Bender, while the three kings of Prussia, Denmark, and Poland were besieging the town, previous to its capture. The town contains several brandy distilleries and oil-mills, and has a good shipping trade in malt, corn,

The harbour is deep enough for large vessels, but the channels are shifting.

Dammgarten is a little port on the Saaler-Bodden, on the frontier line of Mecklenburg.

PUTBUS and the ISLAND of RÜGEN can be visited from Stralsund, Greifswald, or Stettin.

STEAMERS leave Stralsund daily for Altefähr, on the Bergen Railway. This line, about 14 miles long, runs across the broader portion of the island. The stations are Altefähr, Rambin, Samtens, Teschenhagen, Bergen, Putbus, and Lauterbach. From Stettin daily in three hours to Swinemünde, at the mouth of the Oder, whence it is four hours to Lauterbach for Putbus, opposite. From Greifswald daily, Sunday excepted, to Lauterbach.

The *Island of Rügen* is an extremely irregular island, or knot of islands, off the Pomeranian shore of the Baltic, separated from the mainland by the Strela Sund, at Stralsund, a channel about one and a half to two miles broad. It is indented by many picturesque bays, and contains much finely-wooded scenery, with a fertile soil, especially in the peninsulas of Jasmund and Wittow. It is hilly in the middle, the highest points are, however, on the north-east coast, where the Königsstuhl, near the Stubbenkammer, rises to about 420 feet. Several tumuli, called Hünengräber, are seen. The east and north coasts are bounded by steep chalk cliffs. The Island was transferred from Sweden to Prussia, 1815.

Jasmund is an island or peninsula united to the main portion of Rügen by the Prora ridge on the south, towards Putbus; while on the north-west, another ridge, called the Trompa, joins it to the Wittow peninsula, which terminates in Arcona, at the north extremity of Rügen and of Germany. The Great and Little Jasmund Bodden lie inside.

Population of the Island, 45,039.

PUTBUS.

INNS.—Fürstenhof; Bellevue.

The seat of a castle belonging to the Prince of Putbus, a descendant of the old princes of Rügen. It stands among woods and fine points of view, overlooking the Rügenschier Bodden, and is in the Italian style, containing a gallery of paintings, of marbles, by Thorwaldsen, &c.; also of antiquities from Pompeii and Herculaneum, and a collection of urns, and battle-axes found in Rügen.

Adjoining the palace is the Kürsaal, with a private theatre and chapel. In the environs are the Friedrich-Wilhelmsbad, at the foot of the Goor; and the sea-baths at Lauterbach.

Putbus is a starting point for excursions to the best parts of the island of Rügen.

The distances are as follow:—

	English miles.	English miles.
Putbus to		
Stubbenkammer ...	18	Bergen to Stralsund,
Arcona	25	via Altenfähr
Bergen		Ferry, is
		Putbus to the Ferry 11

The *Jagdhaus in der Granitz*, or *Jagdschloss*, 7 English miles distant, is a hunting-seat belonging to Prince Putbus, built by Schinkel, and containing antique furniture, paintings by Kolbe and Eibel, and a statue of the Maid of Orléans. It has a fine view of the Island from the tower. From Jagdhaus to the Stubbenkammer in Jasmund is about 14 English miles. The road goes along the narrow Schmale Heide, or Prora—a low neck of sand, mixed with pebbles of flint, granite, and porphyry. It passes

Sagard, a village on the peninsula of Jasmund, with 1,200 inhabitants, near the Jasmund Bodden. At the inn is a good collection of Rügen antiquities. The Dubberworth, or Hünengrab, a tumulus about 30 feet high is near it. The road enters Stubbenitz, or

Stubnitz, a fine old beech wood, where urns, &c., have been frequently dug up, containing ashes and bones. Then comes the

Hertha See, or Black Lake, a dark pool in the midst of the beech wood, surrounded by stone sepulchres, where the goddess Hertha was worshipped, and of which many legends are told. Near it is the

Herthaburg, or Borgwall, about 50 feet high, and once crowned by a fort. A large granite stone, with a gutter in the middle, is supposed to have been a sacrificing-stone, where human offerings were made.

At *Quottlitz*, is another stone of a similar kind.

The **Stubbenkammer** is a chalk cliff at the north-east point of the peninsula of Jasmund, 400 to 420 feet high, looking out on the Baltic. A zig-zag staircase, with 600 steps, cut in the rock, leads from the beach to the Königsstuhl (King's seat) at the top, where there is a fine view at

sunrise; from here can be seen the Danish island of Moen, 30 to 40 miles distant.

Inn; crowded in summer, but now enlarged, so as to accommodate over 100 persons.

From Stubbenkammer to Arcona, in Wittow, the road goes by another narrow causeway of land called the "Schabe," between the Trompar Wick and Jasmund Bodden. Near the west corner of Jasmund is Bobbin, which has a curious church, and collection of Rügen antiquities at the parsonage. It lies close to

Spieker, a country-seat of Prince Putbus, built by General Wrangel in the 17th century, and containing some interesting family portraits.

Altenkirchen is a village with earthen ramparts and a Church of the 12th century, in which an image of the four-headed god Swantewit may be seen. The poet, Kosegarten, who was pastor here, is buried in the churchyard. There is good herring fishery here; during the season a sermon is preached on shore to the fishermen sitting in their boats.

At the northern extremity of the island, by a route near the sea, stands

Arcona, a promontory in the chalk rock, rising 200 feet high, with a lighthouse, visible 30 English miles. This is the most northerly point of Germany. It has a view of the Danish island of Moen in the horizon, and the coast of Jasmund on the east, and of Hiddensee, a long island on the west of Rügen. At the Burgring was a famous fortress of the Wends, with a heathen temple dedicated to Swantewit, which was taken by Waldensar I., King of Denmark, 1168, when Christianity was introduced.

From hence, back through Wittow, which, like Jasmund, is fertile and picturesque, to

Bergen, the capital of Rügen.

POPULATION, 3,700.

Inns: Goldner Adler; Prinz von Preussen.

It has a *Town Hall* and a *Marienkirche*, which, as it stands high, can be seen over almost the whole island. To the north is Mount Rugard, 320 feet, one of the higher points of Rügen, with a ruined fort, which was the seat of its old princes till 1316. The prospect of the island and the neighbouring shores of Pomerania is very fine. A good collection of Rügen antiquities may be seen. From here

E

it is 6 miles to Putbus, 8 miles to Garz, and 18 miles to Stralsund, to which diligences run twice a day.

Garz. Formerly the capital.

POPULATION, 1,700. *Hotel*.—Du Nord.

Remarkable for the remains of the temples of Porewit, Rügewit, and Porenut, three Wendish idols, and for traces of the old castle of Carenza.

Ernst Moritz Arndt, author of "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" (see INTRODUCTION, page xxix.), was born here in 1769; there is an obelisk to his memory on Mount Rugard.

Carriages are brought over by the ferry.

A short cut to the mainland can be made to **Greifswald (Stat.)**, over Glewitzer Ferry to Stahlbrode, not far from Reinberg which is close to Miltzow Station, from whence it is 10 miles to Greifswald.

ROUTE 12.

Berlin to Stettin (for Swinemünde and Putbus), Stargard, Kolberg, Cöslin, and Dantzic.

By rail to Angermünde, as in Route 11; thence the stations are as under:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Angermünde to		Wangerin	132
Passow	55	[Branch to Tempel-	
Casckow	61	burg, 31 miles.]	
Tantow	69	Labes	139½
Stettin	83	Schivelbein	153½
[Branch to Pase-		Belgard	173½
walk, for Putbus		[Branch to	
line.]		Cörlin	4½
Alt Damm	89	Degow	15
Carolinhorst	96½	Kolberg	22]
Stargard	104½	Nassow	180
Trampke	114½	Cöslin	188½
Freienwalde	121½		

Thence to Dantzic, by rail, as follows:—

Schubben Zanow	7	Lauenburg	76
Carwitz	19½	Neustadt	98
Schlawa	25½	Kielau (W. Prus.)	109½
Zitzewitz		Zoppot	119
Stolp	42½	Oliva	121
Hebron Damnitz	55	Dantzic	126½

Another way to Dantzic is by rail, as in Route 13.

For Eberswalde and other stations to **Angermünde** station, see Route 11. Thence, as above, to **STETTIN (Stat.)**, in Pomerania.

POPULATION, 116,239.

HOTELS.—Du Nord; de Prusse; Deutsches haus.
RESIDENT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONSULS.

CABS, one person, 60 pf.; two persons, 80 pf.; three persons, 1 mark; four persons, 1 mark 20 pf. the course. Luggage:—25 pf. each package.

POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 20, Grüne Schanze.

The capital of the province of Pomerania, on the left bank of the Oder, where it begins to widen into the *Stettiner-Haff*, before falling into the Baltic. The principal part of the town is planted on the Oder; the suburbs of Lastadie and Silberwiese are on the right bank. The Oder is crossed by four fine bridges. One of the bridges over the Regelititz is 630 feet long. The town was formerly strongly fortified. The Berlin and Königs Thor are fine gates. Some of the handsomest new houses are at Neustadt, within the old walls. The busiest portion is on the Bollwerk, near the port.

The Castle or *Schloss*—now the residence of the provincial authorities—was the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, down to 1637, and was held by Sweden from 1648 to 1720. It is an old building, begun 1503, and has a grand view, from the Jacobite Tower, over the town. Antiquarian Museum, open Sunday, 11 to 1. Here the Empress Catherine of Russia was born, 1729, while her father was Governor; and another Empress (the wife of Paul) in 1759. There is a singular clock in the south tower.

The *Castle Church* (Schlosskirche) contains the tombs of the Dukes. The church of *SS. Peter and Paul*, the oldest in Pomerania, was founded 1124, and restored 1817.

Church of *St. Jacobi* in the centre of the town, dating from the 13th century, partly rebuilt, 1677.

The marble statue of Fred. II., by Schadow, is in the *Landhaus*, or House of the Provincial Estates, which contains a good library, and valuable MSS. A bronze copy is in the Königs-platz.

The *Rathhaus*, built 1245, has a collection of Russian medals, presented by the Empress Catherine. It faces the *Exchange* and its large hall, in which the Casino Company give their balls.

The Stadt Museum, in Elizabeth Street (Neustadt), is open Sunday and Wednesday, 10 to 2. The New Rathhaus is in the Victoria Platz, near the Post Office.

At the Gymnasium (or High School) are a library, museum of natural history, and observatory; and at the new Guard Room, a monument of a chief President, by Sack. The *Theatre*, in Parade-platz,

is the handsomest building in the town. Before it is the statue of Frederick William III., by Drake.

Field Marshal Von Wrangel was born here. A great wool fair is held June 20th.

Ship-building, and the manufacture of machines and chemicals, with sugar-refining, are carried on. It is the chief port for East Prussia and Silesia, being the outlet for grain, spirits, and other produce. Large ships stay at Swinemünde (see below), near the mouth of the river; but the channel above, through the Dammansch Lake, and the Haff, as the embouchure is called, has been deepened to about 16 feet.

By steamer, 10 pf. to Frauendorf, a village on the Oder, near the Elisenhöhe, with a fine view of Stettin and the banks of the Oder. A little farther is Gotzlow, surrounded by wooded hills. Steamer daily (passing the above places) to

Swinemünde (Stat.) in 4 hours, or by branch rail 23 miles from Ducherow (p. 47).

POPULATION, 9,000.

Inns.—De Prusse; Drei Kronen.

A small well-built town on the Swine, the middle one of the three mouths of the Oder; the other two being the Peene and Dievenow. It is on the *Island of Usedom*, where Gustavus Adolphus landed, 1630, in the Thirty Years' War; and is an outpost of Stettin, with harbour, made by two moles, nearly a mile long. Large ships stop here. There is a Bath-house and Assembly-room; and walks and drives can be had to the Lighthouse; to Heringsdorf (6 miles), another bathing-place; to Corswant, among well-wooded scenery; and to the Golm, the highest spot in the island, whence there is a fine view. Steam to Lauterbach, in seven hours, across the Greifswalder Bodden or Bay.

From Stettin the line to Dantzic crosses an arm of the Oder, past the small fortified town of

Altdamm (Stat.), on the Reglitz. Here a line turns off to **Gollnow**; **Naugard**, which has cloth factories, with salmon and lamprey fisheries; and **Greiffenberg** (49 miles), Treptow, and Colberg, see page 51. From Alt Damm, the main line proceeds through a fine wood and past Madü Lake to

Stargard (Stat.), in East Pomerania.

POPULATION, 23,792.

Hotel.—Daniels.

A walled town, formerly the capital of Lower Pomerania, in a fertile plain on the navigable river Ihna, which joins the Oder about 20 miles below.

The *Marienkirche*, of the 14th century, in the Gothic style, is a well-proportioned church, built by the Teutonic Knights, and having a good organ. The Church of St. John, and the Town Hall, are of the 16th century.

Rail from Stargard to Cüstrin (page 81).

At **Belgard (Stat.)**, the branches to **Colberg** (below) and **Neustettin** fall in.

[Colberg, or Kolberg (Stat.), in Pomerania.
POPULATION, 17,000.

Hotel.—De Prusse.

A fortress and port, in a marshy spot, close to the Baltic, at the Persante's mouth. It was a Hanse Town, and was taken by siege, 1630, by Gustavus Adolphus. It was re-fortified 1773; and is noted for the successful stand it made against the French, 1807, under Gneisenau, Schill, &c.

The *Marienkirche* (Catholic Church) is of the fourteenth century, in the Gothic style, and has a curious font, an old chandelier of wood, and painted roof.

The *Town Hall* was built 1850, from Schinkel's design. Bronze statue of Frederick William III.

Rail to Altdamm (page 50).

Colberg is now much resorted to for sea-bathing, at **MÜNDE** and **Strandstadt**, its suburbs, where the harbour is formed by two bars or dams. Two hotels here. On the other side of the harbour is **Maikühle**, a pleasant grove.]

Cöslin, or Köslin (Stat.), in Pomerania.

POPULATION, 18,000.

Inn.—Dürre's Hotel.

A well-built walled town, formerly a bishopric, on the Niesenbecke, about 5 miles from the Baltic. It was rebuilt after the great fire of 1718, by Frederick William I., to whom there is a statue in the Market Place; and is supplied with water by springs from the Gollenberg—a hill only about 320 feet high, but the highest in Pomerania. It has a good prospect. An iron cross was erected here to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of deliverance, 1813-15.

The river falls into Jasmund Lake, near this, and near the site of the ancient Jamsburg. Amber is found along the shores of the Baltic.

Hence by rail to *Schlawe* (branches to *Rügenwalde*, and to *Neustettin*). Near here is *Varzin*, the seat of the famous Bismarck.

Stolp (Stat.) *Hotel.*—Mundt's.

A small town, on the Stolpe, near the Baltic. The Duchess of Croy's tomb is in the *Schlosskirche*. Here are amber works; and it carries on a little trade by sea, through its harbour, at **Stolpmünde**, on the branch rail to **Zollbrücke** and **Neustettin**.

Lauenburg (Stat.)

Inn.—Hotel de Prusse.

The last town on the Pomeranian border, having some official buildings, with a castle.

Zoppot (Stat.), near a bathing-place for the Danzigers.

Oliva (Stat.), under the Karlsberg (350 feet high), has an old Conventual Church, where peace between Poland and Sweden was signed, 1660.

DANTZIC or DANZIG (Stat.) In Polish, *Gdansk*
POPULATION, 120,459.

HOTELS.—Du Nord; de Berlin; *Englisches Haus* (the Old Cloth House of the English Traders); Walther's.

RESIDENT ENGLISH CONSUL and ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Gibson.

CAFÉS.—Leutholz, and Denger, in Langemarkt.

CONVEYANCES.—Cabs: 2nd class; one or two persons, 75 pf.; three persons, 1 mark; four persons, 1 mark 25 pf.; baggage, station to hotel, 25 pf. per package.

RAILWAY.—To Dirschau, Berlin, &c. Terminus at the Ost-Bahnhof. For Stettin, Bromberg, Warsaw, Posen, at the Hohen Thor.

STEAMERS.—To Neufahrwasser, Königsberg, &c

Formerly the chief seat of the Prussian navy, an old Hanse town and a fortress of the first rank, on the Weichsel, or Vistula, at the junction of the Mottlau and Radaune, about 3 miles from the Baltic. Its port is at *Neufahrwasser*, on the shallow Bay or Gulf, which stretches 65 miles away towards the Frische Haff and Königsberg. Under the name of *Gedanie* or *Gedank* it existed in the tenth century. It afterwards became a free town and fort, protected by Poland and the Teutonic knights.

On the second partition of Poland, it fell to

Prussia, 1793. In the Great French War it sustained two memorable sieges: the first was one of four weeks, in 1807, when it was taken by the French, under Marshal Lefebvre, who was created Duke of Dantzic; at the second, of eight weeks, in 1814, it was retaken from General Rapp, by the Russians and Prussians.

Dantzic is a picturesque old place, intersected by several canals, and full of narrow, crooked streets, containing in the principal thoroughfares many tall, handsome, and solid-looking houses, built by its prosperous merchants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many of these may be seen, curiously adorned, in the *Lang-gasse*, which runs east and west through the town, from the Hohes Thor, built 1588, to the Lange-markt, the Grünes Thor, and is continued across the Speicher-Insel, under the name of Milch Kannen, to the Lang-garten Thor. The Old Town, in the Altstadt and Rechtstadt, is divided from the Niederstadt and Lang-garten by the Speicher-Insel—an island covered by granaries and surrounded by the two arms of the Mottlau. The corn trade is an important branch of business here. There are four principal gates and nineteen bastions, besides ramparts and sluice-gates, dividing the town from its suburbs; the whole being protected by two strong citadels on Hagelsberg and Bischofsberg. At the north-east side of the town, is a pumping-station, the sewage being utilised for irrigating the sand-dunes at Heubude, about 4 miles east-north-east. Near here the sea burst in, 1840; this has been obviated by a new channel for the river.

CHURCHES.—There are over a score churches, chiefly Lutheran; the best of which is the High Church of St. Mary, or the *Marienkirche*; a large and curious brick cross, built in the Gothic style, 1343–1501, with three aisles. It is about 383 feet long, by 152 feet (through the transept, with a roof 120 feet high, resting on twenty-eight slender pillars, all of brick. It has ten small towers and a tall spire, 250 feet high. It contains fifty chapels round the sides, adorned with carvings and other ornaments. Fine stained windows and a Gothic High-Altar of early 16th century. A metal Font cast in the Netherlands, 1554, and a carved crucifix may be noticed. The great curiosity here is the Danziger Bild, an

early painting in oil of the *Last Judgment*, most probably by Memling. It was painted in Holland for the Medici, and on its way was seized by pirates, from whom it was retaken by a Dantzic ship and placed in this church. The Emperor Rudolph offered 40,000 dollars for it. The French carried it off, 1807; but it was brought back in 1815. Tickets for the art treasures, 50 pf. Tickets for the tower, 25 pf., at No. 40, Helliggeist-strasse.

St Catherine's Church is noted for its chimes. The Trinity Church was built, 1514.

In the Lange-markt is the *Junkerhof* (the old merchants were styled Junkers or squires), called also the *Artushof*, used as an *Exchange*; a good building of the fifteenth century, noticeable for its old paintings, arms, and carvings. There is an old wine-room below. The Fountain in front is a bronze group of Neptune drawn by sea-horses. Near this is—

The *Town Hall*, an old building of the fourteenth century, with carvings and paintings, and a good clock tower (1556).

The *Grünes Thor*, or gate, formerly the residence of the Polish kings when they came to Dantzic, is a handsome Gothic building, now used as a museum of natural history. Here, also, are shipyards and dockyards for the navy; an Observatory, Theatre, and a Public Library of 30,000 volumes.

The fine old restored Franciscan Monastery contains the *Town Museum* of antiquities, art-industry, collections, and pictures. Free, Wednesday and Sunday, 11 to 2; other days, 1½ mark. Closed Saturday.

A large timber and corn trade is carried on, and amber is exported. There are several manufactories of oil and weapons, iron foundries, sugar houses, large brandy distilleries, factories for making "Dantzic spruce," and breweries.

Dantzic is the birth-place of Archenolz, author of *England und Italien*, or travels in England and Italy, in 1785; and of Fahrenheit, the inventor of the Fahrenheit thermometer.

Martin Opitz, the poet, is buried in the Cathedral; he died June, 1639, of the plague. He was one of the earliest German poets, and translated Barclay's "Argenis."

The ramparts and the neighbourhoods of the

Bischofsberg and the Hagelberg afford pleasant promenades, with good views.

EXCURSIONS.—To the Johannisberg, with the Jäsch-Kenthal; *Neufahrwasser*, the port of Dantzic, by steamer or rail; Weichselmünde, at the mouth of the Vistula, by steamer.

Excursion to **Zoppot** (stat.), a village and bathing-place, 8 miles from Dantzic, with good lodgings for visitors, and baths of all kinds.

At *Oliva Convent*, near this (p. 51), is a Church, built 1581, with a park and collection of pictures. Good view from the Karlsberg.

ROUTE 13.

Berlin to Cüstrin, Schneidemühl (for Bromberg, Otloczyn, and Warsaw), Dirschau (for Dantzic), Marienburg, Elbing, Königsberg, and Eydtkuhnen.

(Königliche Ostbahn.)

	miles.		miles.
Berlin to Neuenagen		Firchau	198
Fredersdorf	14½	Konitz	205
[Branch to Rüders-		Czersk	224
dorf.]		Hoch-Stüblau ..	241
Straussberg	17½	Pruss.-Stargard...	251
Dahmsdorf-Mün-		Dirschau	266
cheberg	28½	[Branch to	
Trebnitz	34	Hohenstein ...	7
Gusow	40	Praust	14
Golzow	47½	Dantzic	19½ mls.]
Cüstrin... ..	52	Marienburg	277½
[Branch to Frank-		[Branch to Deutsch	
fort-on-Oder and		Eylau.]	
Stettin.]		Altfeide	284½
Vletz	65	Elbing	295
Döllens-Radung..	69½	Güldenboden	303
Landsberg-on-		Schlobitten	310
Warthe	80	Braunsberg	330
Zantoch	88½	Heiligenbeil	337
Friedeberg	98	Ludwigsort	350
Driesen	108½	Königsberg	368½
Kreuz	115	[Branches to	
[Branches to Posen		Pillau	18
and Stettin]		Lyck	70
Filehne	124	Tapiau	394½
Schönlanke	145½	Wehlau	400½
Schneidemühl	154	Norkitten	415
[Branch to Nakel		Insterburg	425
and Bromberg,		[Branches to Tilsit,	
53½ m.; thence to		Memel, and Kor-	
Thorn, 31 m.; and		schen.]	
Warsaw, 149 m.]		Gumbinnen	441
Branches to Posen		Trakehnen	449
and Neustettin.]		Stallupönen	459
Krojanke	168	Eydtkuhnen (on the	
Flatow	174	Russian frontier)...	464
Linde	186	English miles.	

The direct line from Berlin to Cüstrin, which

saves going round to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, passes **Fredersdorf** (from which a short branch was opened to **Rüdersdorf**, 1873).

Cüstrin (Stat.), in Brandenburg.

POPULATION, 17,000.

Hotels.—Hotel Sparenberg; Krappe.

RAILWAY.—To Frankfort-on-the Oder, Eberswalde, &c. A line comes in from Stettin, *via Königsberg-i-d-N.*, and proceeds *via Reppen, Grünberg*, and Glogau (p. 58), on the Oder, to Breslau (Route 14). To Stargard, 61 miles.

A strong fortress, in a marshy spot, at the confluence of the Warthe with the Oder; which latter is crossed by a bridge joining the new Town with the works on the left bank. There are numerous smaller bridges. It was fortified by the Margraves of Brandenburg, 1568; was taken by the Swedes, 1631; and burnt to the ground by the Russians, 1758. It surrendered to the French, 1806, and was given up to Prussia in 1814.

In the Castle, now a barrack, Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, was confined by his father, Frederick William I., and compelled to witness, from one of the windows, the execution of his friend Katte. To escape his father's tyranny he had intended to escape to England, with Katte, and another friend, Keith; but the secret came out, and the stern king (a hero of Carlyle's) was only prevented from taking his son's life as a "deserter" by the intercession of the Emperor.

Here are large corn magazines; and the Friedrich Garten, in the suburb. Within a few miles is *Zorndorf*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Russians, August 25th, 1758, with immense loss on both sides. A monument marks the spot.

Landsberg (Stat.), on the Warthe.

POPULATION, 28,081.

Inns.—Krone; Pasedag's Hotel.

A well-built town, under a hill, with large brandy distilleries, machinery and cloth-weaving works, and a considerable trade in wool, spirits, corn, and timber.

Schneidemühl (Stat.), 14,000 inhabitants.

Inn.—Goldener Löwe.

The direct line runs, *via Konitz* (junction of the Central Pomeranian line), to **Dirschau**, as below.

Here are also branch lines from **Neustettin**

viâ Jastrow) and Posen (*viâ Rogasen*). The other line from Schneidemühl to Dirschau passes **Nakel**, whence a branch runs to **Gnesen** on the line from Posen to Thorn.

Bromberg, called "Bydgoszcz" by the Poles.

POPULATION, 41,451.

Hotels.—Moritz; Rios.

RAIL to Thorn, &c.

A well-built town on a hill, above the river Brahe, 5 miles from the Vistula, in a sandy district, traversed by the Canal made by Frederick the Great, which joins the Vistula and Oder with the Brahe and Netze. A statue to this king was put up in 1861. The town mainly owes its importance to this Canal.

From Bromberg a line ascends the Vistula to Warsaw, past Thorn (see below), on the Russian-Polish frontier. The line from **Inowracław** (p. 62) to this place passes down the Vistula to **Terespol (Stat.)**, **Laskowitz (Stat.)**, and **Dirschau**. At Laskowitz, a branch crosses the river to **Graudenz** and **Jablonowo**. Omnibus from Terespol to **Kulm** or **Culm** (5 m.), on the river; an old seat of the Teutonic Knights, and of the diocese of Pelplin.

[**Thorn (Stat.)**, or *Torunia* in Polish, in West Prussia.

POPULATION, 27,000.

HOTEL.—Sans Souci.

RAIL to Bromberg, Posen (see p. 62), Warsaw, &c.

An old Hanse Town and fortified port on the Weichsel, or Vistula, founded about 1235, by Hermann Balk, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, whose old Castle of Turno is about five miles distant. The ramparts destroyed by Charles XII. were rebuilt 1809, by the Prussians. It consists of an old and new town; and has a Gothic cathedral, founded in 1238; and a *Town Hall* of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries (finished 1602), modelled after that at Amsterdam, and containing some paintings, inlaid doors, and marble tables. Princess Anna of Sweden is buried in the Cathedral or Marienkirche.

The Johanniskirche (12th century) has Thorwaldsen's monument to Kopernik or *Copernicus*, the astronomer, born here 1473, in a house still standing, died 1543, at Frauenburg. There is a

bronze statue of him. Another native is Sömmerring, the physiologist. The *Schiefe Thurm*, or Leaning Tower, 53 feet high, has a slant of 5 feet out of the perpendicular.

On the *Kulmer Thor* (Kulm Gate) is seen the figure of a cook holding a spoon. There was a castle here built 1260, but razed in 1420, except two arches, called the *Danzke*. The Long Bridge over the river stretches 2,470 feet across the *Mazarkämpe* Island in the midst, and is only 18 feet high. Its two divisions are called German and Polish respectively. Here occurred the "Thorn Tragedy" in 1724, when a persecution got up by the Jesuits resulted in the execution of twelve of the leading citizens, including the Burgomaster Rösner.

Capital Gingerbread (*Pfefferkuchen*) is made here.

From Thorn the line proceeds *viâ Briesen, Jablonow* (branch from Graudenz), **Deutsch Eylau**, **Osterode**, **Allenstein** (branch to Königsberg), **Wartenburg**, **Korschen** (branch to Königsberg), **Gerdauen**, to **Insterburg** (branch to **Lyck**), 186 miles from Thorn.]

The line from Bromberg for Königsberg descends the Vistula to **Laskowitz (Stat.)**, where a branch goes off to Graudenz, 10 miles distant.

[**Graudenz (Stat.)**, in West Prussia.

POPULATION, 20,393.

Hotels.—Schwarzer Adler; Goldener Löwe.

A fortified town on the Vistula, over which is a bridge of boats, 2,700 feet long, with a Railway Viaduct 1,443 metres long, on 12 piers; guarded by a Citadel on a steep height, which was successfully defended by General von Courbière against the French, 1807. His monument is here. A branch rail comes in from **Jablonow**, on the Thorn line.

From Graudenz the line from Thorn is continued to

Marienwerder, in West Prussia.

POPULATION, 8,240.

Hotels.—Hetzner; Hintz; Hotel de Magdebourg.

Diligence to Czerwinsk, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

A well-built town on the Liebe and Little Nogat, near the Vistula, which is crossed by a floating bridge half a mile long. It belonged to the Teutonic

Knights, the founders of the Prussian monarchy, whose Castle, called Danziger, now a prison, has two Towers on arches, built 1223. It adjoins the Cathedral, which has a tower, built 1384, with a steeple 170 feet high, and contains tombs of Grand Masters and the chapel of the Gröben family. The Friedrichsbad water cure is at Bandtken, 7 miles off.

Hence through Stuhm to Marienburg (below).]

Dirschau (Stat.), on the Vistula.

Here the short branch of 22 miles turns off to Dantzic. Railway Viaduct on the river. (See Route 12.) The direct line from Schneidemühl, *viâ* Konitz, also joins here.

Marienburg (Stat.), in West Prussia.

POPULATION, 9,560.

Hotels.—König von Preussen; Hochmeister.

An old fortified town, built 1276, by the Teutonic Knights, who were seated here till it was taken by the Poles, 1457. It stands on the Nogat, and contains several ancient-looking streets, the houses in some being fronted by porticoes.

The *Castle*, built 1309-1406, by the Knights, the finest mediæval non-ecclesiastical edifice in Germany, is the principal object of notice, and has lofty towers and battlements, all of brick, in the Gothic style. The finest part was carefully restored 1818, by Frederick William IV., and adorned with stained windows, &c. It consists of a Hochschloss, including the Chapel, a Mittelschloss or Palace, and a Vorburg, or suburb, crossed by the rail. Time required for a visit from the station and back, 1½ hour.

The Hochmeister's *Remter*, or *Chapter-house*, which had been used as a granary before the restoration took place, is a handsome room, 40 feet long by 33 feet, resting on a single pillar. In 1410, when the town was besieged by the Poles, this room was especially aimed at by them, in hopes of overturning it on the Grandmaster and his Knights, who were known to be sitting in conclave. A cannon ball is pointed out in a chimney.

The *Ordenskirche* (Church of the Order), in the Castle, contains the graves of seventeen Grandmasters, and is richly decorated. There is an inlaid statue of the Holy Virgin of great

beauty; with vast cellars and dungeons. A fine Town Hall was built by the Knights of the Order.

From here a line runs *riâ* **Riesenburg** to **Deutsch Eylau** (41 miles) on the line from Thorn to Insterburg (as above), near Geserich Lake; thence to **Montowo**, **Soldau**, and **Illowo**, on the Russian frontier. **Warsaw** is 70 miles further.

ELBING (Stat.), in Western Prussia; called *Elbiag* and *Elblag*, in Polish.

POPULATION, 41,578.

HOTELS.—Königlicher Hof; de Berlin.

STEAMERS.—To Pillau, Königsberg, and Dantsic. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

An old Hanse port and fortified town, founded by the Teutonic Knights, 1229, and surrounded with ramparts. It stands in a fertile part of the river Elbing, five miles from the Frische Haff, a haven of the Gulf of Danzig. Here are ship-yards, iron-foundries, and engine-factories; with several churches, a synagogue, &c.; besides a House of Industry, founded by Cowle, an Englishman.

The *Marienkirche* contains some sculptures.

At the High School, or Gymnasium, is a good library. There is also a collection of Elbing antiquities to be seen. The Kraffuhl Canal unites the Elbing with the Nogat. The shipping business is good; small vessels come up to the town: the larger stop at Pillau. Sea-bathing is obtained at Kahlberg. At Reimansfelde is a Water Cure.

Braunsberg (Stat.), in Eastern Prussia.

POPULATION, 11,500.

Inn.—Rheinische Hof.

A walled town on the Passarge, 5 miles from the Haff, and the residence of the Bishops of Ermeland. The old Castle is used for public offices.

Manufactures of woollens and yarns are carried on. About 5 miles south-east is

Frauenburg. (Diligence thrice daily).

Inn.—Zum Copernicus.

A small fishing town, on the Frisches Haff, with 1,800 inhabitants, the residence of the Cathedral Chapter of Ermeland. Here Bishop von Halten was murdered, in his 80th year, in 1841, and is buried in the old brick Cathedral of the 14th

tury, situated on an eminence. It also contains the tomb of the astronomer, *Copernicus*, the author of the Copernican System, who died a canon here, 1543. His Observatory is close by, and a model of the Wasserkunst or waterworks constructed by him is still preserved. It was an aqueduct, of which a tower remains.

The rail is carried near the Frisches Haff, which, on its outer side, adjoining the Gulf of Danzig, is bounded by a long tongue of land called Frische Nehrung. It passes

Heiligenbeil (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,000.

Wolltnik (Stat.),

Ludwigsort (Stat.), and others, to

KÖNIGSBERG (Stat.) the Polish *Krowielec*, in East Prussia.

POPULATION, 161,528.

HOTELS.—De Prusse; Königlicher Hof; Deutsches Haus.

DROSCHKIES.—One person, 60 pf. the course; two persons, 70 pf.; three persons, 80 pf.; four, 1 mark.

RESIDENT ENGLISH CONSUL.—

RAILWAY.—To Tilsit, Wilna, St. Petersburg, Dantzic, Warsaw, Berlin, &c.

POST OFFICE, Prinzessin-strasse.

STEAMERS.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

The second capital of Prussia, an important fortress, and seat of provincial government; founded, 1254, by Ottokar, King of Bohemia, on the *Mons Regius*, at the conquest of Samland, and afterwards enlarged by the Teutonic Knights, who were seated here, 1457-1528. From Ottokar it received its name of Königsberg, or King's Hill. Here the Great Elector agreed by treaty with Charles Gustavus of Sweden, 1656, to take the duchy of Prussia, and the Elector, Frederick III., was crowned first King of Prussia, 1701, by the name of Frederick I.; and to this cradle of his ancestors Frederick William III. retired after the battle of Jena, 1809.

It stands in a flat spot, on the Pregel, about four miles from the sea, at the Frisches Haff, and is mostly on the north bank of the river, which is crossed by seven Bridges, five of which connect the banks of the stream with the Kneiphof—an island in the middle, near the junction of the new

and old Pregel. The Cathedral, and some of the best and oldest houses are here—first built on piles. Others are found round the Royal Palace, in the districts of Freiheiten, Löbenicht, and the Altstadt. Behind the Palace are two pieces of water, called Schloss Teich and Ober Teich. One of the best streets is Königsstrasse, running through the eastern suburbs. The town is strengthened by forts and redoubts.

The *Cathedral*, in Kneiphof, is a Gothic pile, begun 1332, about 275 feet long and 90 feet wide, with a tower 172 feet high. It has three aisles, 56 feet high, and contains some monuments of Grand Masters and Dukes of Prussia, behind a screen, among which is Albert I. (1568) and his family. Here Kant, the metaphysician is buried (1804). The large organ contains 5,000 pipes. There are some paintings by L. Cranach.

The *Old University* (or Collegium Albertinum), founded 1544, by Duke Albert, the Library of which, No. 65, Königs-strasse, contains 220,000 vols. and many curious MSS., including some of Luther's letters to his wife, Catherine Brora, and the original Safe Conduct for attending the Diet of Worms. Connected with this institution are—a Zoological Museum, Sternwartstrasse; a Botanical Garden, containing 6,000 specimens, 2, Buttenberg; and an Observatory, over which Bessel, presided till 1846. He and Kant were professors here—there being about fifty of these to 350 students. The *New University*, by Stiller, 1862, is in Parade Platz. In the Senate Hall is Schadow's bust of Kant.

The *Palace*, or *Schloss* (Castle), originally built by Ottokar, but rebuilt 1525-57, was for a time the seat of the Teutonic Grand Masters. It has a tower 330 feet high. Over the church is the famous *Moscowitersaal*, 274 feet long by 59 feet broad, without pillars. In this Church Frederick I. and Wilhelm I. crowned themselves. Statue of Frederick I. at the entrance. On the walls are tablets to men of the province who fell in the War of Liberation.

The *Stadt Museum*, in Königsstrasse, contains about 300 good paintings, by modern German masters, and many curiosities; open daily.

There is also an *Exchange* (Börse), with a magnificent restaurant. The new *Regierungs-Gebäude* (1882) is in the *Mitteltragheim*.

The *Theatre* is a handsome building, on the *Parade Platz*.

In front of it is Kiss's bronze equestrian statue of Frederick William III. (1851) with bas-reliefs, of the events of the War of Liberation—especially the creation of the famous Landwehr, by which Prussia has risen to her present greatness.

Among the collections are the Wallenrode Library; the Leng Collection of Natural History; and the Collection of Paintings belonging to the Kunst Akademie. Public Gardens surround the Schloss Teich. A favourite resort is the *Hafen*, a handsome promenade with pleasure gardens, &c. Tramway from the Schloss. Granaries (*Speicher*) and warehouses line the banks of the river.

By rail or steamboat to **Pillau (Stat.)**, at the port of Königsberg for large vessels. Here sturgeon catching, caviare dressing, and a trade in amber are carried on. The *amber* in this part of *Samland* is cast up by the sea after storms, and was formerly a royal monopoly: but is now farmed out by the Crown. In 1811, Mr. Douglas had the right of collecting it for 10,000 thalers a year. The supply is pretty much the same every year. It is chiefly used for mouth-pieces to pipes.

Among the bathing-places on the Baltic shore, adjoining this, is *Kranz*, a place much resorted to; also *Neukuren*, noted for its romantic situation and the beauty of the surrounding country.

Königsberg is the birth-place of Hippel, Scheffner, Z. Werner, Herder, and Kant—the great transcendental writer, called *Der Zermalmende*, or the Smasher, for his unceremonious criticisms. His most celebrated work is the "Kritik (or Investigation) of Pure Reason." He was the grandson of a Scotsman named Cant, who settled here. Some of his German sentences are two pages long. He died at a good age in his native town, which he scarcely ever left. Opposite his house in Prinzessinstrasse stands a statue of him, by Rauch. Johann Müller, the astronomer, surnamed Regiomontanus, is also claimed as a native by the inhabitants.

A Pillar at Radan marks the site of a battle field. *Galtgarten*, the highest hill in Samland, 14 miles from Königsberg, has an Iron Cross to the memory of those who fell in the War of Freedom, 1813-5.

Eylau (or Prussian Eylau), **Heilberg** on the

Alle, and **Friedland**, the scene of Napoleon's terrible battles with the Russians, 1807, are 15 to 24 miles distant. **Eylau** is a station on the branch to **Korschen** and **Lyck (Stat.)**, for **Prostken-Saltzwedell** and **Grajewo**.

The line from Königsberg to Memel passes **Insterburg** (population, 22,237).

Tilsit (Stat.), population 24,550, on the rivers Tilsa and Memel, is celebrated for the Treaty of July 9th, 1807, and thence 55 miles to **Memel** (population, 19,610), the most northerly town and port of Prussia. A direct line from Königsberg to Tilsit was opened in 1889.

Eydtkühnen (Stat.), on the Russian frontier, 24 hours from St. Petersburg. Junction for **Wirballen** or **Wirzbolef**. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

ROUTE 14.

Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Glogau, Görlitz, and Breslau.

(Niederschlesisch-Märkische Eisenbahn.)

By the old line the stations are as follow:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Berlin to		Kohlfurt Junction	139
Köpenick	8	[Branches to Görlitz for Dresden; also to Altwasser, 80 miles.]	
Erkner	16	Siegersdorf	147
Fürstenwalde	29	Bunzlau	155
Frankfort - on - the		Hainau	171½
Oder	50	Liegnitz	183
Fürstenberg	65	[Branches to Schweidnitz and Glogau.]	
Neuzelle	68	Spittelndorf	191½
Guben	80½	Maltch	197
[Branches to Posen and Cottbus.]		Neumarkt	202
Sommerfeld	96½	Nimkau	208
Sorau	114	Lissa	215
Hansdorf Junc	119	Breslau	221½
[Branch to			
Sagan	7		
Glogau	44½		
Halbau	113½		

A new section from Sommerfeld, *via* Sagan, Arnsdorf, and Liegnitz, makes the direct line to Breslau about 20 miles shorter. From Frankfurt, *via* Reppen and Glogau, it is 16 miles shorter still, but the quick trains go by Sagan.

Köpenick (Stat.) The trial of Frederick the Great was held at the château.

Erkner (Stat.), near the Müggelsee.

Fürstenwalde (Stat.)—A small town on the Spree, with a brick church of the 14th century,

and several monuments. In the vicinity are quarries of granite, of which the colossal basin in front of the Museum at Berlin was made.

FRANKFORT (Stat.), or Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in Prussian Brandenburg.

POPULATION, 55,724.

HOTELS.—Deutsches Haus; Goldner Adler; Kaiser von Russland.

RAILWAY.—To Berlin, Breslau, Posen, Königsberg, &c.

This town, once a fortress, is built on the Oder, and consists of an old town on the west side, joined to the new town on the other side by a wooden bridge, laden with stones to resist the force of the stream. It is regularly built, with broad handsome streets, and is surrounded by gardens and vineyards.

The town owes its prosperity chiefly to its being on the road to Silesia, and to its river which is connected by canals with the Vistula and Elbe. Three annual fairs (first established 1253) are held, and it has a carrying trade on the Oder.

The *Town Hall* was built 1607. Near this is

The Marien or Oberkirche (High Church), a commodious brick building of the 14th century, having a high altar, of beautiful carved wood-work, also a seven-branched candlestick 12 feet high, of the 14th century, and good stained windows. Among the paintings is Rhode's "Death of Duke Leopold of Brunswick," who was drowned in the inundation of 27th April, 1785, endeavouring to save a family from the floods. His statue is at the east end of the bridge. He is also commemorated in a School for Soldiers' Children.

In the park is the Freemasons' pyramid memorial (1776) to the poet Ewald Von Kleist, who died of the wounds received at the battle of *Kunersdorf*, 1759, when Frederick the Great was defeated by the Russians and Austrians near this town. A direct line to Breslau was opened 1874, going, by way of **Reppen** and **Rothenburg**, to Glogau. At Rothenburg are old houses and walls and St. James's large church. The quick Berlin Breslau trains do not take this route. A line is open to **Cottbus**, page 65, (population, 34,909), 45 miles; thence to *Ruhland*.

The old line ascends the Oder to

Fürstenberg (Stat.), a small place on the Oder, in the Circle of Guben. Eight miles from

here the great Mullruser Canal, joining the Oder with the Spree, and navigable for vessels of 750 tons, runs off

Neuzelle (Stat.) Here is an old convent, now turned into an Orphan School.

GUBEN (Stat.)

POPULATION, 29,420.

HOTEL.—Liehrs.

A pleasantly-seated town, under the Niesse Hills (which are planted with vineyards), at the junction of the river Lubst with the Niesse. Here are cloth and stocking factories and spinning mills.

Rail to Cottbus, Lelpsic, and Halle.

The line crosses the Niesse, and passes some unimportant stations to **Sommerfeld**, population 11,100, occupied in cloth weaving.

The shorter line to Breslau, alluded to on page 57, and not used by express trains, turns off here to Arnsdorf. The express trains run from Sommerfeld, *viâ* Gassen, Sorau, Kohlfurt, Sügersdorf, and Haynau, to Arnsdorf and Liegnitz.

Sorau (Stat.), near a Royal Castle. About 20 miles from here, by road, is

Muskau (Stat.), with a handsome castle, and the English park of the late Prince Pückler Muskau, the well-known traveller, now occupied by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. It is open to the public and contains two sulphur springs, over which a bath has been built. Muskau is now accessible by a branch rail from **Weisswasser (Stat.)**, on the line from Cottbus to Görlitz.

Rail from Sorau to Cottbus (36 miles), and to Sagan (see below).

Hansdorf (Stat.), a branch railway leads past Sagan to Glogau, Lissa, and Posen.

[Sagan (Stat.), in Lower Silesia.

POPULATION, 13,000.

Inn.—Ritter St. Georg.

This is a strong fortress on the Bober, and the head of a principality, which the Emperor Frederick II. gave to Wallenstein. It has three gates, two squares and a fine Castle, now belonging to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. This was begun under Wallenstein, 1627-34. About 1786 a new wing was added by Biron, Duke of Courland, who acquired it by purchase. It contains a library and collection of artistical objects. There is a private theatre, fine orangery, and mausoleum

of the Duke de Biron. At the Jesuits' College, and in the sessions room of the Law Courts, are two noted original portraits of Wallenstein.

Paper, sealing-wax, and mirrors are made here.

Near one of the gates is a tower, which was Kepler's observatory in the time of Wallenstein, who was a believer in astrology.

In the neighbourhood are two picturesque rocky heights—the Teufelstein and Herrgottstein.

Glogau (Stat.), in Silesia.

POPULATION, 20,486.

Hotel.—Deutsches Haus.

A well-built, strongly-fortified town, on the left bank of the Oder. The Citadel and Cathedral are on a fortified island near the right bank, called the Dominzel, and joined to the town by a wooden bridge.

The Cathedral was begun 1120 in the Gothic style, and has an altar-piece by Cranach. There are also Gymnasiums, or High Schools, artillery-barracks, sugar refineries, &c.

Andreas Gryphius, the poet, was born here. Among the places of amusement are—Friedensthal, Goldammer, Lindenruh, Rauschwitz, and Dalkan, with its pretty garden on a hill.

Lissa (*Polish* Leszna) a manufacturing town of 12,000 souls, not to be confounded with the Lissa named below. **Posen**, see page 62.]

From **Hansdorf (Stat.)**, as above, the line runs to **Kohlfurt (Stat.)**, and thence to **Siegersdorf (Stat.)**, where a stately viaduct crosses the Bober. Here the Riesengebirge hills on the Moravian border show themselves.

Kohlfurt (Buffet). Here there are lines to Gürlitz (17 miles), and to **Rosslau**; the latter line joining the Leipzig-Magdeburg rail.

The line now passes **Bunzlau (Stat.)**, on the Bober; **Haynau (Stat.)**, on the Deichsal; and **Liegnitz (Stat.)**, on the Katzbach, for which see Route 35. Then

Maltsch (Stat.) From here it is 26 miles to Breslau.

Neumarkt (Stat.) Paper is made here.

POPULATION, 4,400.

Lissa (Stat.) Near this the decisive Battle of Leuthen was fought on the 5th December, 1757, in which Frederick the Great, with 33,000

men, gained a victory over 90,000 Austrians, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, after a fight of three hours. A column marks the spot, erected 1854. The story of Frederick's surprising the Austrian officers after the battle, by quietly walking in and enquiring if there was any room for him, is well told by Carlyle.

BRESLAU (Stat.), in Central Silesia.

POPULATION, 335,174; of whom over one-third are Catholics, 25,000 Jews, 8,000 Military.

HOTELS.—Goldene Gans; Goldener Löwe; du Nord.

Droschkies: 1 to 4 persons, 50, 60, 80, 100 pf., respectively.

RAILWAYS.—To Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Berlin, Dresden, Waldenberg, Stettin, Cracow, Prague, Vienna, &c. There are four stations.

This large and important city is the capital of Silesia, a province which was originally a Polish duchy, afterwards came to Austria, and was acquired by Prussia, at the treaty of June, 1742.

It sustained a siege in the Seven Years' War, when it was successfully defended by Tauentzien; and another, 1806-7, when the French took it and razed the walls, whose site is occupied by pretty gardens and walks. It stands at the confluence of the Oder and Ohlau, on a wide plain, about 450 feet above sea level, and in sight of the Trebnitz and Nobten hills; and contains five squares, twenty Catholic and ten Lutheran churches, seven synagogues, twenty-five short bridges over the moats; and is divided into the Old and New Town, with five suburbs (*Vorstädte*).

The Old Town, standing chiefly on the islands or arms of the Oder, was rebuilt after the fire of 1842 by the Emperor Charles IV., on a regular plan, with a large market-place at the centre, from which several streets of good houses diverge; one of the best is the Schweidnitzer-strasse.

The New Town is mostly of the present century. The King's Bridge, of iron, was built 1822.

The Grosse Ring, or Market Place, and Blücher Platz, are near together. One of the best points of view is the Liebhöhe, on the Taschen Bastion, where a monument commemorates the royal visit in the Exhibition year of 1852.

CHURCHES.—The *Catholic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist*, on the right bank of the Oder, is

a very old red brick church, built 1148-70, and afterwards enlarged by the addition of seventeen chapels, dedicated to its bishops, in which are several good monuments and paintings, by L. Cranach, Willmann, Brandel, and Schmidt. Willmann is a Silesian artist.

The most remarkable chapels are the *Elector's Chapel*, with Brackhof's fine statues of Moses and Aaron; *Lady Chapel* (1376), with monument of Bishop Prorella; *Duke Christian's Chapel* (1691); and the *Chapel of St. John*, with Cranach's "Madonna among the Pines." A fine bronze monument to *Bishop Johann von Rother*, by Vischer (1506).

The Episcopal Palace is close to the chapel.

The *Kreuzkirche* was built by Henry IV., Duke of Breslau, who was buried here, 1290. It is cross-shaped, and has a similar crypt beneath it called *St. Bartholomäus*; also two towers, and a good spire. Before it is the statue of *Nepomuk*, or John of Breslau, by P. Vischer (1496). The *Diepenbrock* window is a memorial to a late Bishop (1857).

The *Sandkirche*, on the *Sand-insel*, was built in 1330, the aisles being higher than the nave. It contains much marble and gilding, with some good paintings, by Willmann and others, including one of our *Lady of Czentocho*, a great place for pilgrims.

The *Jesuitenkirche* (Jesuit Church), a handsome building, with an altar painting by Krause, and frescoes by Rothmaier.

The *Vincenzkirche* (St. Vincent de Paul), in Ritterplatz, is a handsome Gothic church, with a good monument of Duke Henry II., the founder; and paintings by Willmann, &c. It is faced by a statue of the Virgin.

At the *Mathiaskirche* are paintings by Krause, and a statue to St. John *Nepomuk*.

At the *Dominican Church* of St. Adalbert is a fine monument of St. Czeslaus.

The *Dorotheenkirche* (St. Dorothea), remarkable for its height, was founded 1350, by the Emperor Charles IV.

Of the Evangelical, or Protestant churches, the *Elisabethkirche* was built 1257. Its clock tower, added 1452, is 335 feet high. Here the first Pro-

testant sermon was preached, 1525. It contains a chancel of black marble, a monument of Rhediger, and paintings by Cranach.

The *Magdalenenkirche*, with two handsome towers, one of which was burnt, 1887, is of the 13th century, the south portal 12th century, and has a fine painted window presented by Frederick William IV.

A church dedicated to the Eleven Thousand Virgins (*Elftausend-jungfrauen kirche*), is remarkable for some old stone carvings.

TOWN HALL, UNIVERSITY, &c.—The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus) is a large handsome restored building of the fourteenth century, in the Gothic style, standing in the *Grosse Ring*; with a historical column, the *Staupssäule*, in front of it.

In the first storey is the *Fürstensaal*, or Prince's Hall, where the Diets were held, the arch of which is supported by a pillar in the centre. In the Justice Room are some good paintings by Willmann.

Under the Town Hall is the *Schweidnitzer Cellar*, originally a lofty hall, long ago turned into a beer-house.

Here stand an equestrian *Statue* (1842) of Frederick the Great, and another of Frederick William III.; both by Kiss.

Near the Town Hall is the *Stadthaus*, underneath which is a great "Bierlokal." On the first storey is the Town Library, with over 200,000 vols. and 2,500 MSS.; open, 10 to 2, daily.

In the *Blücher Platz* is Rauch's bronze *Statue* of *Blücher*, 10 feet high, on a granite base; erected 1827, in honour of that general and his army, to commemorate his victory on the *Katzbach*, and inscribed—"With God's help, for King and Country."

A *Statue* of another military hero, General *Taentzien*, the defender of Breslau in 1760, stands in the *Taentzien Platz*.

The *University* was originally founded at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1702, by the Emperor Leopold II., and was transferred in 1811 to its present seat, in a building which was once a palace, and from 1738 a Jesuits' College.

Here is a richly decorated room called the *Aula Leopoldina* (Imperial Chamber), with frescoes

by C. Hauke, and statues of three emperors. The establishment comprises a clinical hospital, an observatory, large anatomical museum, valuable zoological collection, collection of minerals, &c., open 11 to 1, and a botanical garden behind the cathedral. About 1,500 students attend here.

The Royal and University *Library*, in the old Abbey of St. Mary, in Sandinsel, contains above 380,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS. Here also is the Archæological Museum, open daily, 11 to 1.

The *Silesian Art-Museum* is not far from the Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben. It has a dome and a Greek portal, embellished with statues, and contains a fine collection of engravings and art-industrial objects, a library, a number of pictures, and a collection of Silesian antiquities of considerable interest. The Museum is open daily, 10 to 1, except on Mondays. The Antiquities (entrance from Museum-strasse) are open 11 to 1; Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, 50pf.; other days, 1 mark.

The Synagogue, close by, is a good building.

In the Blücher Platz stands the *Old Exchange*, by Langhaus, in which is a very handsome room, used for the Arts and Trades exhibitions. The weighing house is an old tower, built 1571.

The New Theatre is at the end of Schweidnitzer-strasse, near the *Royal Government House*, formerly the palace of the Prince of Hatzfeld, built by Frederick the Great, after the Seven Years' war.

Here also are the *Provincial States House* (Ständehaus), near which is the New Exchange, the *Royal Palace* (or Schloss), and the Amtsgericht, or Law Court.

Breslau is the native place of Wolf, the mathematician, and Grave. Here are many sugar, linen, silk, woollen, and cotton factories; liqueur and ground glass works; cannon and engine foundries for the Royal Navy; mining office, &c., and manufacturing of gloves, plate, and jewellery, &c.

Its annual trade is between five and six millions sterling. Its June and October *wool fairs* are the largest in Prussia. A good shipping business is done with Hamburg, *via* the Oder and Stettin.

Among the places of amusement are the Zoological Garden (steamer from the Sandbrücke),

with a restaurant and other attractions; the Zeltgarten; Liebich's Höhe; the Schiesswerder-garten; besides Scheitnig with its fine Park; and the Simmenauer-garten.

At Oswitz is a pretty chapel by Langhaus, and the miraculous image of the Virgin, a favourite place of pilgrimage, commanding a fine view of Breslau. At Kriblowitz, Blücher is buried. Sibyllenort has a castle and collection of art; and Lissa, a fine park and castle, celebrated for the unexpected visit which Frederick the Great paid to the Austrian officers there, after the Battle of Leuthen. (See page 59.)

A line from Breslau to Oels, Kempen, and Wilhelmsbrück (opened 1872), is part of a projected line to Warsaw. Another line to **Strehlen**, **Münsterberg**, and **Camenz** runs to Glatz and Mittelwalde on the Austrian frontier. See Route 37. A line from Oels, 96 miles long, opened 1875, passes **Jarotschin** to **Gnesen**, towards Thorn.

From Breslau to Waldenburg and Frankenstein.

Stations as under (see Route 38):—

	English miles.		English miles.
Breslau to		Reichenbach ...	48
Canth	13	Gnadenfrei.....	56
Mettkau	19	Frankenstein... 62]	
Königszelt Junc. ...	30	Freiburg.....	35
[Branch to		Altwasser	43½
Schweidnitz ...	36	Waldenburg	46½

ROUTE 15.

Berlin to Posen

(Oberschlesische Eisenbahn, or Upper Silesian Rail).

By rail to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, as in Route 14. Thence the stations are as under, the distances being reckoned from Frankfort:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Blankensee	5½	Schwiebus	46½
Reppen	12½	Stentsch.....	53½
[Branch to Bres-		Bentschen	61½
lau.]		Friedenhorst.....	70
Bottschow	19	Opalenitz.....	84
Sternberg.....	24	[Branch to Graetz,	
Neu Kunersdorf.....	30	6½ miles.]	
Topper	34	Posen (Central Sta.)	108
Wutsdorf	38		

None of the stations are of much interest; near **Blankensee**, at Kunersdorf, Frederick the Great was defeated in 1759, by the Russian and Austrian armies.

POSEN (Stat.), or *Poznan* in Polish; the capital of the Province.

POPULATION, 69,631, including 17,000 Jews.

HOTELS.—De Rom ; De Dresde ; de Vienne.

DROSCHKIES from the station to the town, one person, 70 pf.; two persons, 1 m. A hired servant or "factor" may be employed in making purchases.

A strongly fortified town on the Russian frontier, with a garrison of over 7,000 men, in a sandy part of the Warthe, where the Cibyna joins it. It is well built, and has four gates; and is overlooked by the Castle, or citadel, on a hill. It dates from the tenth century, and was a Hanse Town, and the seat of the Dukes of Poland. The province was acquired by the Prussians at the second partition of 1793. Napoleon I. annexed it to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. In 1815 it came definitively into the possession of Prussia.

The *Cathedral* in the Wallischel suburb (in Polish *Chwaliszewo*) is a plain, modern Gothic, rebuilt 1775, containing some monuments of prelates and others; and the *Golden Chapel*, a richly adorned building in the Byzantine style, erected 1842, by the Polish nobles, to the memory of the two earliest Christian Kings of Poland, whose

bronze statues, by Rauch, are here. The Arch-bishop's Palace adjoins the church.

St. Stanislaus is a fine Italian pile, 180 feet by 102 feet, built by the Jesuits, 1651. Their College is the Government House.

St. Mary's, the oldest church in the town.

The *Rathhaus* is a Gothic building of the sixteenth century, with pinnacles and a modern tower, from which there is a fine prospect.

In *Wilhelms-platz* is the former palace of Count Raczynski, a handsome building, with a portico of 24 columns; presented by its owner to the city, with a library of 30,000 volumes. The Chamber of Commerce is located in the same building.

There are also four Theatres; with a Museum of Natural History.

A wool Fair is held here in June, and it has a trade in corn, cloth, linen, leather, and tobacco.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—Zoological Gardens: Bartholdshof; the Schilling; the Luisenhain; and the Feldschloss.

From **Posen**, the lines to **Thorn** and **Bromberg** (see Route 13) pass **Pudewitz**, **Gnesen** (near the Warta), and **Mogilno**, to the division at **Inowraclaw** (on the Netze), **Gniewkowo**, for **Thorn**, 87 English miles. From **Inowraclaw** to **Bromberg** is 28 English miles, or 95 from Posen. The country is uninteresting. Another line of 121 miles, opened 1875, follows the border, to **Jarotschin**, **Ostrowo**, **Kempen**, and **Creuzberg**.

SECTION II.—CENTRAL GERMANY.

RHENISH PRUSSIA—HESSE-DARMSTADT—LIPPE—WALDECK— SCHWARZBURG—REUSS—ANHALT—SAXE-WEIMAR— SAXE-COBURG—SAXE-ALTENBURG—SAXE- MEININGEN—SAXONY—and SILESIA.

ROUTE 16.

Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Main, via Wittenberg, Leipsic, Halle, Weimar, Gotha, Cassel, and Giessen.

By Rail, to Halle (Berlin-Anhaltische Eisenbahn).

Berlin to	English miles.		English miles.
Gross-Beeren	11½	[Branch to Dessau, &c.]	
Ludwigsfelde	16	Bergwitz	
Trebbin	21	Gräfenhainchen ...	
Luckenwalde	30	Bitterfeld	81½
Jüterbog	38½	[Branch to	
[Branch to Dresden, Chemnitz.]		Delitzsch ...	88½
Blönsdorf	46½	Leipsic	101½
Zahna	52	Brehna	87
Wittenberg	59½	Landsberg	91
		Halle	102

For Berlin, see Route 1. Thence to

Jüterbog (Stat.) Population, 7,000.

This is a very old town, built originally by the Wends, 2 miles from Dennewitz, where a monument, on the Nieder Gorsdorf, commemorates Bülow's victory over the French, under Ney and Oudinot, 6th September, 1813. In the Nikolai-Kirche is Tetzel's Indulgence-box. Diligence to Treuenbrietzen.

A line branches off from here to Dresden.

WITTENBERG (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony. POPULATION, 14,000.

INNS.—Goldene Wein-Traube; Adler. Refreshment Room at the station.

RAILWAY.—To Cöthen, Halle, Berlin, Leipsic, &c.

An old, decayed place on the Elbe, in the Prussian part of Saxony. A wooden bridge, 1,000 feet long, crosses the river. It was once a place of great strength, but suffered greatly in the siege of 1760, when it surrendered to the Prussians; and again in 1814, when the Prussians, under Taubentzen, took it by storm from the French. At

the era of the Reformation, it was the Court of the Electors of Saxony, seated here down to 1542. The Electoral Castle is now an Arsenal. The town is full of memorials of *Luther*, who was educated at the High School, and was appointed Professor in 1508. Here he began the Reformation by nailing up his 95 Theses on the gates of the Castle or University Church (Schlosskirche), on the 31st October, 1517.

The *Schloss Kirche*—the same in which Luther used to preach—having suffered in the siege of 1814, was restored in 1817 (In 1857, the old gates were replaced by metal ones, on which the famous Theses are engraved), and further restored 1887. Above are statues of Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, and a picture of Luther and Melancthon at the foot of the Cross. Here are tombs of the above Electors, of Luther, and of Melancthon; with seven bronzo sculptures, by Peter Vischer, and portraits of Luther and Melancthon, by Lucas Cranach the younger.

The large *Town Church* (Stadtkirche) has a bronze font, by Vischer, paintings by the two Cranachs, of Christ on the Cross, the Conversion of St. Paul, and the *Last Supper*, with portraits of Luther, Melancthon, and Bugenhagen (or Pomeranus), whose tomb is here.

The *Augustine Convent* (Augusteum), where Luther once lived as a monk, is now turned into a College for Evangelical clergy, to make up for the removal of its renowned University ("And what make you from Wittenberg, Horatio?"), founded by Frederick, the Good Elector, 1502, which was united to that of Halle, in 1817. In *Luther's Cell* are still preserved his writing table, arm chair, drinking cup, and his wife's cabinet. Peter the Great wrote his name in chalk on the wall, a memorial now placed under a glass case.

The *Reformationshalle* is always open; 1 to 2 persons, 50 pf.

At the *Town House* (Rathhaus) are portraits by Lucas Cranach the elder, 1516.

Luther's Statue, in bronze, by Schadow, is in the market place, with this rhyme:—

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehn,
Ist's Menschenwerk, wird's untergehn."
Or,
If this is God's work it will stay,
If only man's, 'twill pass away."

The first stone of the granite pedestal was laid at the Tercentenary of the Reformation, by the King of Prussia, 1817. *Melanchthon's House* is shown in the Kollegien-strasse.

Luther's Oak, near the Elster Gate, is said to stand on the spot where he burnt the Papal Bull, 10th Dec., 1520. It is railed round.

Woollen works, dye-houses, &c. Rail to *Falkenberg* for Dresden, Breslau, &c.

For branch to Dessau, &c., see Route 27.

Bitterfeld (Stat.) Here is the junction for Leipsic. (Route 32).

HALLE (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.
(Halle an der Saale).

POPULATION, 101,401.

HOTELS.—Stadt Hamburg; Continental; Eisenbahn; Stadt Zürich.

RAILWAY.—To Eisenach, Leipsic, Magdeburg, &c.

TRAMWAYS.—Through the town, to the Giebichenstein, &c.

An old town, in the form of an irregular square, on the river Saale, celebrated for its University, Orphan Asylum, and Salt Works. The houses are indifferently built. Glaucha and Neumarkt are suburban parishes. Both the name of the town and river are derived from the salt mines in the neighbourhood, like those of Hallein and Salzburg, in Austria.

The *Cathedral*, a 16th century building, contains an altar-piece, representing a Duke of Saxony and family.

The *Moritzkirche*, or Church of St Maurice, built in the 12th century, is the oldest in the town, and is in the early Gothic style, with a curious carved altar-piece of wood.

The *Moritzburg*, of which only a wing remains, was the seat of the Archbishop of Magdeburg.

Close by is the Jägerberg, with a good view.

The *Marktkirche* or *Marienkirche* (16th century Gothic) has an excellent altar-painting by Hübner, and a curious painting on a pivot, by L. Cranach, of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Ursula, &c., shown for 50pf. In this Church, built 1528-54, by Cardinal Albert, the "Messiah" of Handel was first performed, 1741.

St. Ulrich's was built 1339.

The *Red Tower*, an old isolated building, 275 feet high, stands in the market-place, near to Heidelberg's bronze statue of *Handel*, who was born here 1685. It was erected 1859.

The *Residenz*, or seat of the Provincial Government, has a Museum of antiquities, with collections of Thuringian and Saxon antiquities.

The *University* bears a high character. It was founded 1694, and united with that of Wittenberg 1817. The new *University Buildings* were built 1834, in the Parade-platz; they contain the Zoological Museum, and a Library of 50,000 books. There are about 1,600 students, a large number of whom study agriculture. Attached to it, are the Clinical Hospital in the Dom-platz; the Botanical Garden, and an Observatory. The "*Allgemeine Litteratur Zeitung*," a literary journal, of many years' date, is published here. Tholuck and Gesenius, the Hebrew scholars, were professors here; also F. A. Wolff, who here wrote his famous *Prolegomena* to Homer.

The *Frankeschen Stiftungen*, or *Waisenhaus*, founded 1698, by the excellent A. H. Franke, who was Oriental professor here, is an extensive building, in which, not only are hundreds of orphan boys and girls educated, but it includes a Mission and Bible establishment, with two Gymnasias or superior Schools, viz.: the Royal Pedagogium or High School, and a Latin or Middle School; besides a Burgher or Lower School, a Real (or Practice) School, &c. In the same building, are an apothecary's shop, a bookseller's shop, and printing presses, from which many millions of Bibles and Testaments have been issued. This was the origin of the Bible Institution by Baron Caustein, 1712—the precursor of our Bible Societies at home. A bronze Statue of the founder, by Rauch, stands in the court of the orphan home, which is now well endowed with money and lands. The Library contains more than 20,000 volumes.

On the Parade-platz is the Archæological Museum; open Wednesday and Saturday, 11 to 12; outside the town is a monument to those who fell at the Battle of Leipsic.

The *Salt Works* are worked by a class of men called *Halloren*, said to be descendants of an aboriginal people, who, until lately, still retained their distinct customs, appearance, and dress. Some think they are of Celtic, others of Frankish origin. Upwards of 11,000 tons of salt are yearly manufactured. Entrance is generally allowed.

Large sugar refinery. Carding thistles and carraways are grown in the neighbourhood, and the larks caught at the salt works are considered great delicacies. In the neighbourhood is *Giebichenstein Castle*, now a ruin; in which Reichart the composer lived many years. The pretty valley of the *Sool-Bad Wittekind* is much visited. Within a few miles are the little town of Wettin, with the family castle of the old Saxon kings; and Petersberg, 660 feet high, with a fine prospect.

For Route through the **Harz District** to Cassel, see Route 26. A line from Halle to **Cönnern** and **Aschersleben** (among salt and alkali works), 35 miles, forms part of the direct line from Leipsic, *viâ Schkeuditz*, to Hanover. From Aschersleben to Gusten and Cöthen.

Another, 129 English miles long, runs to **Cottbus** (p. 58), past Eilenburg and **Torgau**, p. 101. At Cottbus, lines branch off to Berlin, Frankfort-on-Oder, Meissen (Route 32), Görlitz (Route 35), Guben, and Sorau (Route 14).

From Halle and Leipsic, towards Frankfort, the stations are as follow:—

Halle, Gerstungen, and Bebra Line

(Thüringische Eisenbahn or Thuringian Rail).

English miles	English miles.
Halle to	Vieselbach 62
Merseburg 7½	Erfurt 66
Corbetha [Junc. for Leipsic.]	[Branch to Nordhausen.]
Weissenfels 19½	Dietendorf 74
[Branch to Zeitz.]	[Branch to Arnstadt.]
Naumburg 27½	Gotha 83½
Kösen 32	Frottstedt 89½
Grossheringen.....	Eisenach 102
[Branch to Jena, etc.]	[Branch to Melning.]
Stadtsulza 37½	Herleshausen 111
Apolda 44½	Gerstungen 116½
Weimar 53½	Bebra 120

F

MERSEBURG (Stat.), or Meersburg, in Prussian Saxony, a part of the old Electorate.

POPULATION.—18,000. INN.—Sonné.

An ancient walled town on the Thuringian Saale, irregularly built and including the *Clöse* or old town joined to its suburbs, of Altenburg and Neumarkt, by a stone bridge. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Saxe-Merseburg. In its neighbourhood, the Emperor Henry I., defeated the Huns 933, near the Kenschberg; and Henry IV. was defeated by his competitor, Rudolph, 1080, who was killed.

The *Cathedral* is of the 13th and 15th centuries, and has four towers, a richly adorned portal, one of the largest organs in Germany (4,000 pipes), and an altar-piece by L. Cranach, in which Luther's portrait figures. Here is a monument of the Emperor Rudolph, with his dried hand which was cut off in the battle; also Vischer's bronze of Bishop Lindenau, and a monument of Bishop Tilo (1514), who executed one of his servants, accused of stealing a ring, which was afterwards found inside a raven. A live raven used to be kept in a cage outside the church, to perpetuate the remembrance of this untoward event.

The old Gothic *Ducal Castle*, now used for government purposes, which is in the Gothic style, is marked by three towers, and annexed to the Cathedral by a quadrangle with seven towers, the best of which is the *White Tower*. A monument to Field-Marshal Kleist is in the Castle garden.

There is also a new Town Hall; a Cathedral school; and St. Peter's convent, at Altenburg; also large beer breweries, tanneries, glue factories, and factories for medicine chests.

A Deaf and Dumb School at the old Bishop's Palace. The Saale has some romantic scenery, like the Rhine. At one spot is *Schkopau Castle*, the seat of Count Trolha, rebuilt of ornamental stone in the German Renaissance style.

Within a few miles are *Lauchstädt Baths*; *Rossbach*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians and French, 1757; *Lützen*, the scene of Wallenstein's defeat by Gustavus Adolphus, the "Lion of the North," who was killed 1632; and *Gross Görschen*, where the first great battle between the French and the allies took place, 1813, when Marshal Bessières was killed near the *Ripper*.

Weissenfels (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony. Junction to Gera, &c. Population, 23,858.

Hotels.—Drei Schwäne; Zum Schlitzten; Goldner Hirsch.

An old walled town, under a hill, on the Saale, which is navigable here, and crossed by a bridge 320 feet long. The Amtshaus (Town Hall) contains the room where the body of Gustavus Adolphus was embalmed, after the battle of Lutzen, 1632; marks of his blood being sprinkled on the wall. Part of his remains was buried in the convent Church, where some of the Weissenfels dukes lie; while his heart was sent to Stockholm.

The *Augustenburg Castle* was formerly the residence of the dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The *Klemmberg*, just above it, commands a magnificent view. There is a seminary for teachers, and manufactures of plate and porcelain. The poet Novalis lived and died here. It was also the native place of Seume. At a house near the railway station Napoleon rested after the battle of Leipsic. Schönburg and Goseck, two seats formerly inhabited by the Pfalzgraf, are in the neighbourhood.

A rail is open from Weissenfels to Zeitz and Altenburg (Route 34).

Naumburg (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony. POPULATION, 20,000.

Hotels.—Richter's; Sächsischer Hof (Saxon Arms); Grüner Schild.

A town on the Saale, above its junction with the Unstrut, where Gustavus Adolphus took leave of his family before the battle of Lützen. Red and white wines are produced on the surrounding hills, this being the most northerly place where the vine is cultivated. Beer, brandy, and vinegar figure among the staple articles of business.

The *Cathedral* is a very interesting building, in the Romanesque and German styles, built 1028-1249, containing two choirs, an altar-piece by L. Cranach, painted windows, old tombs and statues, and an old crypt.

St. Maurice's Church has a statue of Bishop Richwin.

St. Wenzels, the Town Church, contains a good organ, and Cranach's Christ Blessing the Children.

The *Old Castle* is now a government building.

A Kinderfest, or Children's Day, is held on the 28th July, in remembrance of the siege by the

Hussites, 1482, under Procopius, who had threatened to destroy the town. The children were sent to beg for mercy, dressed in shrouds, and carrying green boughs; and thus saved the town from destruction.

Rail to the little town of Freiburg, from here about five miles, on the Unstrut, with an interesting church, and the ancient castle of Neuenburg.

On the post road to Eckartsberga, four miles from Naumburg, is the well-known school of *Pforta* or *Schulpforta*, formerly a convent, founded 1543, in which Klopstock, Lessing, Fichte, and many others received their education, and from which Klopstock ran away.

Kösen (Stat.), among brine springs.

Inns.—Ritter; Kurzhals.

New bath rooms have been built here since 1844. The waters are bathed in, and drunk for scrofula, gout, &c. Among several picturesque spots which may be visited are the walks to the Saalhausern, on the height; to the ruins of Rudelsburg and Saaleck, over the river; to the Knabenberg at Schulpforta, with a charming view of the Saale and Unstrut.

WEIMAR (Stat.) in Saxe-Weimar.

POPULATION, 24,546.

Hotels.—Russischer Hof; Erbprinz; Adler.

OMNIBUSES at Station 25 pf.

DROSCHKIES: 1 person, 50 pf.; 2 persons, 1 mark; 3 persons, 1½ mark.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE at the Bürger Schule.

The chief town and seat of the Duchy Court, in the pleasant valley of the Ilm, about 700 feet above the sea level. It is an old-fashioned irregular place, having two bridges across the river, a beautiful Grand Ducal Park, and hills to the north and south; but is most remarkable in connection with the names of Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and Schiller, who resided here, under the friendly patronage of the Duchess Amelia and her son Charles Augustus.

Herder, as court chaplain, from 1776 to 1803, lived close to the Stadtkirche, where stands a statue of him by Schaller. *Wieland* was tutor to the young Prince, from 1776 to 1803, living near the theatre where his house is shown; his monument by Gassert is in Goethe-platz. *Goethe*, the Duke's Minister of State, lived here the best part of his long life, from 1775 to 1832; his house in Goethe-platz,

opposite the Fountain, now a private residence, is open to visitors on Wednesday, and contains the relics of art, &c., which belonged to the poet. The joint monuments of him and Schiller, by Rietschel, stand in the Theatre-platz; his Garden House is in the park, near the pavilion containing Steinhäuser's statue of him. *Schiller*, as Director of the Theatre, lived 1801-5, in a house (now the property of the town) in the Esplanade or Schiller's-strasse, one of the best streets. Donndorf's *Statue* of their friend, the Grand Duke Charles Augustus, is near the Fürstenhaus. Kotzebue was born at Weimar, 1761.

The oldest building is the *Schlosskirche* (St. James's), built 1168, which has the grave of L. Cranach.

The *Stadtkirche* of St. Peter and St. Paul contains a statue of the same painter; his altar-piece, the Crucifixion; portraits of him and Luther, and Melancthon; and the tombs of the Grand Ducal family, including the Duchess Amelia (1807); the Elector John Frederick, and his wife; and Duke Bernhard, the General of the Thirty Years' War; also Herder's tomb, inscribed, "Licht, Liebe, Leben" (Light, Love, Life).

The *Residenz Schloss* (Residence) of the Court, includes an old building, partly burnt, 1774, leaving a tower called the Bastille, containing the archives, and the Bernhardtzimmer, which has Duke Bernhard's armour. The modern seat was rebuilt by Charles Augustus, 1790-1803, on a large scale. It contains rooms dedicated to Goethe, Schiller, and Wieland, and painted with frescoes illustrative of their works, by Neher, Preller, and other artists. Entrance: 1 mark to 1½ mark to the Castellan.

The Grand Ducal *Library*, near the Fürstenhaus, is open daily. It contains 170,000 volumes; 8,000 MSS., many of them rare; 8,000 maps; besides portraits of former dukes, the Duchess Amelia and her son; busts of Herder (by Trippel), of Schiller (by Dannecker), Goethe (by David); Wieland, Tieck, Winckelmanns, &c., also a collection of antiquities, such as Luther's monkish dress, and a suit belonging to Gustavus Adolphus. Open on week days, except in June; 1 to 1½ m. The tower near the library has a rich collection of engravings, a collection of coins, and the Military Library.

The *Court Theatre* was built 1825. Near it is the handsome bronze Goethe-Schiller Monument,

erected in 1857, designed by Rietschel. Hard by is Wieland's house.

The *Museum* of casts, mural paintings, &c., is near the station. Free, Sundays and Wednesdays.

The new *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, is a modern Gothic, by Hess, 1841. The House of Cranach, the painter, is next door.

Falk's Institution for destitute children was founded 1829. It has branches in other towns.

Near the Neue Gottes Acker (God's Acre, or Cemetery) is the *Fürsten-Gruft* (Princes' Vault) a small temple in which Charles Augustus, who died 1828, lies near Goethe (1832) and Schiller (1805). Here also lie his wife, and Duke Charles Frederick and his wife.

The *Castle Park* lies along the river, and contains many charming groups and sites made famous by Goethe, whose garden and pavilion are here; also the Knights Templars' House, the Swiss house, and a Roman villa. The finest part of the park is called the Star; an avenue of limes, two miles in length, leads up to the Grand Ducal Villa of Belvedere, an elegant building in the Italian style. Another road through the park takes you to Tiefurt, a hunting castle of the Grand Duke, often visited by Goethe and Schiller. Ettersburg is a summer residence of the hereditary Grand Duke, with fine grounds. At the Osmannstedt, a pretty village on the Ilm, is the grave of *Wieland* (died 1813), in the garden of his own estate, bought with the profits of his works.

Rail to **Berka**, a pleasant little watering place, thence to **Blankenhain**, a pleasant summer resort.

ERFURT (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.

POPULATION, 72,371, of whom one-fifth are Catholics.

HOTEL.—Silber's Hotel, near the railway station.

RAILWAY.—To Leipzig, Cassel, &c.

DILIGENCES.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

An old town, founded in the eighth century, once the capital of Thuringia; in the early part of the century, a second-class fortress, now only partially fortified. It was a prosperous Hanse town, belonged to the Elector of Mayence down to 1802, and was then transferred to Prussia. About three centuries ago the population was about 60,000. It stands in a plain, on the River Gera, at the foot of two heights, Petersburg and Cyriaxburg, both crowned

by forts. The river flows through the town in three branches.

It has six gates and five open places; the largest of which is the Friedrich-Wilhelms-platz, or the market place, under Petersburg Hill, in which stands an obelisk to the Elector, Frederick Charles, put up 1717. Under the Cyriaxburg are the Dreibrunnen mineral springs. The best of its streets are Anger-strasse and the Krämerbrücke-strasse. In front of the old Town Hall, built 1259, in the fish market, is a statue of Roland.

Here are nine Protestant and nine Catholic Churches. Among the former, and most remarkable, are the Prediger kirche, built 1288, which belonged to the Dominicans till 1522; the Barfüsser Kirche; and the Augustine Church, now annexed to the Martinsstift.

The *Cathedral* of St. Mary, belonging to the Catholics, is a fine Gothic pile, begun in the 12th century, on the site of a church, founded in the 8th century by St. Boniface, on the Marienberg Hill, 60 feet above all around. It has a fine porch at the west transept and a good central spire. It contains a choir, added about 1350; some fine altars and stained windows and paintings; a curious bronze chandelier; a coronation of the Virgin, carved by P. Vischer; the ancient tomb of Count von Gleichen with his two wives; and a Holy Family, by Cranach. The carved pulpit is by Schinkel. There are ten bells in its triple tower (265 feet high), one of which is the famous Maria Clara Susanna, a great bell, cast in 1497, by Eckhart Kempen, weighing 13½ tons, 10 feet high, and 30 feet in circumference; its clapper is 6½ feet long and weighs 11 cwt. Near this is the *St. Severinkirche*, with its three spires, a Gothic building of the 14th century, containing a fine altar and carved stone font.

The *Schottenkirche* was once part of the Scots' convent. It contains the Library of 50,000 to 60,000 volumes (open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays) of the old University, which was suppressed 1816, and which dated from 1392. The Ursuline Convent has a school for girls.

The *Government House*, or Regierungsgebäude, was built by a former governor, Boyneburgk. Here the conference of Erfurt, between Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Saxony and

Bavaria, &c., took place 1808; when Talma came to act before a "pit-full" of kings.

Part of the ancient Augustine Convent, in which *Martin Luther* lived from 1505 to 1508, with its old paintings, and the cells of the monks, including that of Luther, whose Bible, and other relics, were shown, was unfortunately burnt down 1872. Part is occupied as a Widows' House and also as an Orphan Asylum, called the Martinsstift, founded in 1821, by Carl Reinthaler.

The old Convent Library contains Hebrew and other Oriental MSS. of great antiquity: besides many of Luther's autograph letters.

Here is a Theatre of some extent; and an Academy, with a Botanical Garden, &c. Many pleasant walks outside the town, embracing fine views of the distant hills of Thuringia and the Harz Mountains; including the Beerberg 3,060 feet high, in the former. The *Steiger* (restaurant) is the favourite promenade.

Erfurt is renowned for horticulture and fruit.

Rail to Sangerhausen and to Nordhausen.

At Ilversgehoven, a few miles to the north, is a salt-mine, with a shaft $\frac{1}{4}$ mile deep. It may be seen for a small fee of 1 to 2 marks. From Erfurt it is 17 miles to Gotha, past **Neu-Dietendorf** (rail to Plaue and Ritschenhausen), near which are the *Drei Gleichen*, see next page.

GOTHA (Stat.), in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

POPULATION, 29,134.

HOTELS.—Deutscher Hof; Wünscher's. Good Restaurant at the station. The sausages are noted. Omnibuses from station to hotel, 30 pf., with luggage, 40 pf.

DROSCHKIES, 50 pf. the course; luggage, 20 pf. per package. Two-horse vehicles, 2 marks the hour.

The chief town of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha, which was joined to Saxe-Coburg in 1825. It is the winter residence of the court; a handsome and busy town on the Leina Canal, at the north edge of the Thüringer Wald. It stands under Friedenstern Hill, and has pleasant walks, on the site of the old ramparts. Many coffee houses, clubs, artists, and literary celebrities are to be found here. *Berg-haus's* maps and the *Almanach de Gotha*, or Court Calendar (first issued in 1763), with the *Mittheilungen*, and other Geographical works are published

at the large geographical house of Perthes. The principal object is the Ducal Palace, or

Schloss Friedenstein, on a hill about 1,020 feet above the sea, a miniature Windsor Castle, surrounded by a terrace commanding fine prospects. It contains the *Ducal Library* of 200,000 vols., and 7,000 MSS.; among which are 500 Arabic MSS., many of St. Bernard's letters, and Henry VIII.'s letters against Luther. Also, a rich collection of 75,000 coins (specially rich in Greek), 10,000 of which are ancient, and many are gold with a numismatic Library of 6,000 volumes to illustrate it. At the new *Museum*, adjoining, built 1865-79, by Neumann, in the German Renaissance style, are other collections (open daily in summer, except Thursdays), which comprise a Picture Gallery and *Kunst Kammern*, or Art collection. The Picture Gallery consists of 700 to 800 paintings, chiefly of the German and Dutch schools, including some by Van Dyck, Dow, Potter, Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, and L. Cranach, who lived near the Market. Here also are a collection of 50,000 engravings; collections of gems, mosaics, porcelain, casts, specimens of natural history; with cabinets of Egyptian and other Antiquities (2,700), and Mixed Art (Chinese, Japanese, &c., 2,500).

A small island in the park is the burial place of several dukes, down to Duke Ernest, in 1804. Other buildings are the *Friedrichsthal*, or Summer Palace, the Winter Palace; and the *Prinzen Palace*, rebuilt since the fire of 1838. Also a *Marstall*, or stables; the handsome Theatre, by Eberhard; the old Town Hall; and the House of Assembly.

The *Klosterkirche* has an altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by E. Jacobs, 1845; and the *Neumarktskirche*, a tomb of Ernest the Pious. The *Gymnasium* (High School), founded in 1524, in an old convent, has a library of 5,000 volumes, and mathematical and chemical cabinets. There is a schoolmaster's seminary, one of the oldest in Germany, with a *cœnobium* for unmarried teachers. The new Cemetery contains a Crematorium.

The founder of the line of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was Ernest the Pious, in 1640, from whom the late Prince Consort, and the late King of the Belgians descended; and the heir presumptive to the reigning duke, is his nephew, the Duke of Edinburgh,

Blumenbach, the physiologist, was born here, 1752. Another native was Arnoldi, the founder of the famous Gotha Insurance Office.

In the neighbourhood is the *Observatory*, on the Little Seeberg, 1160 feet high, founded by Duke Ernest II., and now under the care of Professor Hansen; formerly of Baron Zach. Here are also the Great Seeberg, 1,230 feet high; the *Drei Gleichen* (over 4,000 feet), three hills crowned by castles, all of which were struck by lightning in 1250; Arnoldi-Thurm, on the Gallberg, with a fine view of the **Thüringer Wald**, or Thuringian Forest, a mountain tract in the heart of Germany, and of the old kingdom of Thuringia, between the Elbe and Danube; bounded more particularly by Eisenach, Gotha, and Erfurt, on the north, and Schmalkalden, Meiningen, Ilmenau, and Rudolstadt on the south; and by the rivers Werra and Saale on the west and east, respectively. The backbone of it is a chain of mountains, in continuation of the *Fichtelgebirge*, passing *Müncheberg*, Eisenach, and Salzungen, above the *Werrathal* (the opposite side of which is the *Rödegebirge*), towards Lobenstein, the *Saalthal*, and *Mainthal*; a chain which in its whole length is ninety miles long, and eight to twenty miles broad; the narrowest part being between Suhl and Ohrdruf, near the *Schneekopf* (3,215 feet high) and the *Beerberg* (3,060 feet).

The part most interesting to the traveller is the western division, lying below these peaks and Eisenach, especially round the *Inselberg*, which is 2,990 feet high. An old road runs along the top of the ridge, called *Rennsteig*, or *Rennweg*, which was formerly the boundary of Thuringia and Franconia. Granite and gneiss, schistus and porphyry are the prevailing rocks, containing iron, copper, marble, potter's clay, &c. It is thickly covered with timber, chiefly pines, some above 200 feet high. There are many wild well-watered valleys. The most convenient points of access are the stations on the lines from Eisenach to Meiningen, and from Eisenach to Gotha and Weimar.

Rail to Ohrdruf and Grafenroda.

At *Fröttstädt*, 6 miles on the way from Gotha to Eisenach, a short rail goes off to *Waltershausen*, and *Friedrichroda*, a favourite resort.

EISENACH (Stat.), in Saxe-Weimar.

POPULATION, 21,399.

INNS.—Rohrig's Hotel zum Grossherzog von Sachsen; Goldener Löwe; Halber Mond; Thüringer Hof.

DROSCHKIES.—From the station to the town; 40 pf. by day, 50 pf. at night. Guides, 2½ marks per day; for an hour, 50 pf. (regular tariff). Donkeys to the Wartburg, 1½ mark; there and back, 3½ marks.

An old well-built town of Thuringia, at the junction of the Hörsel and Nesse, in a beautiful valley under the Wartburg and other forest heights. Fine prospect from Herr v. Eichel's garden (open Thursday afternoons only). It has five gates; the Haupt and Nicolai churches; a mining and forest Academy; and a large and handsome Fürstenhaus, or palace, which was the seat of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Eisenach till the duchy came to the Saxe-Weimar branch. The Duchess of Orleans resided in it before 1857. Bishop Amsdorf, a friend of Luther's, died at Eisenach, 1535. Sebastian Bach, the musician, of whom there is a statue, was born here, 1688. Near the station is the Nicolai Thurm, a Romanesque relic marked by a spire.

From Eisenach to the Wartburg is a short hour's walk, by a steep ascent, passing the Mädelstein, surrounded by a fine park; and a natural group of rocks, called the Monk and Nun. A guide is not really necessary.

The Wartburg is a genuine Romanesque pile, about 1,300 feet above the sea level, built about 1065 (?), by Ludwig the Jumper, Landgrave of Thuringia; and it was the seat of the Landgraves down to 1406, when it fell to the Saxony branch. It was the "Patmos" of Luther, who after the Diet of Worms, 1521, was hid away here for ten months, by the contrivance of the Elector, Frederick the Wise, under the name of "Junker Georg" (Squire George). Here he translated the Bible; and they show his room, with his table, stool, books, letters, Cranach's portraits of his parents, and the inkstand which it is said he threw at the devil, making a large splash on the wall. The small chapel in which he used to preach has a carved Entombment for the altar-piece.

Other objects are the Rittersaal, or Barons' Hall; the Banqueting room with the Minnesängers', or Minstrels' Gallery; and the Armoury, containing suits of armour from the 13th century, including

the armour of the Princess Cunigunda, Henry II. of France, Pope Julius, and the Constable of Bourbon. Some of these suits of armour are very good; but nearly all are apocryphal—so writes a competent authority, Mr. Planché, after a visit in 1826. The corridor, &c., are decorated with modern frescoes, by Von Schwind, of events in the history of the Castle and of the life of St. Elizabeth, wife of Louis the Landgrave, Ludwig the Clement, who died 1231. One person, 1 m.; 2, 1½ m.; a company 50 pf. each.

In the neighbourhood are the Annathal, a valley remarkable for its narrow defile called Drachenschlucht; and the Hohe Sonne, a much frequented spot in the *Thüringer Wald* (p. 69); the best part of which may be visited from here (in a three or four days' trip) by Liebenstein, the Inselberg, Reinhardsbrennen, round to Gotha. Another trip may be made from the Inselberg to the Speesberg, Falkenstein, and Oberhof, thence to the Schneekopf and the Beerberg. From Hohe Sonne is about half an hour to *Wilhelmsthal*, a castle built by Duke Johann Wilhelm, in a charming spot.

CASSEL (Stat.), or **Kassel**, the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau.

POPULATION, 72,461.

HOTELS.—Du Nord; Royal; König von Preussen; Schirmer; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm; Deutscher Kaiser; Ritter; Golze.

At Wilhelmshöhe: Hotel Schombardt.

English Church Service in St. Alban's Church.

Droschky fares from the railway station to any part of the town, 50 pf.; carriage to Pensionshaus, Wilhelmshöhe, and back, 8 marks; to the Palace 9 marks; to the Hercules, 15 marks; trinkgeld, 75 pf. to 1 mark. Sundays, extra. Steam Tram from the Königs-platz to Wilhelmshöhe, every twenty minutes, in twenty minutes. It can also be reached by rail in nine minutes.

The former Capital of the Electorate of Hesse, which was incorporated with Prussia in 1866. It stands on the Fulda, and consists for the most part of an Altstadt, or old town, containing several tall, gloomy houses, separated from the Ober-Neustadt (Upper New Town) by the Friedrichs-platz. These are on the west side of the river, which is crossed by two bridges, to the small suburb of Unter Neustadt (Lower New Town) on the east bank.

The Upper Town, on a hill, is the best built quarter. In the Lower Town was an old moated Castellum, from which the name of the place is derived, latterly used as a state prison. At some distance to the north are **Wilhelmshöhe** and its Gardens, (see next page), extending to the Carlsberg 1,300 feet high, with the great Hercules on the top. Cassel stands in a healthy and inviting spot, and offers many advantages as a place of residence.

~~Königs-strasse~~, **Obere and Untere**, the principal thoroughfare, stretches past **Friedrichs-platz**, **Königs-platz**, &c., about one mile long. Several new streets have been built towards the railway, running out of **Friedrich-Wilhelms-strasse**. There are several Gates leading out to the country, by roads planted with avenues of trees.

In 1592, William IV., son of Philip the Generous, and head of the present line of Landgraves (styled Electors, since 1803), fixed his seat at Cassel, when many Flemish Protestants and Huguenot refugees were invited to settle here and greatly increased its prosperity. Frederick II., who succeeded 1760, beautified the city with over three millions sterling paid to him by George III. for selling Hessian mercenaries for the American War; about which time Hessian boots came into fashion in England. In 1812 Cassel was the capital of the new kingdom of Westphalia, under Jerome Bonaparte. It is now absorbed in Prussia—to the delight of every one out of the Court of the ex-Elector, who was an intractable despot. The Prussians occupied it, 16th June, in the eventful year 1866.

Friedrichs-platz, overlooking the Fulda, is a large square, one of the largest in Germany, 1,000 feet long, 490 feet broad, planted with trees and adorned by Nahl's marble statue of the Landgrave Frederick II. in the middle. Here are the palaces, court and government offices, Roman Catholic church, Museum, and theatre.

The *Church* is a plain building, built 1774, by the Landgrave, who turned Catholic, and is buried in it. It contains bas-reliefs, statuary, and paintings.

The former *Elector's Palace* consists of two parts in different varieties of the Italian style, and partly rebuilt since a fire in 1811. The rooms, including a ball-room 100 feet long, and another 60 feet long, are handsomely decorated.

The *Museum*, between the Palace and Church, is

the best building in the town; having a portico supported by six Ionic columns, 36 feet high. The east wing contains the collection of ancient coins, gems, agates, precious stones, and rare works of art, and mosaics, terra-cotta, ivory, &c.

In the west wing is the collection of objects of Natural History. Among noticeable things are—a sitting *Venus*, by Jassard; a collection of **Nürnberg watches**, with many chronometers, mirrors, &c.; an ancient bronze Victory; statues of Minerva, Didius Julianus, and Paris; a bas-relief of the Triumph of Bacchus; and 14 busts, by Canova, of Napoleon, his son, and other members of his family. The Library contains 170,000 volumes, and is open daily, 10 to 1.

In the Natural History Museum, close by, are 500 specimens of European trees, made up like books; the sides being made out of the wood, and the back of the bark; while the blossom, seed, fruit, and leaves of the tree are either dried or copied in wax.

The Museums are open free, on Mondays and Thursdays, 10 to 1 in summer; on Tuesdays and Saturdays also, 3 to 5.

The *Ständehaus*, where the Estates meet, stands in the **Stände-platz**. The **Königs-platz** (King's Square) is a circle. It contains the Post Office and the old *Rothe Palais*. The tram for **Wilhelmshöhe** starts here. The *Rathhaus* is in **Mess-platz**, which has a bust of Burgomaster Schomburg.

Bellevue Schloss, with a fine prospect over the Fulda, now the Academy of Arts, was inhabited by King Jerome Bonaparte. It stands in *Bellevue-strasse*; at the end of which (faced by statues) is the new *Picture Gallery* (1877), containing 1,400 paintings, mostly of the Dutch school—as Rembrandt, F. Hals (seven), Paul Potter, Vandyck, Rubens, J. Steen, Holbein, Teniers, Jordaens, &c., though there are fine examples of Italian and early German. As a collection of portraits, this gallery is second to none in Germany, and should not be neglected by the visitor. Free, Monday and Thursday, 3 to 5; other days, 10 to 1. A good catalogue.

In the **Opern-platz** are also the Theatre, built by Jerome Bonaparte; and a Statue of Spohr.

At the south side of the **Friedrichs-platz** is the fine *Auuthor*, with bronze reliefs; where there is an

extensive view across the river, and not far thence, in the direction of the Alt-Stadt, in the Justiz-Palais, a large new building. To the north of this is the Marstall, with stables for 200 horses. Next comes the Fulda bridge, leading to the Untere Neustadt, and not far off, in a northerly direction, the Arsenal and Artillery Barracks.

The Martins, or Grossekirche, with a nave of the fourteenth century, contains a rich marble monument erected by Wilhelm IV. to his parents, Philip the Generous (1567) and his wife; and catacombs for other princes of the line.

The Lutherische kirche, or Lutheran Church, has two paintings by Fischbein.

The Cemetery at the Todtenthor contains the grave of the historian Johan von Müller, the historian of Switzerland, who died here 1809, when minister of Instruction to Jerome; also a monument of the Electress, sister of the King of Prussia.

The places of amusement in the environs are various. The most frequented is the Auepark, or Karlsau, a Mall laid out by Le Nôtre, beyond the Friedrich Gate. It has an orangery, and a Marmorbad, or large marble Bath, adorned with statues and bas-reliefs, by Monnot.

The Wilhelmshöhe.—This is a miniature Versailles, the great sight at Cassel, about four miles from the town; Guides can be had, but not needed. It contains the Elector's Summer Palace; and is remarkable for its plantations; its lakes and fountains; for its Hercules at the top of the Karlsberg; and for some very fine prospects of the beautiful country around; but more especially as having been the residence assigned by King William to *Napoleon III.* from his surrender at Sedan (2nd September, 1870) to the conclusion of the Franco-German war. Here he was visited by the Empress *incog.* (30th October), and here he wrote two pamphlets on the causes which led to the capitulation of Sedan, and on the military organisation of the Germans. The fountains play in summer on Sunday and partially on Wednesday afternoons, from 3 p.m., for a limited time only.

The Palace at the foot of the hill, in the old Romanesque style, has a copper dome; 1 mark.

Here are portraits of all the reigning princes of the house of Hesse, from Henry I.; some valuable paintings in the Court Room; and the Ball Room,

which the ex-Emperor's uncle, King Jerome, used as a private theatre.

Around the Palace are the Conservatory, Marstall or stables (near the Inn), the Thiergarten, the great Fountain, the aqueduct, the new waterfall, and temples of Apollo and Mercury. Under the south-west wing opens a deep valley, through which a brook rushes over the rock and falls into the Lake, the environs of which form the most beautiful part of Wilhelmshöhe. Across the Lake, near the Thiergarten, is a Chinese village, with a pagoda and dairy. Farther on is the former Pheasantry; and at the declivity of the hill is the

Löwenburg, an artificial ruin, built 1793, by William I., in imitation of a castle of the middle ages, surrounded by a moat, &c. The principal tower, 130 feet high, contains the dining room and knights' hall, and has a fine view from the battlement. Here are old drinking glasses, portraits of the Tudors and Stuarts, and the Great Condé's armour; with a chapel, in which are some monuments and a tomb of William I., the founder.

A winding road ascends past the Steinhof Waterfall to the Octagon, on the top of the Karlsberg, a hill 1,360 feet high, with an excellent view as far as the Brocken Mountains. The Octagon, or Riesenschloss, built by the Landgrave Charles, consists of 192 pillars, supporting a platform of granite, on which rests a pyramid, 96 feet high, surmounted by a copper statue of the Farnese Hercules, 31 feet high, on a pedestal of 11 feet. The hollow figure of the statue can be visited. His club holds eight persons. When the waters play on Sunday afternoons, a cascade descends from the Riesenschloss down a staircase of 842 steps, past the grotto of Polyphemus, where the one-eyed monster plays on a shepherd's pipe, by means of a concealed water organ. Lower down is the Riesenbassin, in which a figure of the giant Enceladus, buried under a load of rock, throws up a fountain 55 feet high. The cascades are intercepted by reservoirs. Lower down they tumble over a precipice, near the Devil's Bridge, or Teufelsbrücke, of light iron arches; then flow by Plato's Grotto and the Aqueduct; and thence to the New Waterfall and the Great Fountain opposite the Palace as already mentioned. The Great Fountain throws up a jet 12 inches in diameter to a height of 190 feet.

One of the heights in the neighbourhood of Cassel, viz., the *Meissner Mountain*, is 2,460 feet above the sea.

Hofgeismar, six miles north of Cassel, on the rail towards Arnsberg, is a watering-place, with salt water springs, useful for weakness of digestion, &c. Some pleasant excursions can be made from it.

Rail to **Waldkappel** (page 74) 31 miles.

From Cassel to Frankfort (125 miles), by the Main-Weser Bahn, the junction being at Guntershausen, where are branches to Berlin, Dresden, &c.

From **Guntershausen** the rail leads past

Wabern (Stat.), near an Electoral Palace, also **Borken** and **Treysa**, both scenes of battle in 1640. A line, 10½ miles, leads from Wabern to **Wildungen**, or **Nieder-Wildungen**, a much frequented mineral spring. There are several hotels, the best being the *Europäischer Hof*. Numerous lodging houses. Kurtax, 12 marks for one person; where more than one in family, 5 marks for each additional. There is a *Kurhaus*, and all arrangements for visitors' comfort and enjoyment. Excursions to the old castle of Waldeck, and the Auenberg, both with fine prospects. The waters contain iron, and are tonic and sedative, and beneficial in the diseases of the bowels and bladder. There are five springs, the most important being the *George Victor Quelle*. Over half a million bottles are annually exported. Diligence to Frankenberg, and to **Arolsen** (page 79) past Sachsenhausen.

MARBURG (Stat.), in Hesse-Nassau, now annexed to Prussia.

POPULATION, 15,000.

INNS.—Pfeiffer; Ritter.

Diligence daily to Münchhausen and Frankenberg.

The capital of Upper Hesse, in a pleasant spot, on a hill side, over the Lahn, which divides it from Weidenhausen, on the other side.

It is overlooked by the Old Castle, in fine preservation, which crowns the top of the hill. The old Town Hall was built 1512.

The *University*, founded by Philip the Generous, 1527, and rebuilt in the modern Gothic style (on the site of the Dominican Convent) near the church, has a library of 150,000 vols., cabinets of minerals,

a lecture theatre, laboratory, observatory, hospital, and botanical garden. It is well endowed. W. Tyndall, the translator of the *Bible*, and Patrick Hamilton, were students here. Among its curiosities is a steam engine, used by Papin at the construction of the water-works at Wilhelmsböhe.

The *Elizabeth Kirche* (restored 1860) is a fine Gothic edifice, 215 feet by 60 feet, with two tall spires, built 1235-83, by Conrad of Thuringia, Grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, to accomplish a vow of St. Elizabeth, wife of Louis the Clement, and daughter of Andrew, King of Hungary. She was canonised in 1235; and the Shrine containing her sarcophagus is adorned with jewels; it suffered much during the French occupation. It was a great attraction to pilgrims before the Reformation, and a source of wealth to the Commandery of the Knights. Here are their stalls, with monuments of Landgraves, good paintings of the old German school, stained windows by Albert Dürer, in the Sepulchre Chapel; with carvings in relief, and other objects of notice.

The old mediæval *Castle* (Schloss) of the Landgraves, on the Schlossberg, contains the Hessian Archives; the Rittersaal, in which the religious conference took place between Luther and Zwingli, 1529, before the Landgrave Philip; and the Chapel, with some valuable paintings and a pulpit, showing a crack said to have been done by Luther when preaching.

GIESSEN (Stat.), in Hesse-Darmstadt. Junction for the Cologne and Coblenz lines.

POPULATION, 20,611.

HOTELS.—Kuhne; Einhorn.

An old town, in a fine spot, at the junction of the Lahn and Wieseck, 430 feet above the level of the sea, with some pretty walks on the site of the former walls. It was occupied by the Prussians, 15th June, 1864.

The *University* was founded 1607, and is a handsome building, containing a library of 100,000 vols., and several rare MSS., museums of natural history, an observatory, gallery of antiquities; and a Chemical Laboratory, founded by the late Baron Liebig, to whom there is a statue. There are also a high school and riding school in connection with it; besides an arsenal in the town.

and new barracks in the old castle, which has a fine view. The Dünsberg, 1,500 feet high, offers a magnificent view. Near this are ruins of Gleiberg, Fetzberg, &c.

Butzbach (Stat.), and its saline springs.

At **Nauheim (Stat.)** are large salt works, and warm mineral springs, rich in salt and gas, good for scrofula, &c. Several Hotels, often very full.

Branch rail to Hanau (page 75).

Friedberg (Stat.)—Here are two Gothic churches, and an old castle, now a seminary

Gross Karben (Stat.) for the Taunus waters.

Bockenheim (Stat.), in a suburb of Frankfurt, and a favourite resort of its citizens. Here are large railway-wagon works.

FRANKFORT - ON - THE - MAIN (Stat.)—Formerly the capital of the Confederation, and still a free city, or Stadt-Republik.

HOTELS.—Frankfurter-Hof. First class.

Hotel Continental. First class hotel. Splendid position. Electric light. Lift.

Hotel de Russie. Very well situated at the Railway Station. Electric light. Lift.

Swan, situated in the Theaterplatz.

Union Hotel, well-known and excellent family hotel.

Grand Hotel National.

Pension Niederheitmann, 83, Kettenhofweg.

For further particulars of Frankfurt, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

ROUTE 17.

Eisenach to Frankfort, via Fulda and Hanau.

(Bebra Hanauer Eisenbahn.)

By rail as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Eisenach to		Schlüchtern	58½
Gerstungen	15½	Steinau	62½
Bebra	29	Salmünster	66½
[Branch to Göttingen.]		Wächtersbach	71
Bebra to		Gelnhausen	80½
Hersfeld	9	[Branch to Giessen,	
Neukirchen	17	44 miles.]	
Burghausen	22	Meerholz	82½
Hünfeld	25	Langenselbold	84
Fulda	35	Niederrodenbach	87
[Branch to Giessen,		Hanau	91½
67 miles.]		[Branch to Fried-	
Neuhof	44	berg.]	
Flöden	47	Mainkur	99
Elm	53½	Frankfort	102½

Berlin to Eisenach, see Route 16.

Thence to

Bebra (Stat.), in the Fulda valley. Here a branch of 50 miles is open along the R. Werra to Göttingen. *via Hoheneiche, Niederhoheneiche* (branch to **Eschwege**) and **Eichenberg**. **Eschwege** (population, 9,000), on the Werra, has an Castle and Church, near the Heldrastein (1,080.

At **Niederhoheneiche**, under the Meissner (2,465 feet) there is a line past **Waldkappel** and **Malsfeld** to **Treysa**, and a junction of 30 miles is made. **Waldkappel** with Cassel, *via Walburg, Helsa* **Bettenhausen**, &c.

FULDA (Stat.), in Hesse-Nassau, now part of Prussia.

POPULATION, 13,000.

HOTELS.—Kurfürst; Wolff.

This is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, founded by Sturm, a disciple of St. Boniface, 744. The possessions were secularised 1803, and made a Grand Duchy, which lasted till 1815. It stands on the Fulda, about 800 feet above the sea.

The *Cathedral* was rebuilt 1700-12, on the site of the first church. It is a handsome stone building, 315 feet long, with two towers 180 feet high, and a dome in the centre with sixteen Ionic pillars. The tomb of *St. Boniface* (a Devonshire man, who was murdered by the heathen Frisians, 755) is in a crypt below; and his statue stands in the square near the Electoral Palace, formerly the residence of the Prince Bishops. His Gospel is in the Cathedral Library.

Michael's Kirche is a round church, with a tower over a crypt (822), resting on a column in the centre. University, dating from 734.

In the neighbourhood are the Franciscan Convent on the *Frauenberg*; the *Kalvarienberg*, close to Boniface's Well; and the *Adolfseck*, or *Faisanerie*, a pleasure castle of the Elector, with paintings, old china, &c., in a fine park.

Excursions to the *Rhöngebirge*, by rail from Fulda to Gersfeld, and to Hilders and **Tann**. **Gersfeld**, with Count Froberg's fine chateau, is the best starting point.

Schlüchtern (Stat.), on River Kinzig.

Inn.—Goldene Sonne.

Near it are the ruins of Heckelburg Castle, where Ulrich Von Hütten was born.

Gelnhausen (Stat.)*Inn.*—Hessischer Hof.

A small town on the Kinzig (population. 4,400), once a free Hanse city, and the residence of Frederick Barbarossa, of whose *Palace* only the great hall and chapel remain, in good preservation, on an island in the river.

The Cathedral, built 1260, has Gothic screens and stalls, and old stained glass. Old Romanesque Town Hall. On the bridge is a memorial cross by shadow.

HANAU (Stat.), in Hesse-Nassau.

POPULATION, 25,027.

Inns.—Adler; Karlsberg.

Electric Rail to Sachsenhausen.

A handsome town, built in the form of a square, in a fertile plain, at the junction of the Main and the Kinzig. It consists of an Old Town, containing a fine castle and a theatre; and a New Town, where the Town Hall and Market-place are, with the best streets. This part was built about 1600, by the refugee Walloons and Flemings, followed in 1685 by the Huguenots. The manufactures of silk and woollen goods, established by them, still flourish.

The Castle has a cabinet of natural history, and a library.

There are fine Lutheran and Catholic Churches, one of which is marked by a leaning tower. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm, on whose house in the Paradeplatz here is a memorial tablet.

A battle was fought here 30th and 31st October, 1813, between the retreating French under Napoleon, and the Bavarians and Austrians under General Wrede, to whom there is an inscription on the bridge. The French, though victors, lost 25,000.

At *Philippruhe* is an Electoral Castle in the Italian style, with orange gardens.

Branch to Friedberg.

From Hanau to Frankfort by rail, *via* Wilhelmsbad and **Mainkur** (10 miles); or *via* Offenbach 18 miles.

Wilhelmsbad (Stat.) is a watering-place, with weak steel springs. **Offenbach (Stat.)**, on the Main, between Hanau and Frankfort, has a population of 35,154. Paper and ornamental goods in bone, wood, leather, &c., are made.

ROUTE 18.**Giessen to Coblenz**—(Nassauische-Eisenbahn)

By rail as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Wetzlar	7½	Dietz.....	43½
Braunfels	14	Baldunstein	46
Löhnberg	—	Laurenburg	—
Weilburg	22	Nassau	56
Aumenau	29½	Ems	61
Villmar	33	Nieder-Lahnstein,	70
Runkel.....	35½	Coblenz	72½
Limburg	41		
[Branch to Frankfort.]			

Giessen, as Route 16. Then to

Wetzlar (Stat.), in Rhenish Prussia.

POPULATION, 7,250.

Inns.—Herzogliches Haus; Buffet.

An ancient free town, walled in, and containing some old-fashioned houses. It stands on a slope, in a beautiful part of the Lahn, where joined by the Dill and Wetzbach, and was the seat of the Imperial Court of Appeal. It has a stone bridge and four churches.

The *Cathedral* of St. Mary is a fine large Gothic building of the 15th century, with an 11th century porch and gable apse. It contains twenty-eight altars, a good rood-screen, and a double nave used by Protestants and Catholics. The facts which formed the groundwork of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther" really occurred here. The man's real name was Jerusalem. His grave is in the churchyard, outside the Walbach gate. Near it, is Charlotte's Fountain and the house of her father, Amtmann Buff. Branch rail to **Lollar**, towards Cassel.

At Garbenheim, in the neighbourhood (called Walheim in the romance), is a monument erected to Goethe, 1849.

Altenberg (an old abbey, with a fine Gothic church), past the monument erected to Archduke Charles in 1848.

Braunfels (Stat.) Residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels.

Weilburg (Stat.), in Nassau.

POPULATION, 3,100.

Hotels.—Schwan; Traube.

A small town, in a beautiful spot, on a hill, under which the waters of the Lahn are carried by

a tunnel. The Castle was the residence of the Dukes of Nassau-Weilburg, many of whom are buried in the Church. It was here that the aeronaut Green, and his party, descended in the "Nassau" balloon, 1836. (See Hatton Turnor's "Astra Castra.")

Limburg (Stat.), on the Lahn, here crossed by a bridge, built 1315. [From here a branch rail of 43 miles runs off, south, to Camberg, Idstein, Eppstein, and **Höchst**, not far from Frankfort. At 9 miles from Limburg, on this line, lies the village of **Nieder Selters (Stat.)**, famous for its well-known *mineral waters*, from which millions of bottles are exported to all parts of the world.]

POPULATION, 7,000. *Inn.*—Nassauer Hof.

A very old town, and seat of a bishopric, founded 909, by the Emperor Conrad I., when the first *Cathedral* was built, now replaced by one in the Romanesque and Gothic styles of the thirteenth century, dedicated to St. George, and commanding a splendid view of the picturesque valley of the Lahn. It has seven towers, and contains monuments of the founder and of the princes of Nassau. Entrance, 50 pf. Bell to the right of the portal.

In this lovely valley of the Lahn is Oranienstein Castle, built in 1676, with a fine view of the Lahn. It is one mile from Dietz.

Branch lines from Limburg to **Altenkirchen** via Hadamar and via Siersahn. Line from Siersahn to Engers on the Cologne and Niederlahnstein rail.

Towards **Ems (Stat.)**, see *Bradshaw's Handbook of Belgium and the Rhine*, are the following:—

Dietz or **Diez**, and its old castle and bridge, with marble polishing works. Fachingen, with an alkaline spring, rich in salt, used as a tonic. Schaumburg Castle, belonging to the Archduke Stephen of Austria; **Balduinstein (Stat.)**, near a Castle; and Gellnau, with mineral springs like the selters or seltzer waters. Thousands of bottles are exported from here and Fachingen. At Holzappel are mines of lead, copper, and silver.

Nassau (Stat.), population, 1,500. *Hotels*: Krone; Nassauerhof. A small town on the right bank of the Lahn, the original seat of the Ducal family of this name, the cadet branch of which now occupies the throne of Holland. Their old castle, with a modern monument to Baron Stein, is worth seeing. Trinkgeld, 50 to 75 pf.

Within a short distance from Limburg is also

Montabaur. Inn.—Weisses Ross.

An ancient town, with a church and a castle, in which are some remarkable old paintings.

Coblentz.—See *Bradshaw's Hand-book of Belgium and the Rhine*.

ROUTE 19.

Giessen to Deutz.

By rail (Cöln Mindener Eisenbahn) as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Giessen to		Wahn	94½
Wetzlar	7	Deutz	102½
Ehringshausen	14	Cologne.....	—
Herborn	22	From Betzdorf (as	
Dillenburg	24	above) to	
Haiger	29	Kirchen	2
Burbach	40	Niederschelden	7½
Herdorf	47	Siegen	11
Betzdorf	51½	Haardt.....	—
[Branch to Hagen,		Creuzthal	18
as below.]		Altenhundem.....	34
Wissen	58½	Grevenbrück	38
Au.....	63	Finnentrop	—
Schladerm	66½	[Branch to Olpe &c.]	
Eltorf	76	Werdohl	55
Hennef.....	84	Altena	61½
Siegburg	87½	Lethmathe	66
[Branch to Obercas-		[Branch to Iserlohn,	
sel.]		3½ miles.]	
Troisdorf	90½	Limburg	69
[Branch to Frankfort.]		Hagen	80

Giessen (Stat.), on the Lahn (See Route 16).

Wetzlar (Stat.), in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn (see page 75). Cross Prussian territory to **Sinn (Stat.)** and **Herborn (Stat.)**, on the River Dill, in the Duchy of Nassau.

Herdorf (Stat.), on Prussian ground, in the valley of the Heller. At **Betzdorf (Stat.)** a branch turns off to Siegen. The line crosses the Sieg and Agger, by means of about forty bridges and thirteen tunnels, between this and Cologne.

Hennef (Stat.) Branches to Waldbröl and Beuel and **Obercassel**, opposite Bonn.

Siegburg (Stat.) Population, 6,800.

Inn.—Stern.

A small town, with a reformatory placed in the old Convent, which stands on a hill. Branch to Derschlag. The line traverses the sandy plain of the Wahn to

Deutz (Stat.) and **Cologne (Stat.)** See Route 1.

ROUTE 20.

Hanover to Pyrmont, Detmold, Paderborn, Soest, and Cologne.

By rail, opened 1872, as under:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Weetzen.....	8	Pyrmont.....	45
Bennigsen	13½	Steinheim	57½
Springe	20½	Bergheim	60½
Hameln	32½	Altenbeken	70
[Branch to Oeyn- hausen.]		[Branch to Driburg.]	
		Paderborn	80½

At Bergheim diligences start for Detmold, about 12 miles.

From Paderborn, by rail, to Cologne.

Hameln (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 14,000.

Inns.—Thiemann; Sonne; Stadt Bremen.

A pleasant place in a fine spot, at the junction of the Hamel and the Weser, over which is a suspension bridge, 816 feet long. Cathedral of fourteenth century; Rattenfängerhaus and Hochzeitshaus, in Renaissance style. Handsome Markt-Kirche. A sluice or harbour was made 1734, by George II., who built Fort George. Among Browning's Poems is the legend of the *Rats of Hameln*, or Hamelin, which caused the battle of Hedeminden in 1259; also the *Pied Piper of Hamelin*. The story has been variously explained; most likely it is a confused tradition of the "Children's Crusade."

[From here a rail of 32 English miles is opened to **Oeynhaus**en (page 26) and **Löhne**, in the direction of Osnabrück, passing

Rinteln (Stat.), in Hesse-Cassel.

POPULATION, 3,500.

Inns.—Stadt Bremen; Rathskeller.

A pleasant little well-built town, in the province of Schaumburg, on the Weser, over which is a bridge. The Exter joins the Weser here. It has a high school, which down to 1809 was a university. The Paschenburg (1,150 feet), with an inn on the top, 6 miles distant, is a favourite resort.

From Rinteln a diligence runs daily, 17½ miles, to

Lemgo, in Lippe-Detmold.

POPULATION, 7,000.

An old Hanse town, on the Bega, containing a

Gothic Rathhaus; the Aunnenhof, belonging to the Prince; the Lippehof Palace, a straggling massive building; and the old Romanesque Church of St. Nicholas, altered to Gothic style in the 18th century; and a 14th century nunnery, now a ladies' school.

Tobacco pipes, and especially meerschaum pipe bowls, are manufactured here; and here the copper for the Hermann statue, at Detmold, was founded. Diligence to Detmold.]

PYRMONT (Stat.), in the Principality of Waldeck. The station is at Lügde, thence tramway to the town.

POPULATION, 1,700.

HOTELS.—Grand Hotel des Bains, excellent first-class Hotel, recommended—See Advt. Scholing Villa; Lippischer Hof; Krone; Waldeck; Villa Schücking. Many Lodging houses.

English Church Service in the season.

Kurtax, 10 marks; a family, 15 marks.

A watering-place, among hills and woods, in the romantic scenery of the Emmer, noted for its *Springs*, which have been in use for some centuries. There are about twelve in all, mostly chalybeate, and impregnated with carbonic acid gas, with which they are so highly charged that they must not be taken without proper advice. The four principal ones are the Stahl and Salz Brunnens, the Brodel Brunnens, used for bathing, and the Holy spring, or Trinkquelle. This last is clear as crystal, very refreshing, very stimulating, and never freezes. About 350,000 bottles are exported.

The Grosse Allée promenade is a fine avenue of trees, mostly limes, about one-fifth of a mile long, on which there is a Cursaal containing 140 rooms; with a tennis court, theatre, ball-rooms; near it is the Park and Castle garden.

The Palace, or Schloss, is the residence of the Prince of Waldeck, brother of the Duchess of Albany.

Excursions to the Königsberg and the marble monument of Frederick II.; and to Friedensthal (or valley of peace), formerly a Quaker colony.

Bergheim (Stat.) From here, diligence to Detmold, passing **Horn** (6 miles) half way. Near here, on the road to Paderborn, are the Externsteine, or *Extern Rocks*, five detached masses

of sandstone, in a very picturesque situation, excavated into chambers, hermitages, &c., supposed to have been used by the old Germans at their moonlight meetings. At the entrance to one of the grottoes are Byzantine carvings of Christian subjects of the 12th century.

Two and a half miles from Horn, and 9 miles from Bergheim is **Meinberg**, in Lippe-Detmold, a small watering-place, with six sulphur, saline, and carbonic acid Mineral Springs, useful in gout and rheumatism. Good bathing arrangements.

DETMOLD, the capital of Lippe-Detmold.

POPULATION, 10,000.

INNS.—Stadt Frankfurt; Lippescher Hof.

Rail to Herford (17½ miles), on the line from Hanover to Cologne (see page 26).

It consists of an Old and a New Town, among fine walks and woods, on the Werra. Freiligrath, the poet (died 1876), was born here. The *Residenz-Schloss* (16th century) should be visited.

The Prince's *Palace* is a large pile, with a donjon and four wings, and including a marstall or stud of 60 or 80 horses, of the Senner breed, a hardy and spirited race, allowed to run wild in the summer on the Senner Heath, to the south-west of the Teutoburg Wald. They make the best saddle-horses in Germany. All the forests around are well stocked with game. Excursions to the *Grottenburg*, 1,200 feet high, 2 miles south-west, the highest point of the Teutoburg Wald, near which the Romans, under Varus, were defeated by Hermann, or Arminius, the German leader, in the year A.D. 9. On the top is the great copper **Statue of Hermann**, by Von Bandel, a Bavarian sculptor, uncovered by the Emperor, 1875, about 40 years after the sculptor had published his design (he died 1876). Hermann stands with uplifted sword and winged helmet; his left hand rests on a shield; under his feet is a Roman eagle; the whole is supported by a round temple, 93 feet high and 66 feet diameter, with inscriptions and dates of battles down to 1871. Height of the figure, 56 feet; to point of sword, 86 feet (the sword is 24 feet long). The statue is strengthened by iron stanchions and anchors below. Some of the stones were taken from a Hünenring, or Stone Circle hard by. Her-

mann, who was born 16 A.C., became a Roman soldier, and commanded a legion before he fought Varus; he was murdered A.D. 21. The word Teutoburg means the fort of Teutu or Tuisco.]

Altenbeken (Stat.) Here the line from Pymont falls into the main line from Berlin to Cologne, passing Driburg (*before and after* Altenbeken), Paderborn, Lippstadt, Soest, Unna, &c., described below.

(Driburg (Stat.))

POPULATION, 2,200.

INNS.—Köthe; Deutsches Haus. Dr. Brück practices here.

Kurtax, 12 marks; less for families.

Omnibus to Bad Driburg, 50 pf.

A small town, near which, in a fine spot, are nine *Springs*, like those of Pymont, frequented from May to October. The chalybeate spring is one of the strongest known; it can be taken heated by steam. There are also sulphur mud baths, for diseases of the bones, &c.; the Herslerbrunnen, good for bladder complaints; and a whey cure.]

Paderborn (Stat.), in Westphalian Prussia.

POPULATION, 18,000.

INNS.—Löffelman's; Bentler.

An old Hanse Town, near the Egge Hills, formerly known for its University (abolished 1819), and as a bishop's see and imperial city, founded by Charlemagne, who resided here for a time. The bishopric was annexed to Prussia, 1802. The town has five gates in the old walls, and many narrow streets; and its name, meaning the "source of the Pader," is derived from the many (some say, 200) springs at the head of that river, which rise near the Cathedral.

The *Cathedral*, one of the oldest German churches, was founded 777, and re-built in 1133-43, in the Byzantine-Gothic style. It is dedicated to St. Liborius, whose relics were brought from France, 836, and are contained in a silver gilt shrine. There are in the church, several monuments of its bishops, for many centuries back. A portion was burnt, 1815. The gold images of the Apostles, and the saint's silver coffin were carried off by the Dol Hertzog, Duke Christian of Brunswick, 1620. The coffin was coined into dollars, bearing the legend "The friend of God and enemy of priests."

The crypts under the Evangelical Church are worth seeing. The Rathhaus was built 1615. Near Paderborn station is the *Inselbad* mineral spring, with a curhaus. Diligence to Horn. On the road to Horn, at

LIPPSPRINGE, is the Arminius Quelle, a tepid bitter spring, like the Carlsbad.

Lippstadt (Stat.)

POPULATION, 11,000. *Hotel*.—Köppelman's.

This town stands on the Lippe, which is here navigable, and belongs partly to the Westphalian province of Prussia, and partly to the small principality of Lippe-Detmold. It is well-built in a fertile and open country, and has St. Mary's old Church, of the twelfth century, partly in the Romanesque style, with three towers; the fine carved work of the choir-stalls deserves inspection. Reformed Church, in an old convent. Several brandy distilleries here. In the neighbourhood are the salt pits and baths of Westerkotten.

Short lines from Lippstadt to **Rheda**, on the line from Hamm to Herford, and to Warstein.

Soest, or Söst (Stat.), in Prussia.

POPULATION, 15,000. *Hotel*.—Overweg.

A curious old walled town, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League. When besieged in the fifteenth century by the Archbishop of Cologne, the inhabitants compelled him to raise the siege and retreat, the women helping with pots of boiling pitch. Here are some old churches, for both Protestants and Catholics, some half in ruins.

The *Cathedral*, originally founded 965, is in the Byzantine style (12th century), with a tower 250 feet high.

The *Wiesen Church*, in the Gothic style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, has stained windows and carved wood altar-pieces. One window represents the Last Supper, with a Westphalian ham in place of the lamb. It was restored 1850.

St. Peter's (Petrikirche) is another in the Romanesque style. Sir Peter Lely was a native of this town.

The salt-works and Baths of Sassendorf and Königsborn are within a mile.

The environs are very fruitful, and living here is very cheap. There is a good trade in corn.

Branch line to Hamm, Münster, Rheine, and Emden (page 42).

Unna (Stat.)

Population, 7,690. *Inn*.—Deutsche Kaiser.

A little salt-making town in Westphalia, on the Kottelack, from which is a line to the salt-works.

Dortmund.—For which, and for the remainder of the line from Unna to Cologne, see Route 1.

ROUTE 21.

Cassel to Warburg (for Arolsen).

Rail from Cassel to Warburg, 32½ miles, see Route 23. From Warburg, rail, 15 miles, to

Arolsen, the capital of Waldeck.

POPULATION, 2,475. *Inn*.—Zum Römer.

A small town in a well wooded part of the Aar, among fine avenues of oaks, and the residence of the Prince of Waldeck. His handsome palace or castle contains some excellent paintings, including West's "Death of General Wolfe;" a series of rare Greek coins; a library of about 30,000 volumes, and a collection of 700 bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum, made by a former prince. The Stadt Kirche contains three statues (Glaube, Liebe, Hoffnung) by Rauch, who, with Kaulbach, the painter, was born here. The family of Waldeck is one of the most ancient in Germany. The third daughter of the reigning prince married the Duke of Albany, 1882.

Diligence to Marsberg, on the line between Scherte and Cassel, and to **Wildungen** (page 73) in 5½ hours.

ROUTE 22.

Hanover to Hildesheim, Göttingen, and Cassel.

By Rail, Hannoversche-Eisenbahn, as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Hanover to		Banteln	24½
Wülfel	4½	Alfeld	31
Rethen	7	Freden	37
Sarstedt	11½	Kreiensen	43
Nordstemmen	16	Salzderhelden	48
[Branch to		Northeim	55
Hildesheim ...	7	Nürten	61
Algermissen ...	15	Göttingen	68
Lehrte	23	Dransfeld	78
Hanover	33½	Münden	87
		[Br. to Norhausen.]	
Elze	20½	Cassel	104

Hanover, as in Route 1.

There is also a direct line to Hildesheim, through Barnten, in half an hour.

HILDESHEIM (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 33,482.

HOTELS.—Hotel d'Angleterre; Wiener Hof.

This ancient episcopal town was founded by Ludwig the Pious, 822, and annexed to Prussia, 1803. It stands on the river Innerste, and contains several very fine Romanesque Churches and carved buildings; especially the *Knockenhauer-Amthaus*, which is a carved half timber pile (1529) restored, with five or six storeys in the high gable roof, probably the finest in Germany.

The *Cathedral* is a Romanesque and Gothic church of the 11th century, with bronze doors as old as the church (1055), covered with bas-reliefs, ten altars, and several glass and other paintings. It contains a yellow alabaster Pillar, 16½ feet high, with a Virgin on the top, erroneously styled an *Irmensäule*. The font and screen deserve notice. The treasury contains valuable antiquities.

An enormous *Rose-tree*, 35 feet high, said to have been planted by the founder, and therefore 1,000 years old, grows outside the church.

In the Dom-platz is Bishop Bernward's bronze Pillar of the eleventh century, 13 feet high, with 28 subjects from the life of our Saviour winding round the shaft.

St. Godehard's beautiful Romanesque Church, of the 12th century, lately restored, and *St. Michael's*, of the 12th and 13th centuries, have some good reliefs and carvings.

The *Rathhaus* contains portraits of the Bishops. Several old carved houses are in the Langenhagen.

The *Städtische Museum* contains a fine collection of natural history and ethnography.

In the neighbourhood are Söder Castle, belonging to Count Stolberg; Derneburg, to Count Münster; Wohldenberg Castle, a ruin; and Boden-burg, belonging to Baron von Steinberg.

Direct line to **Brunswick** (page 21), opened in 1887.

Northelm (Stat.), whence excursions to the Harz may be made by rail to Herzberg.

POPULATION, 6,600.

Inn.—Sonne.

An old manufacturing town, on the Rhume, at the foot of the Winterberg (1,060 feet), with a large Church, built 1519; and a tobacco factory.

GÖTTINGEN (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 23,693.

HOTELS.—Krone; Gebhard.

DILIGENCES.—To Adelebsen, 11½ miles; and to Bremke, 10 miles, in 1½ hour.

A well-known university town (formerly a Hanse town) in the valley of the Leine, about 470 feet above the sea, under the Hainberg hill. The old ramparts serve for a promenade. *St. John's* has two spires, 200 feet high. *St. James'* spire is 300 feet.

The *University* was founded by George II.'s minister, Baron Münchhausen, in 1734, as the "*Georgia Augusta*," the king being its Rector Magnificus. There are about 1,000 students and 70 professors. The number of students formerly reached up to 1,400. The country of each is denoted by the colour he wears. Its *Aula*, where the meetings take place, was built in 1837, by William IV., of England, and faces his statue in *Wilhelms-platz*. The *Library* consists of 400,000 volumes, and 5,000 MSS., besides engravings and maps, contained in the old church of *St. Nicholas*. Their number was trebled while Heyne was librarian. Other professors were Blumenbach, the brothers Grimm, and Ewald. The *Museum* occupies fourteen rooms, including collections of zoology (rich in skulls), ethnography, minerals, coins, and some good pictures. A *Spruch Collegium*, or Judicial Society of great repute is connected with the University.

The *Observatory*, near the town, is a new building in the Doric style, with an excellent collection of instruments. Gauss, the mathematician and astronomer, died here, 1855.

There is also a laboratory, veterinary school, botanical garden, and an anatomical theatre, near the station; with a monument to *Bürger*, author of "*Leonora*," at the Alléethor. He died here, 1794. The *Town Hall* is an old castellated building.

Here the "*Göttingsche Gelehrte Anzeiger*," a literary review, was first published in 1739.

The most prosperous trades are booksellers and tobacconists. The Göttingen Mettwürste, or sausages, are celebrated.

In the neighbourhood are the Volksgarten, with a fine view; the ruins of Hanstein; the Plesse; Mariaspring; Bremker Thal, and Reinhauser Rocks.

Münden (Stat.), or Hanoverian Münden.

POPULATION, 6,350.

Inn.—Goldener Löwe. Buffet.

At the junction of the Werra and Fulda, which united form the Weser, in a deep romantic valley.

St. Blasien's Kirche, a fine building of the fourteenth century, with the tomb of Duke Erich II., of Brunswick Lüneburg, by whom the Castle was built 1566. Fine view from the Andreasberg.

Steamers in summer to Hameln (page 77), along the charming valley of the Weser, past Höxter and Holzminden (page 82) and *Bodenwerder*, the former residence of the famous Baron Münchhausen.

Cassel.—See Route 16.

ROUTE 23.

Eisenach to Cassel and Warburg.

By Hessische Nordbahn, the stations are as under:—

English miles.	English miles.
Eisenach to	Cassel to
Gerstungen..... 15½	Mönchehof 8
Bebra 29	Grebenstein 14
[Branch to Fulda, &c.]	Hofgeismar..... 17½
Rotenburg 32½	Hümme 21
Altmorschen 40½	
Melsungen 47½	[Branch to
Guckshagen 55	Trendelberg..... 2½
Guntershausen 56½	Helmarshausen 8½
[Br. to Marburg, &c.]	Carlshafen 11]
Wilhelmshöhe 63	Liebenau 28
Cassel 66	Warburg..... 32½

At present, this line offers a direct route between Central Germany and the Rhine.

Bebra.—See Route 17.

Wilhelmshöhe (Stat.), fully described on page 72.

Cassel (Stat.).—See Route 16.

Guckshagen (Stat.), on the Fulda, old Benedictine Abbey.

Hümme (Stat.), the junction for

Carlshafen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 1,600.

Inn.—Schwan.

G

A small port, finely situated at the junction of the Diemel and the Weser, and founded by the Landgrave Charles (Karl), about 1700, who settled the Huguenot refugees here.

From Carlshafen, the steamer runs down the Weser, in six or seven hours, touching at the following places, and at Höxter, &c. (see Route 24).

Herstelle, on the left, a village, with a small castle, on the site of one in which Charlemagne held his court in 797. On the left *Blankenau Castle*; and beyond this Godelheim, near which Charlemagne defeated the Saxons, 775. On the right, *Fürstenberg*, with an old castle of the Duke of Brunswick.

Warburg (Stat.), population, 4,600; an old Hanse town on the Diemel. Ruins of Desenburg on an eminence. Diligence to Arolsen, Route 21.

Here is the junction of the line from *Schwerte*, opened 1873, past Scherfede, Brillon, Eversberg, Meschede, Arnsberg, and Fröndenberg (where a branch to *Minden* runs off).

Brilon (Stat.) One of the oldest towns in Germany, 4½ miles from the station. Large Romanesque church, with massive tower.

Arnsberg (Stat.), population, 6,130. Former capital of the old Duchy of Westphalia. Diligence to Soest.

Schwerte is a station on the line through Elberfeld to Cologne.

ROUTE 24.

Brunswick to Wolfenbüttel, Kreiensen, Holzminden, and Paderborn.

By rail; stations as follow—

English miles.	English miles.
Wolfenbüttel Junc.. 7	Holzminden 78
Börssum Junc 13	Thence, by Westphalische Eisenbahn,
Salzgitter..... —	Höxter..... 4½
Ringelheim 26	Godelheim 8
Seesen 40	Brakel 17
Gandersheim —	Driburg 24½
Kreiensen 50	Altenbeken 30½
[Branches to Hano-	[Branch to Warburg]
ver, Göttingen, &c.]	
Vorwohle 64½	Paderborn 41½

Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel, see Route 1.

Börssum (Stat.).—Here the junction with the Harzburg line takes place; and the main line, *via* Jerxheim and Magdeburg, &c., falls in; thus opening up an unbroken straight line from Düsseldorf to Berlin, and saving the round by Hanover.

Lutter (Stat.), on the Barenberg.

Here the Danes, under Christian IV., were defeated by Tilly, in the Thirty Years' War.

Seesen (Stat.), where there is a junction for Nordhausen, *via* Herzberg (Route 25).

POPULATION, 2,000.

Inn.—Kronprinz.

A small ancient town on the Schildau, with an old Castle and sulphur baths.

Kreilensen (Stat.), on the river Leine. Here lines from Hanover and Cassel fall in.

Holzminden (Stat.), on the Weser. Steamers up to Carlshafen and down to Minden.

A small town (population, 7,800) in the deep valley of the Weser, belonging to the Duchy of Brunswick. It has iron and steel works, a modern engineering school, and an excellent high school.

The steamer down the Weser passes the following places:—

On the left—*Polle Castle*, an old seat of the Counts of Eberstein, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

On the right—*Dolme*, a picturesque group of rocks, in a beautiful spot, in the valley of the Weser, opposite the Steinmühle.

On the left—*Kemnade*, formerly a nunnery of the eleventh century, with some ancient tombs in the church.

On the left—*Hehlen*, a castle built in 1560, belonging to the Counts von Schulenburg. The ancestor of the present owner was the defender of Corfu, in 1716, against the Turks.

The rail from Holzminden ascends the river to

Höxter (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,190.

Inns.—Stadt Bremen; Schwiete, Berliner Hof.

This is a small Prussian town on the right bank of the Weser, but was formerly a Hanse town and free city, belonging to the old Abbey of Corvey. It has Romanesque and Gothic churches, and some fine Renaissance timber buildings.

One mile away is *Corvey Abbey*, a Benedictine house, founded in 816, removed here, 823, by Ludwig the Pious, and belonging to the Duke of Ratibor, of the line of Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst. From here Christianity was preached to all parts of Northern Europe, by Ansharias or Ansgar, died 865. The first five books of Tacitus's

Annals were found in the convent library in 1514. It was dissolved in 1803.

Altenbeken (Stat.); branch by Warburg (page 81) to Cassel.

Hence the railroad passes on to

Paderborn (Stat.), Route 20, on the line *via* Soest, &c., to

Cologne.

ROUTE 25.

Magdeburg and Brunswick to the Harz Mountains.

The most convenient lines are the following. See also Route 29.

	Miles.		Miles.
1.—Magdeburg to		Halberstadt	37
Blumenberg	13	[Branch to Aschers-	
Oschersleben	24½	leben.]	
[Branch to Börssum.]		Wegeleben	41½
Crottorf	28½	Quedlinburg	48
Nienhagen	30	Thale	54½

2.—Brunswick and Harzburg.

	English miles.		English miles.
Brunswick to		Vienenburg	23
Wolfenbüttel Junc. 6½		[Branches to Halber-	
Börssum Junc. 15		stadt and Goslar.	
[Branch to Deutz]		Harzburg	27½
Schladen	17½		

3.—Cöthen to Halberstadt, and Cöthen to Stassfurt. For Cöthen, see page 94.

	Miles.		Miles.
Cöthen to		Frose	40½
Bernburg	12½	[Branch to Ballenstedt.]	
Güsten	20	Gatersleben	44½
[Stassfurt ... 4½]		Wegeleben	51½
Aschersleben	27½	Halberstadt	56½

THE HARZ or HARTZ DISTRICT, and the BROCKEN.

This old mining district is a mountainous region, deriving its name from the ancient *Hercynia Silva*, or Hercynian Forest, which formerly covered it. It lies between Goslar and Wernigerode on the north, and Nordhausen and Sangerhausen on the south; the length in the direction of north-west and south-east being about 55 miles, while the breadth is about 20 miles. The Upper Harz, to the north-west, contains the *Brocken*, 3,740 feet above sea, the highest point in north Germany; and the Lower Harz, to the south-east, contains the *Victors Höhe* or *Grosse Ramberg*, 2,160 feet high; the two occupying about 800 square miles, of which two-thirds belong to Prussia (including a

third which was formerly Hanoverian); while the remainder is divided between Brunswick and Anhalt-Bernburg.

Along the borders of the district are the following places, beginning at the north, viz.:—Goslar, Neustadt-Harzburg (a station), Ilsenburg, Wernigerode (Stat.), Blankenburg (Stat.), Quedlinburg (Stat.), Ballenstedt (Stat.), Aschersleben (Stat.), Mansfeld, Sangerhausen (Stat.), Nordhausen (Stat.), Sachsa, Herzberg, Osterode (Stat.), Seesen, round to Goslar again. A line from Ilsenburg through the Brocken to Sachsa nearly divides the Upper and Lower Harz; the rivers of which run into the Weser and Elbe respectively. In the Upper Harz, near the Brocken, are the *Königsberg* and *Bruchberg*, each 3,420 feet high; the *Warmberg*, 3,080 feet high; and *Achtermannshöhe*, 2,880 feet high. In this half also are the mining towns of Clausthal, Zellerfeld, Andreasburg, Altenau, Grund, Wildemann, and Lautenthal, producing lead, silver, copper, iron, &c.

In the Lower Harz are the Rosstrappe and the Valley of the Bode, Alexisbad, and the towns of Harzgerode, Stolberg, Ilfeld, Haselfeld, and Elbingerode. Iron is the chief product. About half of the total population of 100,000 is engaged in mining. The highest hills are chiefly granite, steep and rugged, and covered with snow from October to May. The lower hills are more level, and clothed with abundance of pine and other timber. Generally speaking the roads are bad, fit only for light vehicles and horses. July to October is the best season for excursions. About September the clear air affords a chance of the good mountain prospects. Guides are not necessary. They receive about 3 to 4 marks a day. Return fee, about 15 pf. per mile. Carriages cost 11 to 12 marks. Living at inns from 6 marks a day; the accommodation being middling. The chief points of interest may be visited in three or four days. See H. BLACKBURN'S "*Sketch of Life in the Harz Mountains*."

Railway Access.—1st: From the east—Magdeburg to Oschersleben, Halberstadt, Quedlinburg, and Thale, near the Bode Valley.

2nd: From the north—Brunswick to Wolfenbüttel, Neustadt-Harzburg, in the Upper Harz.

3rd: From the south on the side of Thuringia—

Cöthen to Bernburg, Sangerhausen, and Nordhausen, in the Lower Harz.

4th: The western route from Göttingen is *via* Lauterberg and Osterode, or from the Nordheim and Seesen stations on the Hanover and Cassel line. Coaches run from Nordheim to Osterode, twice a day (2½ hours); to Clausthal (4½ hours); Seesen to Goslar (2¾ hours).

Distances.—From the three starting points as follow:—

	English miles.
1st: Thale to Hasselfelde	18
Nordhausen	17½
	30½
2nd: Harzburg to Braunlage.....	15
Zorge	10½
Nordhausen	13
	38½

N.B.—Braunlage is about 4½ miles from the Brocken; 22 from Clausthal; 10½ from Elbingerode.

	English miles.
3rd: Nordhausen to Harzgerode, near Alexisbad and the Ramberg....	23½
Nordhausen to Quedlinburg.....	37
Nordhausen to Thale, through Bode Valley.....	30½
Nordhausen to Harzburg, past Braunlage.....	37½
Nordhausen to Osterode.....	32½

HALBERSTADT (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony; a good starting point for the Harz mountains. POPULATION, 36,501.

INNS.—Hotel Royal, best; Prinz Eugen.

RAILWAY.—To Quedlinburg, Ballenstedt, &c., and to Blankenburg (page 85) and Elbingerode.

This old town stands in a fine spot on the Holzemme, and contains several exceedingly good specimens of ancient timber houses. A diocese was founded here, 804, in the territory of the Cherusci, which was secularised and given to Prussia, 1648.

Having been burnt 1179, by Henry the Lion, it was rebuilt 1203. In common with other places, it suffered in the Thirty and Seven Years' Wars.

It became part of Westphalia, under Napoleon, and was stormed by the Duke of Brunswick, 1809.

The *Cathedral* of St. Stephen, in the Domplatz, is a fine Gothic building, of the thirteenth century, with an earlier west front. It is 412 feet long, 72 feet broad, and 94 feet high; and contains thirty-two altars, with many paintings, antiquities, and church ornaments. Among these is an altar-piece, by J. Raphon, 1508; a finely carved screen; a Queen of Heaven, of the old Cologne School; a Gospel of Charlemagne's time; the tomb of the Margrave Frederick (1558); Crypt of 10th century; 75 pf.

A High School and Seminary belong to the Cathedral, together with a Library of 10,000 vols., and several autographs of Luther. The Leggenstein, in the Domplatz, is said to have been a heathen altar.

The *Liebfrauenkirche* (Our Dear Lady's Church), opposite the Cathedral, is in the Byzantine style, of the eleventh century, commenced 1005. It was restored 1850, and contains some bronze monuments, bas-reliefs, and old mural paintings.

St. Martini Kirche has two dissimilar towers, and good stained windows, in which are portraits of Luther and Melanchthon. The Synagogue is a handsome building. The Theatre was a convent.

The Rathskeller and the Schuhhof are fine specimens of old architecture. The former is in the Holzmarkt, and the latter in the Fischmarkt.

The old Episcopal Palace, 16th century, close to the Rathskeller, is now the Custom House.

The Town Hall is a Gothic building (14th century, restored in the 16th), having a Rolandssäule (1433) in front of it.

On the Breitenwege is a house with the portrait of Tetzl.

In the environs are several points of interest—as the Spiegelschenberg, built by the Bishop-Duke, Henry Julius of Brunswick, in 1594. It commands a fine view of the town. In one of the cellars is a wine barrel, 16 feet high and 30 feet long.

The Hoppelsberg, at Langenstein, is 1,400 feet high.

Ströbeck (3 miles east) is a village of chess players, of whom an account is given in Lewis's work on the subject. They have a chess board given them by the Elector of Brandenburg, 1651. An old custom existed not long ago by which

the inhabitants were exempted from taxation, on condition that they were not beaten at chess.

The beech woods on the Huysberg (4 miles to the north) extend over a chain of hills, round an old Benedictine Abbey, with a cruciform church in the Norman style. It has three good paintings by Strathman, and an old library of MSS., &c.

Rail, 4 miles, to Wegeleben, thence 7 miles to **Quedlinburg (Stat.)**, in Prussian Saxony. POPULATION, 20,765.

Inns.—Schwarzer Bär; Kronprinz.

An old Imperial city, on the Bode, consisting of an Old and New Town, containing many good houses, and surrounded by ancient walls and towers. The Emperor Henry I., or Henry the Fowler, father of Otho the Great, died here after founding an Abbey, 936, the Abbess of which, though a Protestant after the Reformation, had a seat with the Bishops in the Diet. This abbey was secularised in 1802, and granted to the King of Prussia, its hereditary Bailiff. The last Princess-Abbess was Sophia, sister of Charles XIII. of Sweden. One of its Princesses was the Countess of Königsmark, mistress of King Augustus of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe. The remains of the Abbey stand on a rock in the Westendorf suburb.

The *Schlosskirche*, of the 10th and 12th centuries, was built by Henry I., in the Basilica style; the crypt was the original church, and is of very great interest. Has some ancient ornamental work on the outside. It contains the remains of Henry I. and his wife, Matilda, with their grandchild, the first Abbess.

At the foot of the castle hill is the house in which *Klopstock*, author of "Messiah," was born, 1724. The Brühl garden has a monument erected at his centenary, 1824. Another native was Carl Ritter, the geographer.

In the *Rathhaus* is a wooden cage in which the tyrannical Count Regenstein was imprisoned.

Near the town are the ruins of the convent of St. Wipertus, now an inn. At Altenburg, near the Brühl, is a stone watch-tower, with a splendid view; one of several towers surrounding the town, mostly of the time of the Emperor Henry III.

Rail to **Gernrode** (page 70) **Ballenstedt** (page 91) and **Frohse**, thence to Aschersleben.

Rail continued to **Thale**, see next page.

THALE (Stat.), in Prussia.

Hotels.—Zehnpfund; Waldkater; Hubertusbad.

A growing village at the beginning of the valley of the Bode, with a church built 1788. Near it is Kahlenberg, with a fine view. The inn at Hubertusbrunnen, where there are warm springs, is convenient for visiting the *Bodethal*, or the

Valley of the Bode, the wild scenery of which, is best enjoyed on foot; but for those who are inclined, horses and vehicles may be had at the hotels. The chief attractions are the colossal *Rosstrappe* and the *Hexentanzplatz*, two mountains rising 600 to 700 feet on either side of the defile of the Bode, or 1,300 feet to 1,500 feet above sea level, in the wildest part of the Harz region.

The shortest way to the *Rosstrappe* is by the *Blechkütte*, over the Bode, then to the right, and, near a second bridge, take a steep path up to *Gasthaus zur Rosstrappe*.

Rosstrappe, or "footstep of the Horse," is so called from a mark found on the top of the granite cliff, shaped like a horse's hoof; the legend being, that a lady, pursued by a monster, leaped on horse-back across the gulf from one cliff to the other. Close by the *Gasthaus* is the *Bilowshöhle*, a pyramid of rock 50 feet high. The *Hexentanzplatz* (Witches' dancing ground) is 200 feet higher than the *Rosstrappe*. The road to this is past the *Actienbrauerei* at Thale, along a path by the edge of a wood, which leads to a bridge over the *Steinach*. The path to the *Tanzplatz* turns off to the right just before reaching this bridge. Or, from the *Blechkütte*, past the *Waldkater* restaurant, down the *Bodethal* to the *Jungfernbrücke*, whence a steep path turns off to the left by the *Hirschgrund* and *Lavières Höhe* to the *Hexentanzplatz*, which overlooks the *Rosstrappe* on one side, and has the distant *Brocken* on the other.

From this point it is about 6 miles to *Blankenburg*; leaving to the right the *Teufelsmauer*, or Devil's Wall, a range of grotesque sandstone cliffs; the summit of which, *Grossvater*, commands an extensive view.

Blankenburg (Stat.), in Brunswick, in the Lower Hartz, now placed in railway communication with *Halberstadt* (page 84), by a branch opened 1873.

POPULATION, 6,000.

Hotels.—Weisser Adler; Krone.

A small place, one of the oldest in the Hartz, 750 feet above sea, with an old *Rathhaus* (collection of antiquities), and the *Ducal Castle of Louisenberg* on the *Blankenstein*, a limestone rock, 1,040 feet high. The Castle contains 270 rooms and a collection of paintings; among which are several by Cranach and Kösel, with curious old drinking vessels, &c. A fine view from the windows as far as *Magdeburg*. *Trinkgeld*, 1 mark.

On the *Regenstein* (*Wirthshaus*), near at hand, are remains of a Castle and several caves.

At *Michaelstein* is an old convent. Rich iron mines are at *Hüttenrode*, and *Rübeland*, on the Bode, with marble mills, &c. The railway is continued to **Elbingerode** and **Fanne** (page 86). A short line will unite *Blankenburg* with *Wernigerode*.

Wernigerode (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony; now accessible by a short rail of 6 English miles from **Heudeber** (on the *Vienenburg* and *Halle* line), since continued to *Ilseburg* (page 87).

POPULATION, 8,275.

Inns.—Weisser Hirsch; Deutsches Haus.

Capital of the county of *Stolberg-Wernigerode*, on the *Zilligebach* and *Holzemme*. It is a picturesque old town, with a Gothic *Rathhaus* of the fourteenth century, and the family tombs of the Counts, in the *Sylvester Church*.

The *Castle*, in the *Thiergarten Park*, is 400 feet above the town and 830 feet above sea level. It contains the family portraits from 1538; the Library of 75,000 volumes, including 3,000 bibles and 2,000 hymn books; with cabinets of shells and minerals, from the Harz district. The Library and *Palm-house* are in the *Lustgarten*. There are splendid views from the terrace of the whole of the north side of the Harz and the *Brocken*, which is comprised in the property of the Count.

Near this is the *Harburg*, at the foot of which is a coffee house with a fine view. Other points are *Krumhaarbänk*, *Zwölf Morgen*, *Buchenberg*, the *Hohnstein*, the *Steinerne Renne*, &c.

Excursions may be made to *Hasserode*, to *Friedrichsthal*, to the ruins of *Himmelpforte* and the falls of the *Holzemme*. For the *Brocken*, a four-horse carriage may be hired for 50 to 60 marks. A funicular railway is being made.

Road to the Brocken—In visiting the Brocken from Wernigerode by carriage or horseback, you may go—1st, by Altenrode, and Drübeck Convent; then past the old castle of Ilsenburg, to Ilsen-Thal; about 15 English miles.

2nd, Past Darlingerode, Oehrenfelde, and Plessenburg to the high-road in Ilsen Thal; 15 miles. Or rail to Ilsenburg, thence up the valley.

3rd, By omnibus to Hasseroode (1 hour), the Drei Annen Hohne and Jacobsbruck; about 12 miles.

Or 4th, the shortest way, by Elbingerode, Elend, and Schierke.

The 1st and 4th routes are most recommended.

The following routes to the Brocken can only be made on foot, sometimes following the carriage-road. A guide, though not necessary, is useful:—

1st, by Altenrode, Drübeck, and Ilsenburg, past the Isenstein by the new footpath, to the waterfalls of the Ilse; 15 to 18 miles.

2nd, By Hasseroode, to the Steinerne Renne, through the Dumkuhlenthal, to the Hölle, a wild part of the valley; then past the Hohne-Klippen by the Molkenhaus and the Renneckenberg to the high-road, which leads from Ilsenburg to the Brocken: altogether 12 to 15 miles.

3rd, By Hasseroode, through Sandthal, down to the Wolfsweg, and the Neustädter Häu, the Molkenhaus, &c. This is a steeper route of 12 to 15 miles.

4th, Past Schierke upwards to the Schuppenthal, by the Quitschenhäu and the Brockenbette; about 18 miles.

Instead of turning from the Rosstrappe past Blankenburg, and Wernigerode to the Brocken, you may follow a splendid way through the Bode-thal, past the Treseburg to the

Marmormühle (or Marble mill), for cutting, turning, grinding, and polishing marble. Dävelshäuschen, on the top of Krockberg, has a splendid view of the valley of the Bode. Next you pass the Neuwerkiron foundries, and the Stahlberg mines, to

Rübeland (Stat.), on the line from Halberstadt, through Blankenburg and Elbingerode, now completed to Tanne.

Inn.—Goldener Löwe.

A small mining place, on the Bode, opposite the remains of Berkenfeld, an old robbers' nest. Here Dr. Chapman, a clever English chemist, was killed by an explosion, 1872.

The principal *Caves* are those of Baumannshöhle and Bielshöhle, close to Rübeland, about 130 feet above the bed of the Bode. The *Baumannshöhle* consists of six large caves, 800 feet long; the greatest height being 33 feet. They are named from their discoverer Baumann, a miner, 1598. In 1842 several new caves were discovered. One of the stalactite pillars in the third cave, called the *Klingende Säule* is 8 feet high, and hollow in the inside. Bones of the great Cave Bear have been found here. The *Bielshöhle* was discovered 1672; has 12 divisions, and is 850 feet long.

Charge for seeing these caves, including the charge for lighting up, one, two, or three persons, about 1 mark; each person further, 40 pf.

At Rübeland are veins of porphyry among the limestone and quartz rock. Rübeland to Elbingerode 3 miles.

Elbingerode (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 2,300.

Hotels.—Blauer Engel; Goldner Adler. Good trout and eel.

A growing mining town, 1,600 feet above the sea, among mines and smelting works.

Diligence to the Brocken in 4½ hours. To Schierke in two and a half or three hours.

Rothehütte - Königshof (Stat.). An iron foundry at the junction of the Warm and Cold Bode. Omnibus, in connection with the trains, to the top of the Brocken, *via* Elend and Schierke. The line is continued to **Tanne**.

Schierke, a Prussian village, one of the highest inhabited places in the Harz, situated 1,720 feet above the sea, among rocks of a wild and fantastic character. This is the way up the Brocken described in Göethe's *Faust*. Here are the Vaupelsklippen, the Hölle, and the Feuersteinsklippen, like a gigantic ruined fort. The Schmarcher is magnetic, and presents a fine view of the Brocken range.

A carriage can be had from here for 12 marks; a horse or mule, 3 marks to 4½ marks. By high-road or footpath in two or three hours you reach the summit of the Roman *Mons Bructerus*, now called

The Brocken, or **Blocksberg**, the highest spot of the Harz, 3,420 feet above sea level (*Brockenhaus Inn*), being a few hundred feet above Snowdon. It has a moory surface of 1,200 to 1,500 feet in diameter,

covered with fragments of granite and masses of rock. Here rise the rivers Ilse, Bode, Holzemme, &c.

The Witches' Spring, where the witches hold their Sabbath, on the eve of Mayday, or *Walpurgisnacht* (the subject of one of Mendelssohn's finest pieces, founded on Goethe's *Faust*), is a perennial spring, arched over, near the Devil's Pulpit, the Witches' Altar, Witches' Dancing Place, and other granite peaks. To this spot Mephistopheles leads Faust. The Snow Hole (*Schneeloch*), where the snow never melts, may be visited with a guide.

The view from the wooden tower, or Brocken-thurm, 45 feet high, stretches over a circuit of more than 100 miles, and embraces 14 great and 800 little towns and villages, forts and castles, &c., to be seen only at rare moments, when the air is free from fog and mist. In the immediate neighbourhood are various other heights, viz.:—Towards the north lie the Scharfenstein, Melnekenberg, Gebersberg, and Renneckenberg. On the east, the Hohneklappen, and Erdbeerkopf. To the south, the Barenberg, Great and Little Winterberg, the Achtermannshöhe, and the Königsberg. On the west, the Black Tannenberg, and the Quitschenberg.

Further in the distance is Petersberg, at Halle; the Inselberg, in the Thuringian Forest; the Kyffhäuser; the Wartburg, at Eisenach; Seeberg, at Gotha; the Wilhelmshöhe, at Cassel.

More distant spots sometimes visible are, in the east, the heights of Brandenburg and the Kulmburg, at Oschatz; in the north, Hanover; the Weser and Sauerländische Gebirge in the west; and the upper Rhone in the south. The rising and setting sun, and a moonlight view, are here seen to great advantage. What is called the "Brocken Spectre" (rarely seen) is nothing more than the magnified shadow of the spectator and the mountain thrown on the wall of fog as it rises from the valley below. This effect is sometimes witnessed on the Cumberland hills, on Etna in Sicily, and at other localities. The Inn at the top contains a saloon and sleeping rooms, but is often very full. Some rare plants and mosses grow here. Goethe wrote his Harzreise in the winter of 1776.

In descending from the Brocken to Ilsenburg (6 to 7 miles), a good footpath, at the declivity of Paternosterberg, leads to the waterfalls of the Ilse; thence to the

Ilsestein, a granite rock, 500 feet above the valley, of a granitic character, on which is an Iron Cross, erected by Count Stolberg to the memory of those who fell in the War of Deliverance, having a fine prospect.

Ilsenburg (Stat.), in Prussia.

POPULATION, 3,030.

Inn.—Drei Rote Forellen (Three Red Trouts).

A small mining place, 900 feet above sea level, in the Ilsethal, or Valley of the Ilse. Here are several foundries, and a collection of minerals at the house of the mining Commissioner, besides a bathing establishment. Walks to the Bäumlersklippe, a little off the road to the Brocken, with an excellent view of the valley. Carriages from here to the Brocken, 15 to 18 m.; horse, 3½ m. Ilsenburg to Neustadt-Harzburg is about 10 miles. Railway projected. Rail to Wernigerode, page 85.

At Eckerkrug is an inn, at the entrance of the valley of the Ecker, which abounds with trout. Thence through the Schimmerwald to

Neustadt-Harzburg, or Harzburg (Stat.), in Brunswick, on the Brunswick and Harzburg line.

POPULATION, 4,620.

Inns.—Lühr's Hotel and Pension; Belle Vue.

Coach to Ilsenburg 9¼ miles, and to Braunlage (page 87) 15 miles, on the road to Andreasberg (page 89). It is four and a half hours' walk to the Brocken from Harzburg.

A small town on the Radau, the south part of which is called Schulenrode. In the neighbourhood are the Juliusshall salt springs and baths. The Burgberg (1,550 feet high) is a fine spot, and the site of a Saxon heathen temple which stood in the time of Charlemagne. Ruins of a castle of Emperor Henry IV. *Canossa Monument* to Prince Bismarck here. Should Harzburg Station be the starting point, the walk through the Harz will be as follows:—

FIRST DAY.—To Ilsenburg and the Ilsestein, 3½ hours; the Brocken, 3½ hours.

SECOND DAY.—To Schlierke and Elbingerode, 3½ hours; Rübeland and Caves, 3½ hours.

THIRD DAY.—Blankenburg and the Rosstrappe, 3 hours; Stubenberg, 3 hours.

FOURTH DAY.—Victorshöhe and Alexisbad, 3 hours; Falkenstein and Ballenstedt, 6 hours.

From here a visit may be made to the mining towns of the Upper Harz.

Rail from Harzburg to

Vienenburg (Stat.). Here a line runs to **Oker, Goslar, and Grauhof.** From Goslar to **Langelsheim, Neukrug, Seesen, and Herzberg** (page 89). At Langelsheim, a branch runs to **Lautenthal, Wildemann, and Clausthal**, about 20 miles from Vienenburg.

Oker (Stat.), or **Ocker**, on the Ocker, among copper, brass, and vitriol works. The Ockerthal is one of the most striking valleys of the Upper Harz. Ascending it as far as Ziegenrucken, there is a view of the Studentenklippe, the Romkerklippen, and other rocky masses.

GOSLAR (Stat.), in Hanover, 7 miles from Neustadt-Harzburg, by road.

POPULATION, 14,000.

INNS.—Kaiserworth (formerly the Draper's Guild); Hannover.

An ancient free city and Hanse town, on the river Gose, under the Rammelsberg, about 900 feet above the sea. Its mediæval walls remain; with the porch (Domkapelle) of the Cathedral, in the Romanesque style, now a museum; also a restored Gothic *Palace* of the Emperors, called the Kaiserpfalz; a Gothic market church; and an old guild of the drapers, now the Kaiserworth Inn (as above). Good views from the Zwinger and Richenberg towers. There are silver, copper, and vitriol works here. The Mining Council of the Harz meets in the town. Lampe, the shoemaker, here used to do "miracles" with his decoctions. Here Wordsworth, residing with his sister in the winter of 1798-9, wrote several of his early pieces. The Rathhaus was built by the Emperor Lothair in 1184, and has a good collection of curiosities.

In the neighbourhood are the Neustadt salt-springs; the Steinberg (carriage, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; mule, 1 m.); the Sudmerberg, with an old watch tower; the Clus, or Clause on Petersberg, with fine grounds and a chapel excavated in the sandstone. The mines of the

Rammelsberg, (2,040 ft.), which formerly supplied quantities of lead, copper, zinc, silver, vitriol, sulphur, alum, &c., worked as early as 974, can be visited every day except Sundays. They are accessible even for ladies, and are very interesting. Even gold, in small quantities, is found. Entrance, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark for one person.

From Goslar to the Brocken is about 30 miles; to Clausthal, 12 or 13 miles. The road to the latter passes

Zellerfeld (Stat.).

POPULATION, 4,500.

INN.—Deutsches Haus.

A mining town, with a collection of minerals and a library. It is separated from Clausthal by the river Zellbach.

CLAUSTHAL (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 15,000 with Zellerfeld.

INN.—Goldene Krone; Stadt London.

DILIGENCE to Osterode (the nearest station on the South) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour; to Elbingerode; and to Goslar.

The capital of the mining towns of the Upper Harz, on a bleak plain, 1,840 feet above sea level. Most of the houses and buildings are of wood. The streets are broad, and planted with chesnut and other trees. It contains two Churches; a Mining Academy (Bergschule), with a collection of minerals, coins, and models. Silver, lead, and copper are worked in the mines, by water power, supplied from artificial reservoirs; the most productive being the Karolina and Dorothea mines, 150 to 200 fathoms deep. The population consists almost entirely of miners.

The best view of Clausthal and Zellerfeld is from the Bremerhöhe, behind the Goldene Krone Hotel, where may still be seen the traces of an entrenchment made by Tilly. To the west are Frankenscharner Silberhütte, a large silver-smelting foundry; and the mining towns of Grund, **Wildemann**, and **Lautenthal**, on the railway from Langelsheim to Clausthal, see above.

A carriage road leads from Clausthal to the Brocken. It passes the Sperberheyer Damm, an aqueduct 50 feet high, and over the Bruckberg, past the Oder Teich to Königskrug, an inn at the foot of Achtermannshöhe.

A little further is *Braunlage* (page 87), about 20 miles from Clausthal, a town on the Warm Bode, with glass works and blue dye works. Thence, by Elend, to the Brocken. At the Sperberheyer Damm, above mentioned, a road turns off to

Altenau.

A small mining town, producing silver, lead, and iron. At Spitzenberg is found the Magnet-

eisenstein, a rock so called because it acts upon the magnetic needle.

From Clausthal it is 9 miles (diligence) to

Osterode (Stat.), which may also be reached *via* Lerbach, in a valley under the Karbe hill. It stands on the rail from Nordhausen to Seesen (see Route 26, for this and the following stations).

POPULATION, 6,300.

Hotels.—Englischer Hof; Krone.

An old town on the Söse, with wool and cotton manufactures, and large granaries at the Johannis-thor, where corn is sold to the miners at a small fixed price, especially in times of scarcity.

In the Markt, or Aegidienkirche, is a monument of the Dukes of Brunswick. Near the town is Scheerenberg, with its manufactures of white lead, verdigris, and small shot.

Diligence to Clausthal.

From Osterode it is about eight miles to

Herzberg (Stat.), in Hanover; not to be confounded with the Neustadt-Harzburg (see page 87).

POPULATION, 3,480.

Inn.—Weisses Ross (White Horse).

A town on the Sieber; with a Castle in which the first Elector of Hanover was born, and his son, King George I. of England, was baptised.

In the Bartholomäikirche are some family monuments.

There is a road hence to the junction of the beautiful valleys of the Söse and Sieber, past the Knollenberg, and the town of Andreasberg and thence on to the Brocken. Junction of the line to Northeim (page 80).

From Herzberg the rail leads past Scharzfeld and the Königshütte foundries, to

Lauterberg (Stat.), in Hanover.

POPULATION, 3,900. *Inn*.—Krone.

A pleasant town on the Oder, among mines of coal and iron, with a Water Cure, just beyond the Hausberg; which, as well as the Engelthalskopf and Ahrensberg, affords a fine distant view of the south-east part of the Harz, and of the Goldene Aue (Golden Valley). A road from here leads to Andreasberg; another leads up the beautiful Oder-Thal. The line is continued to

Andreasberg, or St. Andrew's Hill, in Prussian Hanover.

POPULATION, 3,500.

Hotels.—Rathskeller; Schlitzenhans.

The second mining town after Clausthal, on a slaty height, 1,820 feet above sea level. The *Mines* have been worked since the thirteenth century, and produce silver, lead, copper, cobalt, arsenic, and other minerals. In 1728 a lump of silver weighing 80 lbs. was found here, and was afterwards stolen from the Göttingen Museum. The shaft of the Great Samson Mine is 400 fathoms deep; the machinery is worked by water power derived from the reservoir under the Brocken. The road from here to Elbingerode passes Braunlage and Elend. Diligence daily.

Tettenborn (Stat.), 9 miles from Herzberg, is the station for

Sachsa, a small Prussian town, among iron forges; near the Römerstein, a mass of dolomite rock having a castellated appearance.

Thence pass Sachsenstein, and a rugged wall of gypsum rocks, to

Walkenried (Stat.), in Brunswick.

Inn.—Goldener Löwe (Golden Lion).

A town on the Wieda, with an old conventual Church, near some Abbey ruins.

From hence you can go by a ridge, past Zorge Hohegeiss, 1,900 feet above the sea, Benneckenstein and Tanne, to Elend and so on, to the Brocken.

About three miles from Walkenried lies

Ellrich (Stat.)

Inn.—Schwarzer Adler.

A small Prussian town in the beautiful valley of the Zorge, with 3,000 inhabitants. Diligence to Harzburg, by Braunlage, and to Wernigerode. A pedestrian excursion may be made to Ilfeld, past

Werna, where is the *Kelle Cave*, 80 feet high at the entrance, 155 feet inside, and 300 feet long.

Passing Appenrode, you arrive at

Ilfeld.

Inn.—Goldene Krone.

A town in the beautiful Behre Thal, 3 miles from Niedersachswerfen station. North of the town is the Nadelohr (Needle's Eye), a perforated rock. A road leads from here by Ratheohütte and Beneckenstein to the Brocken. At 3 miles from Ilfeld is

Neustadt-Hohnstein, the largest of all the ruined fortresses of the Harz, with a fine view. Hence by a footpath past *Eichenforst* in 4½ hours to

Stolberg.

Hotels.—Freytag; Eberardt.

This picturesque little place is noted for good sausages and larks, and for its chalybeate springs.

A Prussian town in the valley of the Türa, the seat of the Counts Stolberg. At their *Castle* is a collection of arms, library of 50,000 volumes, portrait of the poet Leopold von Stolberg, and a statue of Krodo, a pagan idol, with an altar-piece by L. Cranach, in the Chapel. Here are paper and powder mills.

Münzer or Munster, the leader of the Peasants' War in the sixteenth century, was born here.

Stolberg is now (1889) easily accessible by rail from Rossla (see page 92), in about three-quarters of an hour.

Diligence from hence to Harzgerode and to Alexisbad, 13½ miles.

On the way to Harzgerode we pass *Josephshöhe*, on the top of the Auerberg, a cone 1,980 feet high. Pedestrians should turn aside and climb this height. At the summit is a tower built by Count Stolberg, with an extensive view.

Harzgerode (Stat.).

POPULATION, 2,400.

Inn.—Weisses Ross (White Horse).

An old town of Anhalt Bernburg, in the Selke-thal, with a Castle, now used as a forest and mining court. The Stadtkirche contains graves of some of the family of Anhalt Bernburg, one of the most ancient in Germany.

The town walls and pavement are made of marble found in the neighbourhood. Lead and silver are also worked at the Victor-Friedrichs Silver works, the Plaffen, and other mines.

The journey from here to the Brocken is by way of Güntersberge, Stiege, Hasselfelde, and Elend. Rail to Alexisbad and Gernrode.

Alexisbad, with two hotels and a pension. Here are iron and sulphur springs, which are used after severe illnesses, &c. There are many good walks around, the country being exceedingly picturesque. Living here is reasonable. Rail to Güntersberge and Hasselfelde.

The *Valley of the Selke* (Selke Thal), the most pleasant among the Harz ranges, begins near Ballenstedt (page 91), and runs past the Mäde-

sprung iron-works, and the small town of Güntersberge. Near the former is an eminence crowned by a colossal Obelisk of cast iron, erected by the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, to the memory of his father, 1813. There is also a mineral collection. On the Mägedetrapp Hill are footprints said to be the marks left by a Hunnish giantess, 200 feet distant from each other. Close by is a cast-iron Cross, erected by Princess Frederick of Prussia, to her father.

Farther up the river, at the top of the Meiseberg, is the hunting seat of the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, with a fine view as far as the Brocken. On the opposite bank of the river is the Hausberg, on which are the ruins of the family castle of the Anhalt princes.

From Alexisbad it is 2 miles to

Victorshöhe, on the Ramberg, which has an open wooden tower, with 104 steps, erected 1829, by Duke Alexius. Refreshments can be procured, and horses baited. From this there is a fine view of 20 miles round, including the Brocken, Magdeburg, Halle, &c.

The *Ramberg*, the highest spot in the Lower Harz, consists, like the Brocken, of granite, strewn with loose fragments, one of which is called the Devil's Mill (Teufelsmühle).

From the Ramberg, a road leads past the little waterfall, at Saalsteine, to the Stubenberg, a fine point of view, 860 feet high, near

Gernrode (Stat.), a small town of Anhalt-Bernburg, in a romantic spot. Rail from Quedlinburg (page 84) and to Harzgerode (above).

POPULATION, 2,450. *Hotel.*—Deutsches Haus.

The ancient Romanesque *Church*, erected 960, by the Margrave Gero of Lusatia, is well preserved. It has choirs at both ends, and a monument of the founder, erected 1645. Close to this is

Suderode, a village at the foot of Düsterberg, near the *Beringer Bad*—a salt bath, much used by women and children for scrofula and consumption. It has a Curhaus and hotels.

Farther on the same road is the pretty village of **Stecklenberg**, with picturesque ruins, in the Worm Thal.

Still further, past the Poeten Steige (Poets' ladder), is

Neinstedt (Stat.), with a bathing establish-

ment, opened 1836, which partly receives its water from the Hubertusbrunnen.

From Gernrode, by the Quedlinburg-Aschersleben Rail, or on foot; past the village of Reider, over a good stone bridge, to

Ballenstedt (Stat.) or Ballenstädt, on the branch to Aschersleben, &c., in Anhalt-Bernburg.

POPULATION, 4,760.

Inn.—Stadt Bernburg.

Rail to Quedlinburg (page 84), four times a day.

An old walled town, on a hill side, over the Geltel, joined by a new street, one mile long, to the hill on which stands the ancient *Palace* of the Dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg, commanding a fine view of the Harz and Brocken. It contains a good collection of paintings, by Vandyk, Rembrandt, and other Dutch masters; a library of 8,000 volumes; cabinets of coins and minerals. Annexed to it are a chapel, theatre, riding-house, a hunting box called the La Murette, a park of fallow deer, and a brewery noted for "**Ballenstedter Lagerbier.**"

In the environs are the Ziegenberg; and the Zehling Faisanerie, on the way to Quedlinburg, near which the Teufelmaner range ends. Hence to

Opperade, at the foot of the Stahlsberg, and thence on to

Meisdorf, in the Selke-Thal, which belongs to the Counts Von der Asseburg; then over the steep Lungensteige to

Falkenstein, an old fortress, in the Selke-Thal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ballenstedt, on a rock 1,080 feet above the sea. It is restored, and commands from the donjon tower a fine view of the valley, &c. Here is L. Cranach's portrait of the Elector John Frederick of Saxony.

From Ballenstedt the road may be taken, past Harkerode, Walbeck Castle, and the Hettstädt silver works, to Leimbach on the Wipper, and

Mansfeld (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION, 2,110.

Inn.—Stadt Keller.

A small Prussian mining town, where Luther's father, John Luther, was a copper miner, and *Luther* himself was educated in the parish school; which has an inscription upon it. There is another on the *House* in which he lived ("J. L. 1530").

The ruined *Castle* of the Counts of Mansfeld, on the Lindberg, was taken seven times in the Thirty Years' War. Luther often preached in the castle Chapel; which has an altar-piece, by Lucas Cranach, and a Bible carved in wood by a shepherd. Part of the castle was rebuilt, 1860.

From Halberstadt, or Quedlinburg, the following route is recommended for the Selke-Thal: Quedlinburg, Stecklenburg, Gernrode, Stubenberg, Ballenstedt, Meisdorf, Falkenstein, up the Selke-Thal, by Mägdesprung to Alexisbad, and Harzgerode, Victorshöhe, Friedrichsbrunn, Tanzplatz, Rosstrappe, Bodethal, &c. Rail may be taken from either Halberstadt or Quedlinburg to Ballenstedt.

ROUTE 26.

Halle to Eisleben, Nordhausen, Erfurt, the Harz, and Cassel.

By rail from Halle in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours (exp.), or $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours (ordinary); the stations are as under:—

Halle to	Miles.	[Branch to Gotha, see Route 29].	
Oberöbblingen	17	Heiligenstadt..... 97½	
Eisleben	23½	Arenhausen.....104½	
Riestädt	32	Eichenberg	—
Sangerhausen.....	37	[Branch to Göttingen]	
Wallhausen.....	41½	Münden.....	—
Rossla	47½	Hedemünden	—
Heringen	55½	Cassel	136
Nordhausen	60½		
[Branches to North- heim (as below) and to Erfurt, 44 miles, by Sondershausen.]		From Nordhausen (as above) to Northheim and Seesen, as follows: (via Hannoversche Eisen- bahn).	
Wolkramshausen ...	65½	Herzberg	26½
Bleicherode	72	[Branch to Seesen, 20 miles.]	
Gernrode	83	Catlenburg	37½
Leinefelde	87	Northheim	43

Halle, as in Route 16. From here $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles to

Eisleben (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION, 23,903.

Inns.—Goldnes Schiff; Anker.

The birth-place of *Luther*, and an old mining town, on a hill over the river Böse, near two lakes. It was the chief place of the Counts of Mansfeld; being walled round, and having modern suburbs outside the seven gates. There is a mining school here. In the neighbourhood are copper and silver mines, with saltpetre and potash works.

Luther's House, in which he was born, the son of a miner, 10th November, 1483, and in which he died 13th February, 1546, was burnt down 1689; but on its site was erected, 31st October, 1698, a building now used as a Poorhouse and School, and which was enlarged at the Reformation Jubilee of 1817. Here are various mementoes, such as his writing-table (so called), with a portrait carved on it; his wedding ring, cloak, and cap; an engraved portrait, and stained portraits of him and Melancthon, in the window. A panel portrait bears a Latin distich, dated 1594 (*Peatis eram vivens, moriens ero mors tua, Papa*), founded on his saying that he would be the "plague of the Pope while alive, and the death of him afterwards." The Reformer's bust is over the door, with the famous rhyme—

Gottes Wort ist Luther's Lehr,
 Drum vergeht sie nimmermehr.
 The Word of God is Luther's lore,
 Which therefore stands for evermore.

In the *Peter-Paul-kirche* (St. Peter and Paul) is the font at which Luther was baptised.

The *Andreas-kirche* (St. Andrew's) contains tombs of the Counts of Mansfeld, with busts of Luther and Melancthon; also the *Pulpit* from which Luther preached, and from which special sermons are preached on the anniversaries of his birth and death. Though he died here, he was buried at Wittenberg. Statue, unveiled 1883.

Near at hand is Hettstädt, a small mining town, 6 miles from which is Mansfeld Castle, the old seat of the Counts of Mansfeld. See Route 25.

Sangerhausen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 11,000. *Inn.*—Löwe.

A manufacturing town at the end of the Goldene Aue, or Valley of the Helme, with many peat bogs and copper mines in the neighbourhood. A branch runs to Erfurt, *viâ* Artern, where Goethe's family, who were blacksmiths, came from.

The *Ulrichskirche*, built by Ludwig the Springer, to commemorate his escape from Glebichenstein Castle, contains his tomb. Close to

Rossla (Stat.) is a Castle of Count Stolberg; and near it, on the *Kyffhäuser Hill*, 1,400 feet high, is the ruined tower beneath which the Emperor Frederick I., it is said, sits enchanted, at a stone table, with his red beard (from which he was surnamed *Barbarossa*) growing through it; waiting

until Germany resumes her ancient glory. It is haunted by him and his Queen Holle. Here the people search for gold, and the "Wunder Blume" (miraculous flower). On another height are the ruins of a straggling pile, one quarter mile long, overlooking the Golden Mead, built by Henry IV. Rail to Stolberg, page 90.

Nordhausen (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.

POPULATION, 26,852.

Hotels.—Römische Kaiser; Englischer Hof; Berliner Hof; Deutsches Haus.

RAILWAYS.—To Erfurt, Leipsic, Berlin, &c.

An old imperial city, which came to Prussia, 1802; at the head of the Golden Valley, at the foot of the Harz Mountains, on the River Zorge. It consists of an Upper and Lower Town; and has large brandy distilleries and breweries, with manufactures of oil-cake, chicory, and a good trade in corn, &c.

Near the Town Hall is a Rolands-Säule.

In St. Blasienkirche are L. Cranach's paintings of the Burial of the Young Man of Nain, and the Ecce Homo. Here *F. A. Wolff*, the great scholar, went to school under Hake. He was born at Hainrode, a neighbouring village. Within a few miles are the Gellersberg, and the Kohnstein, with a limestone grotto; the ruins of Hohenstein Castle commanding a fine view; the Ebersberg, and other points of interest.

[Sondershausen (Stat.), on the line from Nordhausen to Erfurt.]

POPULATION, 6,634. *Inns.*—Münc; Tanne.

Capital of the little Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, in the pretty valley of the Wipper, under the Göldner and Possen Hills; with a Theatre, &c. At the Castle of the reigning Prince is a cabinet of natural history, and a museum of antiquities, &c. The Principality includes **Arnstadt** (population, 12,818), and covers about 350 square miles.]

From Nordhausen to Cassel is 69 miles. At **Leinefelde** is the junction for Gotha, see Route 29. The only place of interest is

Heiligenstadt (Stat.), 33 miles from Cassel.

POPULATION, 5,400. *Inn.*—Preussischer Hof.

A small town, formerly the capital of the Principality of Eichsfeld, with a Castle and fine waterfalls.

Cassel (see Route 16).

ROUTE 27.**Berlin to Wittenberg, Dessau, Cöthen,
Bernburg, Magdeburg.**

The connection between the places on this Route with each other and with Halle and Leipsic is made by the following lines of rail:—

	English miles.		English miles.
1. Wittenberg		Dessau	22
Coswig	8	[Branch to	
Klicken	11½	Jessnitz	33
Rosslau	18½	Bitterfeld	37]
[Branch to		Cöthen	35
Zerbst	26½]		

2. Magdeburg, Stassfurt, Cöthen, Bernburg, Halle, and Leipsic.

	English miles.		English miles.
Magdeburg to			
Schönebeck	9½	[Branch to	
[Branch to Stassfurt]		Bendorf	6
		Bernburg	12½]
Gnadau	12½	Stumsdorf	40½
Calbe on the Saale	17	Halle	53
Cöthen	31	Schkeuditz	65
		Leipsic	72½

Berlin to Wittenberg, as in Route 16. Then

Coswig (Stat.) POPULATION, 2,800.

A very old town in the Duchy of Anhalt.

The Ducal Castle, rebuilt 1677, is close to the Elbe.

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas is an old plain building. There are large breweries and a synagogue.

Rosslau (Stat.)

In the Duchy of Anhalt, at the junction of the Rossia with the Elbe. Not far from the little Ducal Castle are the remains of the old fort. There are breweries, paper and other mills, on the Rossia. The railway is carried over the Elbe by a good bridge, 740 feet long.

DESSAU (Stat.)

POPULATION, 34,658.

HOTELS.—Goldener Beutel; Hirsch.

Chief town and seat of the Dukedom of Anhalt, on the river Mulde, near the Elbe; built in a fertile and beautiful spot.

It is divided into the Old and New Town (Altstadt and Neustadt), and has four suburbs, of which one, on the opposite bank of the Mulde, is connected with the town by a stone bridge; another is called the Sand. The town contains seven squares. The best street is Cavalier Strasse.

The Schlosskirche of St. Mary, built at the be-

ginning of the sixteenth century, has the tomb of the ducal family. Among the pictures is L. Cranach's famous one of the Last Supper, with portraits of the leaders of the Reformation, Luther, Melancthon, &c.

Close to the church is the *Residenz Schloss* (palace) which stands in a beautiful park, and contains a picture gallery, with 600 works by the Italian and Dutch masters, the latter valuable; also a collection of coins, relics, &c., in the room called the Gypskammer. Among other curiosities are the sword and stick of "Der Alte Dessauer," the popular Prince Leopold; with Napoleon's silver cup, &c., taken at Waterloo. Trinkgeld, 2 m.

The Ducal Riding School is adorned with twenty-two high reliefs, by Dölla, relating to the history of horsemanship. Statues of Prince Leopold, and his son Leopold Francis, on the parade, where the band plays daily the favourite Dessau March. The Franz School is an excellent school for Jews, to which is joined a seminary for the education of Jewish teachers.

The *Amalienstiftung*, or Almshouse, was instituted by the daughters of Prince Leopold, for poor old women. Open daily. It is divided into three departments, and has a library and collection of models. In the upper storey are seven hundred oil paintings, mostly by old German and Dutch masters. The Louisa School of industry is a useful institution. There is an excellent ducal library, 40,000 vols. The public Cemetery is one of the finest in Germany. Here the famous false Margrave Waldemar is buried.

In the Ascanische-strasse was born Moses Mendelssohn, the learned grandfather of the great musician, whose father used to say:—When I was young, I was known as the son of the great philosopher; now I am grown up, I am called the father of the famous composer.

In the neighbourhood are several ducal villas; as The *Georgenhaus*, and its handsome park, not shown to strangers; the Kühnau, on a small lake, 2 miles beyond the Georgengarten; Oranienbaum, 8 miles from Dessau, by diligence; the Luisium Castle and Park; the Sieglitzer Berg, having a good view over the Elbe, near another ducal monument.

Wörlitz, 3 miles from Dessau, 2 miles from Coswig, where you leave the rail and cross the ferry

over the Elbe. A short walk leads to the Ducal Castle and Park, with *Gardens* laid out in the modern style. There is a fine natural lake, with some other objects—as the Gothic House, Labyrinth, Nymphäum, Temple of Flora, Temple of Venus, Wood of Diana, the Grottoes of Vulcan and Neptune. The Gothic House (1 to 3 marks) contains some valuable and unique early German paintings. The gardens require three hours. Guide from the inn, 1 mark. The Duchy includes Cöthen and Bernburg, and has salt works at Leopoldshall and Stassfurt.

CÖTHEN (Stat.),

At the junction of the Magdeburg, Berlin, Bernburg, and Leipzig lines.

POPULATION, 18,000.

HOTEL.—Prinz von Preussen.

Notice the Reformed Church of St. James, in the Market place; the Lutheran Church of St. Agnes; and the former Ducal Castle, surrounded by a moat, which has three towers all alike, and a good collection of coins and antiquities, also Naumann's collection of ornithology. In the Stadtkirche is a font by Thorwaldsen.

Gnadau (Stat.) A Moravian colony, three miles from Magdeburg, built, as usual, in the form of a square. Before reaching here the rail crosses the Saale, by a bridge, 1,477 feet long.

Schönebeck (Stat.), on the Elbe, near large chemical works. In the neighbourhood, at **Gross-Salze**, are baths for the cure of scrofula; and salt works. These two places, with **Frohse**, form a triangular town, and were founded by Frederick the Great, 1772. Branch line of 20 miles from Schönebeck to **Blumenberg**, **Egeln**, and **Stassfurt**, among salt works. Schönebeck to Magdeburg (page 19), 9½ miles.

From Cöthen Station a branch rail turns off to Biendorf and Aschaffenburg, passing

BERNBURG (Stat.), in Anhalt.

POPULATION, 28,326.

HOTEL.—Goldene Kugel.

This town, on the Saale, was the capital of the now extinct Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg; consisting of an Old and New Town, walled in, and joined to the **Bergstadt**, on the right bank of the river, by a stone bridge 728 feet long, in a line with the main street.

Porcelain and paper are made. The Ducal *Castle* is an old building of the fifteenth century, with a tall *Keep* surmounting the hill on which it stands, overlooking the town. It has a theatre, riding house, orangery, &c. The family monuments are in the Marien-kirche, of the fifteenth century. This little duchy lies between the rivers Saale and Elbe and the Harz mountains.

At **Stumsdorf (Stat.)**, the first station from Cöthen, twelve miles from Halle, the hill of Petersberg is seen rising on the right, 1,280 feet high, with fragments of a convent; also the ruined castle of *Giebichenstein*, an old state prison, on a rock 100 feet high, where the Landgrave Louis of Thüringen escaped from captivity, by jumping through a window. From this event he is called "Ludwig der Springer." From Stumsdorf to Halle (page 64).

ROUTE 28.

Eisenach to Coburg, Sonneberg, and Lichtenfels (Werra Eisenbahn—a part of the Thuringian Railway System).

Stations as follow:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Eisenach to		Themar	51½
Marksuhl	8½	Hildburghausen ...	58½
Salungen	17	Eisfeld	68
Immelborn	20	Coburg	82
Wernshausen	25½	[Branch to	
[Branch to Schmalkalden]		Oeslau	4½
Wasungen	30½	Neustadt	9½
Walldorf	34½	Sonneberg ...	18]
Meiningen	38	Ebersdorf	88½
[Branch to Kissingen.]		Lichtenfels	95
Grimmenthal	42½		

This line ascends the deep valley of the Werra, on the borders of the Thuringian Forest.

Eisenach (Stat.), as in Route 16.

Hence past the Wartburg to

Salungen (Stat.), and its mineral springs.

Immelborn (Stat.); from which there is a short branch line to

LIEBENSTEIN, in Saxe-Meiningen.

POPULATION, 1,000.

HOTELS.—Kurhaus; Bellevue; Hotel Müller.

A small bathing-place, in a fine part of the mountains of the Thuringian Forest; with *Springs* resembling those of Pyrmont, but containing more iron. There is a handsome Bath-house, with Water

Cure, dancing and dining rooms, theatre, and the *Fürstenhaus*, where there is a fine garden. Froebel, the inventor of the *Kindergärten* for children, lived at *Liebenstein*. *Excursions* can be made to the *Burg Liebenstein*, the old seat of the Saxe-Meiningen family, on a fine point of view; to the *Erdfall* and its grotto, in which 1,600 persons can be accommodated; to the grotto at *Glücksbrunnen*, about 600 feet long; to *Altenstein Castle*; and to the

1. *Inselberg*, one of the highest points of the *Thüringer Wald* (Forest of Thuringia), 3,060 feet above sea. It can be reached in a walk of about nine miles, by the *Thüringerthal*, or by the *Trusenthal*, along the course of the *Truse*. At the top a bed can be got at two small but very comfortable inns. It is generally visited in the afternoon. It stands on the old *Rennsteig* or *Ramsteig* road, which runs along the ridge and is the boundary of Saxe-Gotha and Prussia, as it was formerly of Franconia and Thuringia. The *View* takes in about 150 places and peaks, including the *Schneekopf*, *Beerberg*, and *Höhberg Hills*, the *Harz*, *Gotha*, *Eisenach* and the *Wartburg*, *Erfurt*, and the *Drei Gleichen*, &c. There are numerous fine walks in other directions from the *Inselberg*.

2. *Altenstein*, a summer castle belonging to the Duke of Meiningen, in a fine situation. The *Teufelsbrücke*, a chain suspension bridge near it, has a good prospect of the *Werrathal*. The Gothic *Ritterkapelle* contains some painted glass, besides drums, helmets, shields, &c. Not far from it is a crucifix, on the spot where St. Boniface is said to have preached; also *Luthersbrunnen* (Luther's Well), with a pillar close to the site of *Luther's Buche*, or Beech tree, where he was surprised by the Elector's men in masks, and carried off to the *Wartburg*. The *Gerberstein*, in this part of the *Thuringian Forest*, is a granite peak, 2,200 feet above the sea, with a splendid view.

On the way from *Immelborn* to *Liebenstein* you pass

Barchfeld, a small town in a beautiful valley, on the *Werra*, near the railway, with a Castle of the Landgrave of Hesse *Philippsthal*.

POPULATION, 1,500.

Wernshausen (Stat.) About twenty minutes by rail from here is

SCHMALKALDEN (Stat.) in Prussia; formerly in Hesse-Cassel. The rail was opened to this place in 1874.

POPULATION, 6,500.

INNS.—Adler; Krone, in the Market Place.

A very ancient town, with old walls, and many wooden houses, at the junction of the *Stille* and *Schmalkalde*, among iron and salt mines. Here are the old *Wilhelmsburg* and *Hessenhof Castles*, and a Gothic church. At the *Crown Inn* the famous *Protestant League of Schmalkald* was signed 1531, and promulgated in 1537, after several meetings held here. A painted window has portraits of Princes who were present. The articles were drawn up by *Melanchthon*, *Luther*, and others, in the *Sannersche Haus*, near the Castle. Iron and steel goods, arms, buttons, *meerschams*, stockings, &c., are made here, and in the neighbourhood. The estates round this town, forfeited by the late Elector of Hesse-Cassel, have been given by the King of Prussia to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, a great supporter of North German supremacy. From *Schmalkalden* lines to *Floh Seligenthal*, and to *Zella St. Blasii*.

Wasungen (Stat.), on the *Werra*; another old place, with a Castle, long the residence of the Counts of *Henneberg*, the founders of the line of Saxe-Coburg. Much tobacco is cultivated.

Just past **Walldorf (Stat.)** is the fine (restored) castle of *Landsberg*, on a conical hill, 1,250 feet high.

MEININGEN (Stat.), in Saxe-Meiningen.

POPULATION, 12,029, many Jews.

INNS.—*Sächsischer Hof*; *Hirsch*.

The capital of the Duchy of Meiningen and the ducal residence, in a fine valley, on the *Werra*, about 900 feet above sea level. The town was half destroyed by a fire in 1874. The streets are broad and straight, and watered by the river, which divides into several arms. The *Palace* or *Elizabetzburg* is a handsome pile, about 500 feet long, with two wings. It contains a gallery of Italian and Dutch masters, collections of natural history, coins, a library of 20,000 volumes, and the *Henneberg* archives; with a chapel in the fine Park or *English Garden* with its promenades, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 4. The *Rathhaus* and the Ducal Gardens are especially well worth seeing.

A charming walk leads to the *Landsberg*, (see under Walldorf, page 96), with some interesting collections, frescoes, &c. It overlooks the Werra, and the Thüringer Wald. Excursion to the Dolmar, a basaltic mountain, with grand views of the Thüringer Wald.

Rail from Meiningen, through Ebenhausen and Kissingen to Schweinfurt, pages 170 and 171.

Themar (Stat.). Branch to Schleusingen.

HILDBURGHAUSEN (Stat.), in Saxe-Meiningen.

POPULATION, 6,000.

INNS.—Englischer Hof; Sächsisches Haus

Formerly the seat of the Principality of Saxe-Hildburghausen, founded by Ernest, the son of Ernest the Pious, and annexed to Saxe-Meiningen in 1826. It consists of an Old and New Town, 1,225 feet above sea level, and has an old Castle.

Eisfeld (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,455. INN.—Post.

A small town on the Werra, noted for its beer. The watch tower of the old Castle is as many yards high as it is round. The Church contains a monument to Justus Jonas, the contemporary of Luther, who died here.

Short line, 11½ miles, to Untermenbrunn, in the Thüringer Wald.

The remarkable basaltic rocks of the Gleichberge form a prominent feature on the road to

COBURG (Stat.)

The capital of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, near Rosenau, the birthplace of the late Prince Consort.

POPULATION, 17,106.

HOTELS.—Grüner Baum; Goldener Löwe.

This old walled town is the seat of the reigning duke, in the fine valley of the Itz, or Itsch, about 950 feet above the sea level. Most of the houses are small and poor looking. Some of the oldest are in the large market-place, which contains the Government offices and Town Hall, and Theed's statue of the Prince Consort, uncovered 1865, in the Queen's presence.

The *Chancery Buildings* (Kanzleigebäude), built in the Italian style, by Duke John Casimir, contain a library and collection of prints.

The *Arsenal* or Zeughaus has a collection of fire-arms and weapons, &c. Open, 2 to 3 p.m.

The *Moritzkirche* (St. Maurice) contains the ducal tombs, from John Casimir downwards, and several

monuments, frescoes, and bronzes. Here the *Tercentenary festival* of the Confession of Augsburg was celebrated June 25, 1831, by a sermon preached before the Princes, Ernest and Albert, after a long procession had been formed round the market-place.

Near this is the Gymnasium or College, founded by John Casimir, 1605, with his statue in the corner.

In Schloss Platz stand the Old Schloss or Palace, faced by Schwanthaler's bronze statue of Duke Ernest I.; the Palace of the Duke of Edinburgh; and the Ducal Theatre. In the adjoining Park is the Duke's town seat, "Palais," or *Ehrenburg* (Castle of Honour), a large and handsome pile, which was a convent before 1549, but has been enlarged with additions in the Gothic and Italian styles. It forms three sides of a square, surmounted by a fine tower over the chief wing; and contains some paintings and portraits, including the Prince Consort, Queen Victoria, Leopold King of the Belgians, the King of Portugal, and other members of the family; also a library of 25,000 volumes, and collections of birds, minerals, coins, &c., dispersed through the Government buildings adjoining.

Up through the Park, on the Festungsberg, a hill 550 feet above town, and 1,640 feet above sea, is the Old Castle, Festung, or *Veste Coburg* (Strong Coburg), on the site of a fortress, built by Charlemagne, and formerly the seat of the Counts of Henneberg and Dukes of Saxony, which the Swedes held successfully against Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War. Part has been restored in the Gothic style, by Heidelof, for a museum, called the Fürstenbau, including the Ernest-Albert collection. To see the place, application must be made to the Inspector. Ring the bell in the outer courtyard. Trinkgeld, 50 pf., for a company 20 pf. each. There is a fine prospect of the Thüringer Wald, from the battlements, near some old cannon which are placed there.

Here are portraits of Landgraves, in the Rittersaal; some modern frescoes, by Schneider and Rothbart; an Armoury, including Andrew Hofer's gun, in the old banqueting room; the Horn Zimmer, containing a fine mosaic, in wood, dated 1634. Here *Luther* resided, 1530, translated part of the Bible, and wrote his famous hymn, "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott." They show his

bedstead, and some carvings from his beech tree at Altenstein, which was blown down, 1841. In the Chapel or oratory is the pulpit from which he preached, and a Bible dated 1550. In the Reformationssaal is a copy of an old picture, the original of which is in the church, representing the Diet of Augsburg, and portraits of the Reformers.

There are many fine walks and excursions in the neighbourhood; among which are those to the Eckertsberg, the Hohe Fichte, and to

Rosenau, four miles distant, the birthplace of the Prince Consort, on 26th August, 1819. His elder brother Ernest was born here 21st June, the year before him. The boys were named after the two sons of the Elector, Frederic the Mild, who were stolen by Kunz of Kauffingen. It is described in the "Early Years of the Prince Consort," as an old baronial pile, charmingly placed on a knoll of a ridge dividing the valley of the Itz from the plain traversed by the main road from Coburg to Hildburghausen.

The House is a solid oblong building, with high gable ends north and south, entered by a round tower on the west side, to which there is an approach through a grove of spruce firs. A broad winding staircase leads upwards to the principal rooms on the first floor, and downwards to the Marble Hall or dining-room on the south, which from the sudden fall of the ground stands at a lower level than the rest of the house. In this room the Prince was christened. A terrace garden commands a lovely view of the Itz valley and the country beyond, terminated by the Thüringerwald; and it is added by the Queen that the "peaceful beauty of the scene is perhaps still more striking by moonlight." There are some fine specimens of the Abele poplar growing here, a tree which was always a favourite one with the Prince. Below the house the stream winds towards Oeslau, and a range of thickly-wooded hills which terminate at the old Festung, overhanging the city of Coburg, 3 miles lower down. Rosenau, after having been injured in the year 1848, and neglected, was restored by the Queen, in 1863, subsequent to the Prince's death.

Near it is a small Wirthshaus or Inn, where the Coburgers come to drink their beer or coffee and ramble about on Sundays. Behind this is a small

H

summer-house and skittle-ground, in which the Prince and his brother used to play. He kept up a liking for this game to the last, and had a skittle-ground made in the garden of Buckingham Palace. A museum formed by the brothers, called the *Ernest-Albert Museum*, is now removed to the Festung as already mentioned, where rooms have been built on purpose for it, and additions have been made by the Queen. Both this and Kallenberg are only shown in the absence of the duke.

Reinhardtsbrunn, 8 miles from Gotha, with fine pine woods and lime trees, stands close under the wooded hills, and contains many romantic glens and valleys and wild hills, of which the brothers were never tired. In June, 1829, they made a ten-days' pedestrian tour through the whole district. And thus the Prince Consort acquired that fondness for highland scenery which he enjoyed to the last in Scotland; parts of which he used to compare with Thuringia.

Kallenberg is a hunting seat of the duke's, in a picturesque park, full of game. It was restored by Rothbart.

Lautenberg is another spot deserving a visit.

At the village of *Neuses* there are monuments to a Prince of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, and the Countess Corneilla. The poet Rilckert resided here.

For the branch to **Sonneberg (Stat.)**, see Route 30.

Lichtenfels (Stat.), on the Bamberg and Hof line, see Route 41.

ROUTE 29.

Leinefelde, Mühlhausen, Langensalza, and Hildburghausen.

By rail to Gotha and Ohrdruf; thence by road.

Leinefelde to	Miles.	By road	Miles
Dingelstädt	5½	Oberhof	9
Dachrieden	12	Zella	14
Mühlhausen	17	Suhl	18½
Langensalza	29	Schleusingen	18
Gotha	42	Hildburghausen ...	36
Ohrdruf	53		

Leinefelde. Route 26.

Mühlhausen (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.
POPULATION, 27,540.

Inns.—Schwan; König von Preussen.

An ancient free city, annexed to Prussia in 1862. It stands at the junction of the Unstrut and Schwemmotte, and consists of an Upper and

Lower town, walled round, with four gates. Of its four churches, the Marienkirche, a fine Gothic building, with five aisles, and St. Blaise, deserve notice. This was the head-quarters of the fanatic Münzer in the Thuringian rising of 1524-5, and here he was executed after the battle of Frankenhausen. There are cloth, yarn, and leather factories, with mills for starch, glue, and oil, and several dyeing and fulling mills, to which cloth is sent to be prepared.

LANGENSALZA (Stat.)

POPULATION, 11,000.

INNS.—Mohr; Kreuz.

A manufacturing town, on the Salza, with the ruined convent of Homburg, near sulphur Springs, on the Unstrut, resorted to in the season. There is a convenient Bath-House. Here, in the German War of 1866, the Hanoverian troops, when on their march to join the Austrians, repulsed the Prussians in a bloody battle, fought 29th June; but were obliged to surrender the next day.

GOTHA (Stat.), on the line from Leipzig to Frankfort; see Route 16. About 10 miles southwest, near Friedrichroda, is

Reinhardtsbrunn, already mentioned in Route 28; a ducal country house, in a fine spot, on the site of an abbey, founded 1089, by Ludwig the Springer. It has portraits and monuments of the Landgraves in the church. On foot from here, through a fine country, to the Uebelberg, 2,200 feet high, and Inselberg (page 95), in the heart of the Thüringer Wald.

From Gotha, rail to Neudietendorf (below), also to Ohrdruf, in 45 minutes.

Ohrdruf (Stat.)

POPULATION, 6,000.

INN.—Anker.

A very old town in the Ohrthal, among copper and iron works; having a palace and a church on the site of one built by St. Boniface. The line is continued to Gräfenroda. From Ohrdruf the road rises to the highest ridge of the Thüringer Wald, among fine pine forests, passing Luisenthal, Stutzhau, and Schwarzwald, with its ruined tower, to

Oberhof (Inn: Zur Domane), about 3 hours' walk. This is the highest village in the Duchy of Gotha, 2,650 feet above the sea; chiefly a collection of wooden huts for the woodcutters, with

a post-house and inn, and the duke's hunting seat. An *Obelisk* marks the highest part of this ridge of the *Thüringer Wald*.

The woods abound in red deer and game; and the pine trees are of a magnificent height, often above 200 feet. Two miles from the village is the station on the line from Plaue to Meiningen, the next station being **Zella Mehlis**, and then

Suhl (Stat.), on Prussian ground, in the county of Henneberg.

POPULATION, 9,900.

INNS.—Krone; Deutsches Haus.

A manufacturing town among the forests and forges of the Thüringer Wald, in the valley of the Aue or Lauter; noted for its manufactures of swords, bayonets, and surgical instruments, and other articles in steel and iron. Fire-arms have been made here since the fifteenth century. The town is well built, and has four churches.

There are several objects of interest in this neighbourhood.

The Domberg rises 750 feet above the town with gardens and a mineral spring at its base. The *Ottilienstein* is a porphyry rock, at the foot of which flows the Lauter. Café at the summit.

Beyond is the *Beerberg*, the highest spot in the *Thüringer Wald*, 3,240 feet above the sea, with a signal tower on the top. Not far from it is the *Schneekopf*, 3,210 feet high, commanding a splendid view of Thuringia, the Brocken, &c. Refreshments may be had at the *Schmücke Inn*, about 1½ miles, the highest house in this range of hills, 2,990 feet high. The old Rennsteig Road is traced along the summit. Diligence daily in summer from Suhl to

Ilmenau (Stat.), a Water Cure on the Ilm, where Göethe (with whom it was a favourite resort) celebrated his last birth-day, in 1831; it is 4½ hours from the Schmücke, over the Kückelhahn, 2,850 feet high. Ilmenau can be reached by rail *via* **Neudietendorf** (between Erfurt and Gotha); **Arnstadt (Stat.)**, a little town (population, 12,818), with an old castle, church, salt spring, &c.; **Plaue (Stat.)**, under the Ehrenberg, a fine point of view. From Ilmenau the rail passes on to **Langenwiesen**, **Gehren**, and **Grossbreitenbach**.

Diligence daily from Ilmenau to Schleusingen, and from Schleusingen to Hildburghausen.

Schleusingen.

POPULATION, 3,300.

INN.—Grüner Baum.

A Prussian town, at the junction of the Erlau and Nahe; once the property of the Counts of Henneberg; whose tombs are in the church. Here is also their old Castle; with the Ordenshaus, formerly a seat of the Knights of St. John; and a papier mâché and doll factory. At Vessra in the neighbourhood is an Abbey of the twelfth century.

About $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond (which may be done by diligence in two hours) is

Hildburghausen (Stat.), as in Route 28.

ROUTE 30.**Weimar to Jena, Rudolstadt, Saalfeld, and Coburg, through Thuringia.**

By Weimar-Gera and Saal rails to Saalfeld and *Eichicht*; thence, by road, to Sonneberg; thence, by rail, to Coburg, &c.

Weimar to	Miles.		Miles.
Mellingen	5	Uhlstädt	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jena	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rudolstadt	42
[Branch to Grossheringen, 15 m.]		Schwarza	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Göschwitz	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saalfeld	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
[Branch to Hermsdorf-Klosterhausnitz (13 m.), Gera, 26 m.]		Eichicht	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rothenstein	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Road to	
Kahla, &c.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reichmannsdorf ...	8
Orlamünde	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sonneberg	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
		By Rail to	
		Neustadt	3
		Oeslau	8
		Coburg	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

JENA (Stat.), in Saxe-Weimar; pronounced *Yéna*.

POPULATION, 13,000.

INNS.—Sonne; Deutsches Haus; Schwarzer Bär.

An old town in the valley of the Saal, where the Leutra joins it; celebrated for its *University* and for the *Battle* of 14th Oct., 1806, fought in its neighbourhood, which laid Prussia at the feet of Napoleon I.; whose head-quarters were at the Landgrafenburg. With 80,000 men, against 50,000 on the Prussian side, under the Prince of Hohenlöße, he caught the Prussians in a trap he had laid; even as they caught the French at Sedan, 1870. The Prussian forces were near Kötschau, the *Vierzehnheiligen* Tower, and a spot called the *Schnecke*, in the Mühlthal. At the battle of **Auerstadt** a few miles distant, fought the same day, the Duke of Brunswick was killed. The *Eichenplatz* has been rebuilt since the battle,

and the ramparts razed. Napoleon extracted some milliards from Prussia, after the war. A stone Bridge of nine arches crosses the river.

The *University* was founded by the Elector, John Frederick, in 1558, and its tercentenary was observed in 1858. It numbers fifty professors and about five hundred students. *Schiller* was Professor of History here, in succession to Eichhorn the Orientalist; his house being close to the Observatory and marked by his bust. Here he wrote his "Thirty Years' War," and "Wallenstein." Kotzebue, author of the "Stranger," when a student was here assassinated, 1819, by another student who considered him a political traitor. The name of the assassin, George Sand, was assumed by the eccentric Madame Dudevant, the French novelist. The University was shut up from 1819 to 1825, because of the radicalism of the students. At the *Schloss* are many rare books, MSS., and illuminations; with collections of scientific objects, coins (valuable), minerals, &c. Drake's bronze statue of the founder stands in the market place. The students were great fighters (with the sword); hence this rhyme—

"Wer kommt von Jena ungeschlagen,
Der hat von grossem Glück zu sagen."

i.e., the man who gets away from Jena without a slash is a lucky fellow.

The *Stadtkirche* or *Pfarrkirche* of the fourteenth century, has a good prospect of the Saalthal from its high tower. It contains a large brass of Luther. Musäus, the scholar, a native of Jena, died here 1787. At the *Fürstengraben* is Drake's bust of Oken, the naturalist.

The environs are geologically very interesting for peculiar stratification. The old Fuchsthurm-tower, on the Hausberg, commands a fine view.

Diligence to **Burgel**, with a Romanesque early 12th century church.

Kahla (Stat.)

POPULATION, 2,500.

INN.—Goldner Löwe.

A small town of the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, near the Dolenstein. Tanning is carried on here. The old fortress of Leuchtenburg has a well 360 feet deep.

RUDOLSTADT (Stat.), in the upper part of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.

POPULATION, 11,398.

INNS.—Ritter; Löwe; Adler.

The chief town of the principality, on the Saale, on the edge of the Thüringer Wald. It is well built and has two churches, one a cathedral; with the *Prince's Castle*, of Ludwigsburg, containing some collections of natural history, &c. Above the town is another seat, called *Schloss Heidecksburg*, comprising a church, theatre, library; paintings by Carracci, Cranach, Dürer, Rembrandt, Rubens, Roos, Wouvermans; and engravings.

Between here and Arnstadt (station on the Erfurt line) is Stadt-Ilm, near which is an immense pine tree, 25 feet round, and 150 feet high.

VOLKSTEDT is a beautiful spot, where Schiller passed the summer of 1788, writing his *Revolt of the Netherlands*. It has a bust of him by Dannecker, and a porcelain factory.

Schwarza (Stat.) the junction of the Schwarza with the Saal.

[Branch line from here to

Blankenburg.

INNS.—Löwe; Ross.

A small old town near the very ancient castle of *Greifenstein*, the birth-place of the Emperor Günther of Schwarzburg, in 1304. Omnibus from the station twice daily, up the Schwarzathal, 8 miles, to the village of

SCHWARZBURG.

POPULATION, 5,000. **INN.**—Weisser Hirsch.

The old seat of the princes of Schwarzburg, in the romantic valley of the *Schwarzathal*, one of the finest in Thuringia. Above it rises the modern *Castle*, rebuilt 1726, including a chapel, with the family graves, an armoury, and the Kaisersaal, or Emperor's Room, containing portraits of *all* the emperors from Julius Caesar down to Charles VI. This is the only remnant of the old building.

The *Kittelsburg*, or Tripstein, near this, is 1,525 feet high, and has a remarkably fine view. About 6 miles distant, in a forest, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Paulinzelle*, founded 1105, in the Romanesque style.

Another place, 6 miles from Schwarzburg towards Ilmenau is **Königsee**, noted for its trade in drugs. Omnibus from Schwarzburg to Ilmenau.]

SAALFELD (Stat.), in Saxe-Meiningen.

POPULATION, 10,000.

INNS.—Goldener Anker; Hirsch; Preuss. Hof.

At the "Goldener Anker" Charles V. and his prisoner, the Elector John Frederick, slept after the battle of Mühlberg, 1547.

A picturesque town on the border of the Thüringer Wald, on the Saal, with a stone bridge and two palaces. The new *Palace* has a fine view, the old is now the mint for the Duchy. St. John's, one of the four churches, is a Gothic building, erected 1212, from the profits of a neighbouring gold mine, and has some good stained windows. Here Tetzels sold his indulgences. Late Gothic Rathhaus of the 16th century.

Near the Saale are the ruins of the Sorbenburg, a fort built by Charlemagne as a defence against the Slavonians. At Wetzelstein are some alum works.

A monument, under poplar trees, marks the spot where Prince Louis of Prussia was mortally wounded, at the battle of Jena, Oct. 10, 1806.

Short branch, 6 miles, to Eichicht, on the way to Leipzig.

Hohe Eiche, a village on a high plain.

Reichmannsdorf, a small town at the foot of the Goldberg, 2,470 feet high, where gold was once found. In the neighbourhood are ironstone mines. About 3 miles from this is

Gräfenthal.

POPULATION, 1,500. **INN.**—Post.

A small town at the foot of a steep slaty hill, having a Church, which was a place of pilgrimage before the Reformation. The *Castle of Wespenstein*, an old seat of the Pappenheim family, on a steep, overlooks a fine prospect. From here to **Lauscha**, whence rail to

Sonneberg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 11,480. **INNS.**—Krug; Bär.

A very old town, 1,300 feet above sea, noted for the manufacture of children's toys of every sort. Of late years a favourite resort. It has a modern Gothic Church, School of Design, and a Hydro-Therapeutic Establishment. On the road to Hildburghausen is

Schalkau, and its fine Gothic Church; about 1 mile from which are the ruins of the Schaumburgs' old Castle, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The *Blessberg*, beyond it, has a splendid view of the upper country of Meiningen. Another mile to **Eisfeld (Stat.)** (See Route 28.)

Neustadt-on-the-Haide (Stat.), in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

POPULATION, 2,500. *Inn.*—Halber Mond.

A small town on the Röthen, at the foot of the Muppberg or Mupp Hill. It contains two churches and a *Castle* of the Duke of Meiningen, and has a good trade in Sonneberg toys. Hops and tobacco are grown. The beer is good here.

Coburg (Stat.), as in Route 28.

ROUTE 31.

Berlin to Dresden. Time, 3 hours.

Berlin to	Miles.	Miles.
Südende	3½	Elsterwerda..... 77
Marienfelde	5½	[Lines to Riesa,
Rangsdorf	15	Röderau, &c.]
Zossen	20½	Grossenhain..... 78
Clasdorf	35	Weinbühla 98
U'kro.....	47½	Cossebanda107
Brenitz	58	Dresden.....110
Kirchhain	64½	
[Branches to Cottbus,		
Falkenberg, and Torgau]		

The above is the new direct line, passing nothing of interest. An alternative line (117 miles) runs *viâ* Herberg, Falkenberg, Röderau, &c., in 3½ hours.

Jüterbog (Stat.) In St. Nicolas Church is Tetzels Indulgence Chest.

Herzberg (Stat.), a town, on the Black Elster, with cloth factories and potteries. Pop. 3,000.

Falkenberg (Stat.), the centre of six lines, to Torgau, Wittenberg (opened 1875), Cottbus, &c.

TORGAU (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.

POPULATION, 11,100.

HOTELS.—Anker; Goldener Löwe.

A strong fortress and trading town, on the marshes of the Elbe, taken from the French in the War of Independence by the Prussians, 1814. The French converted it into a military port in 1809, when Hartenfels, the old Castle of the Princes of Saxony, standing on a rock, was turned into a magazine. A bridge 860 feet long, and 20 feet broad, crosses the river, half being covered and built of wood; the uncovered half is stone. The principal Church contains paintings by L. Cranach, and the grave of Luther's wife, Catherine Bora. Here the Reformer drew up the Articles of Torgau, 1530, on which the Confession of Augsburg is based; and here the Torgau protest against Crypto-Calvinism was signed. In the neighbourhood is *Luplitz* where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 23rd November, 1760. Rail to Wit-

tenberg (page 63). Three miles west of Torgau is **Annaberg (Stat.)**, see page 118. A rail was made from here, 1872, *viâ* Welpert, to *Komotau*, in Bohemia (Route 59). Dresden may be also reached from Komotau, *viâ* Teplitz and Bodenach (Routes 31A and 58A), by a line completed 1873.

Röderau (Stat.), page 118; from which a branch was opened, 1875, to *Elsterwerda*. Hence through Riesa, Coswig, &c., to Dresden.

ROUTE 31—Continued.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

DRESDEN.

POPULATION, 276,085, chiefly Protestant.

HOTELS.—Hotel Bristol, first-class hotel, well situated, near the Central Railway Station. See Advt.

Hotel Belle Vue.

Great Union Hotel: well situated, near the Railway Station for Carlsbad, Vienna, &c. Moderate charges; recommended.

Hotel Goldner Engel.

Hotel Kaiserhof und Stadt Wien. Well situated in the new town. Deservedly recommended.

Hotel du Nord. Conveniently situated, and deservedly recommended.

Hotel Weber; beautifully situated in a delightful part of the town.

Hotel Kronprinz; Hotel de Rome; Hotel Stadt Moskau; Hotel Gotha; Hotel Pension National.

FIRST CLASS PENSION.—23, Lüttichaustrasse, Miss Beil.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PENSION.—25, Sidonienstrasse. Kept by Frau H. Schmalz.

Pension Frances Martin. Situated Pragerstrasse, 31.

RESTAURANTS.—Englischer Garten; Victoria Keller; Belvedere, &c.

RAILWAY STATIONS.—The Dresden railway stations are distant about a mile from the principal hotels in the city. The Leipzig terminus is at Neustadt, on the right bank of the Elbe. Tramways to all parts.

Between Dresden and Prague (at Bodenbach) customs examination. Baggage of travellers is scarcely looked at. The same on leaving the Austrian frontier.

CABS.—1 to 4 persons, by the course, 50 to 90 pf.; by the hour, 1 mark 60 pf. to 2 marks 20 pf.

Carriage and pair, 4 marks an hour; half-a-day, 12 marks; the day, 21 marks. It is, however, better to make a bargain before-hand, when the carriage (Fiaker) is taken for more than an hour or so. From 10 30 p.m. to 7 (winter 8) a.m. double charges are made.

Cab from any of the Stations into the town, for one to four persons, 60 pf., 70 pf., 90 pf., 1 mark respectively. Double fares at night. Boxes, 20 to 40 pf. each.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Burxdorf, Herzberg, and Berlin; to Reichenburg and Gorlitz; to Riesa and Leipsic, thence via Cologne and Ostend to London, in 26 hours; to Lobau and Breslau; to Prague, Brunn, and Vienna; to Chemnitz.

Tramway to Blasewitz, Plauen, &c.

Steamers up the Elbe to the *Saxon Switzerland* from the landing place, Brühl'sche Terrasse. The quickest way to visit it is by rail to Potscha, cross the Elbe to Wehlen, ascend the Bastel, thence to Schandau, and sleep. Next day, visit the Kuhstall, Winterberg, and the Prebischthor, to Herniskretchen; and take the evening steamer back to Dresden. Return Tickets (Doppelbillete) are cheapest.

Coming down by rail from Prague, it will be well to get out at Aussig, and take the steamer, the small sacrifice of time being repaid by the beauty of the scenery.

Steamers to Meissen, 4 times daily, starting from a pier just above the Augustus bridge.

BRITISH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, RESIDENT.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE, twice daily. Scotch and American churches. Roman Catholic, at 11 and 4, musical service. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide* for particulars.

OPERA AND THEATRES.—Performances at 7.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLUB.

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.—OFFICE—Prager-strasse, 241.

POST-OFFICE.—Post-platz near Zwinger. Letters posted before 3 p.m. are forwarded the same day. Letters for London take about two days.

Telegraph in Waisenhaus-strasse.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—The Picture Gallery, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, free, 9 to 3; Wednesday and Saturday, 50 pf. Sunday, 11 to 2. Catalogue, 1½ mark. Green Vault (Grünes Gewölbe), 9 to 2;

Sunday, 11 to 2; 1 mark. In winter, ticket for one to six persons, 9 marks. Royal Library, in the Japanese Palace, 9 to 2 daily. Frauenkirche. Catholic Church. Synagogue. Zwinger, Albertinum, and Johanneum. Academy of Arts. Miniatures for brooches are painted at a moderate price. Copies of gallery pictures from 5s. upwards. For sights, and days for visiting, see the "Dresdener Anzeiger" daily paper. Nearly all are closed or have an extra fee on Monday.

Dresden, the seat of the Saxon Government, occupies a bend of the Elbe, where the Weisseritz joins it, on a plain about 370 feet above sea level, at the junction of the rails to Leipsic, Chemnitz, Prague, and Breslau. It stands at a point about equidistant from Hamburg, Frankfort, Munich, and Vienna, *viz.*, about 350 miles; and is 108 miles from Berlin, the capital of the German Empire, of which Saxony is a member. Within view of the city, or not far distant from it, are the hills and vineyards about Meissen on the north; the heights of the Saxon Switzerland, the most romantic part of the Elbe, on the east; the Erzgebirge Hills, on the south and south-west; and the Plauensche Grund, or Vale of Rocks, on the Weisseritz, on the west.

It has not only a pleasant neighbourhood, but it is a pleasant and inviting place to live at; offering good society, and all the resources of a capital in its collections, shops, and means of enjoyment. It is worth noting that, owing perhaps to the river and the nature of the surrounding country, Dresden and the environs are frequently very cool in the summer evenings, and care should be taken with regard to clothing.

The old walls and ramparts were, after 1811, replaced by gardens and buildings; there are a number of handsome Squares, of which four are in the old town, and some of which were renamed after the Emperor, Prince Albert of Saxony, and other heroes of the war; about 20 Churches (six being Catholic) and five synagogues.

The houses are of stone, generally five to six storeys high. The Fountain in the Bautzener Platz is supplied by an Artesian Well, 420 yards deep. A large and handsome Gothic Fountain (1844) stands between the Post Office and Polytechnic School.

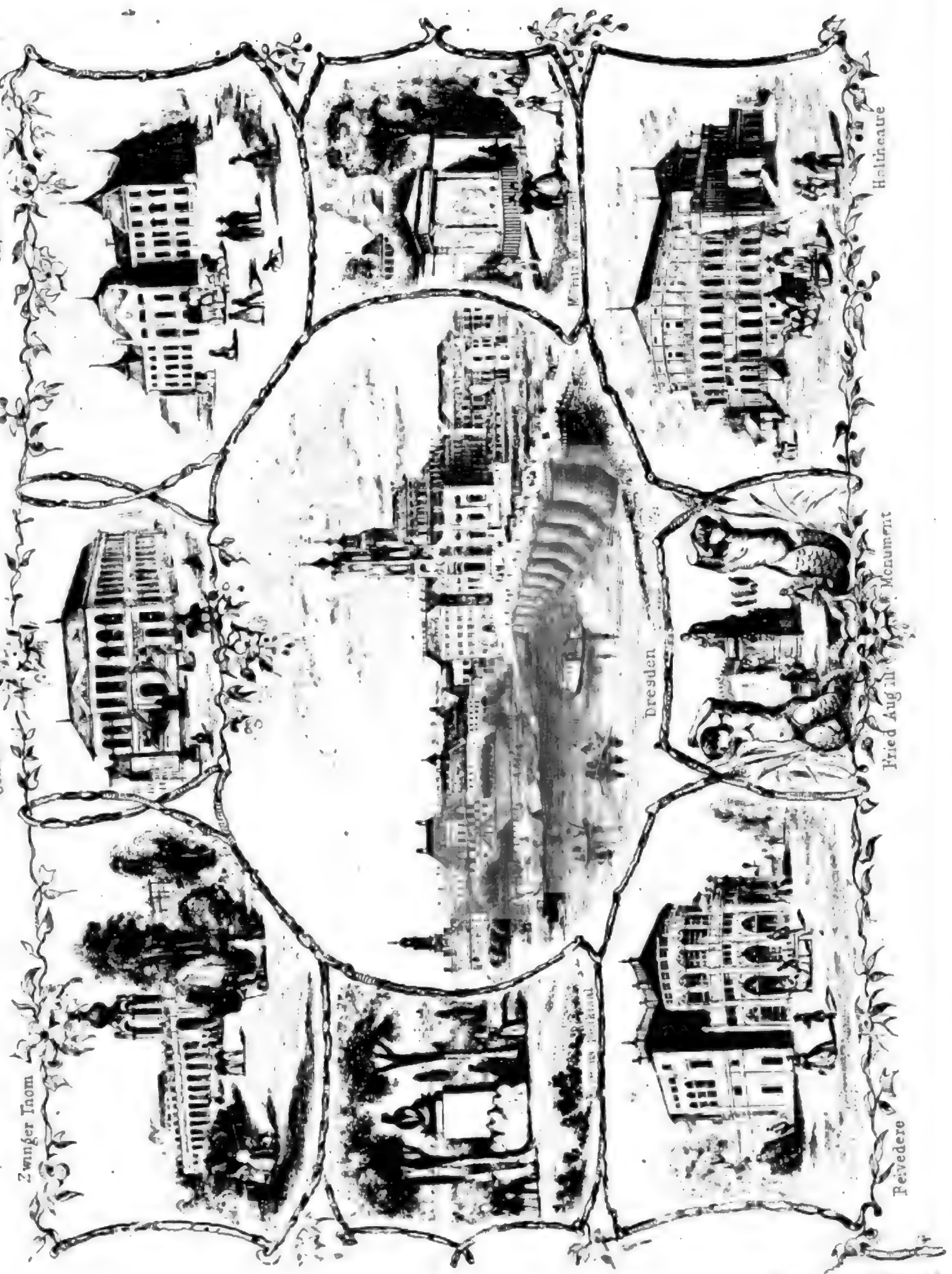
Dresden is divided into Altstadt, or Old Town, on the south side of the river, and Neustadt on

Japanisch

Galerie

Gemälde

Zwinger Thom



Hallesche

Friedrichsdenkmal

Revedere

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the north side; the two being connected by three bridges, for particulars of which see below.

The Altstadt has the Pirna suburb and Grosser Garten on the east; and the Friedrichstadt and Wilsdruff suburbs, adjacent to the Weisseritz on the west. In this half of the capital are the Altmarkt and Neumarkt, Anton Platz and Theatre Platz, the Royal Palace, Green Vault and Picture Gallery, the Zwinger Palace, the Brühl Palace and Terrace, facing the river, the Post Office, Theatre and Arsenal, the Frauenkirche, Catholic and other principal Churches. The Brühl, with its Cafés and steps up to the bridge is a favourite promenade. In the Neustadt, on the north of the Elbe, are the Neuer Anbau or Anton suburb, the Japanese Palace and the Palais Platz, the Neustädter markt and Bautzener Platz, Military Academy and Hospital, Cavalry Barracks, Trinity Church, and the principal Railway Stations for the Leipsic and Prague lines.

The Augustus Brücke, the old and principal bridge of the city, is a handsome structure of stone, extending from Brühl Terrace to the Neustadt, on sixteen arches; and is 1420 feet long, and 36 feet broad. It was rebuilt by Pöpelmann, 1727-31, in the reign of Augustus II., in a solid style, strong enough to resist the force of the ice when the river is frozen. The floods and ice of the 13th March, 1845, carried away a bronze crucifix erected by the Elector, Johann George II., on the fifth arch. Two arches blown up by Davoust in his retreat to Leipsic 1814 were restored 1814. There was a bridge here as early as 1119, which was rebuilt 1344 by the sale of Papal dispensations. It is the rule to take the right-hand side of the bridge in passing over. Below this bridge is the *Marienbrücke*, on fourteen arches, built for the railway, and having a carriage and footway as well. It is 1,480 feet long, 62 feet broad, and 40 feet high.

The Albertsbrücke connects the Neustadt with the Pirna suburb.

From the Old Bridge, a long thoroughfare runs north through the Neustadt, past the Markt Platz to the Bautzener Platz. In the Markt Platz stands Wiedermann's equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.*, in copper, erected 1735. He is dressed in the Roman style; and the horse is distinguished by a large bushy tail,

Near the Arsenal, in the Brühl Garden, is the *Monument* of the Elector Maurice, killed at Sievershausen, 1553. This is a group including his brother Augustus (whom he appointed his successor), with their wives, and Death holding a scythe. It is above three centuries old, but was forgotten and thrown aside, till the razing of the fortifications brought it to light again, 1811.

A large iron bust of King Antony, 1638, stands in Friedrichstadt Promenade. The House of Assembly or Landstände, where the Estates meet, is a building two storeys high, in Pirnaische Gasse.

The Town Hall (Rathhaus) is in the Alt Markt. The *Post-Office* is an extensive and handsome structure. In the Dohnaplatz is the Kreuz School, by Arnold, one of many excellent schools here. Tieck's House was a tall red house at the corner of the Altmarkt.

CHURCHES.—The *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady), in the Neumarkt, the largest and handsomest in Dresden, built 1726-38, by Bähr, of stone, in the Italian style, an imitation of St. Peter's. There is a fine view from the dome, which is 310 feet high, and so strong that it successfully resisted the cannon balls in Frederick the Great's siege of 1760. The ascent is easy. Fee 2 m. It is fitted up something like a theatre inside. In the cupola are the Four Evangelists and Virtues. The altar-piece is Christ on the Mount of Olives. The fine organ is by Silbermann, has 44 stops, and 6,000 pipes. The catacombs are deep and capacious.

The *Roman Catholic Court Church* (Hofkirche), built close to the Royal Palace (Schloss), to which it is joined by a covered way over the street, was built in the Italian style, 1739-51, by Chiaveri, for Frederick Augustus II. It has a flat roof and a pyramidal steeple in three storeys, 280 feet high, one of the loftiest in Dresden. Round the roof are 60 Apostles and Saints; and at the doorway are the Four Evangelists. The centre comprises two larger chapels to St. Beuno and St. Fr. Xavier, and several smaller ones, adorned with paintings, statues, altars, and carved work. The Director of the Opera, with his band, conducts the musical part of the service, &c., on Sundays (eleven and four), when the church is usually crowded. At the high altar, constructed of native marble by the Brothers Aglio, is the Ascension

by Raphael Mengs. The altar-pieces of the side churches are by Count Rotari, viz.: The death of Xavier, and the Virgin appearing to Ignatius Loyola. The Sacrament Chapel is inlaid with marble, and has a painted ceiling by Torelli. The chapel of St. John Nepomuck has scenes from his life, by Palko; St. Beuno's chapel, paintings by Torelli; chapel of the Holy Cross, a fine altar-piece by Hütin, and a ceiling by Thiele. Statues by Bernini, in the Magdalen and Xavier chapels. The chancel wood-carving by Permosen.

The *Sophieen*, or Hofkirche (Court Church) for Protestants, in Great Brüdergasse, built 1351, was part of a convent, converted into a City church in 1599, by Sophia, widow of the Elector Christian. At the High Altar is a Crucifixion, by Rossini; with an Ecce Homo to the memory of that sculptor. The confession chapel has an altar, on marble pillars, which were brought by Duke Albert from Palestine, 1476. A monument of the wife of Duke Maurice represents her and her two children, before a large ivory crucifix, in one piece.

The *Kreuzkirche* (Church of the Cross), near the Altmarkt, is a rectangular pile with a steeple in three storeys, 310 feet high.

The *Annenkirche*, in Wilsdruffer suburb, has a good altar, and a beautiful ceiling by Müller.

The *Pfarrkirche* (Parish Church), in Neustadt, contains a stone altar representing the Ten Virgins. In the churchyard is the Todtentanz, or Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures of every age and rank, in rough sandstone, carved 1534; also a monument to the soldiers who fell in the riots of 1849; and the graves of Adelung, the philologist; Tiedge, Botcher, &c.

Trinity Church (English), in Wiener-strasse, a handsome building, with stained windows, and English graves in the churchyard. *Russian Church*, by Von Bosse, in Reichs-strasse. The *Synagogue* opposite the Botanical Garden is a handsome building, by Semper, 1840, in the Oriental style.

PALACES AND COLLECTIONS.—There are four principal Palaces, of which three are in the Altstadt, and one, the Japanese Palace, in the Neustadt, viz. —

The *Royal Palace*, or Schloss, containing the *Green Vault and the Jewels*. Open in winter to parties of six for 9 marks. Also the Coin Cabinet

open only to students, Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 1. The *Prinzen Palais* is behind the Schloss. It has some family portraits, a library of 10,000 vols., with collections of engravings and porcelain.

The *Japanese Palace*, containing the Library.

The *Zwinger and Museum*, containing the *Dresden Gallery of Pictures*, Collections of Engravings, Drawings, Zoological and Mineralogical Museums, &c.

The *Museum Johanneum* is in the Neu-Markt, with the Historical Collection, and the Porcelain.

The *Albertinum*, on the Brühlische Terrasse, completed 1890, contains the Antique sculptures formerly divided among the other museums.

There is a small Palace, the *Lustschloss*, in the Grosse Garten, the head-quarters of Napoleon in 1813. Here is Mutiali's Neptune and Amphitrite in the grounds.

The *Royal Palace* (Schloss), near Schloss Platz and Elbbrücke, is a large, irregular pile, partly Gothic and later styles. It includes an Audience Chamber, with a ceiling by Sylvester; a Throne Room, with frescoes, by Bendemann, from the life of Henry the Fowler, &c.; a Prachtzimmer, or Chamber of Ceremony, where the Sovereign receives the Legislature; a Chapel, adorned with paintings by Guido Reni, Mengs, and others; but the great attraction is the unequalled collection of rare and valuable *Jewels*, and works of art, in the *Grünes Gewölbe*, or **Green Vault**, on the ground floor, kept here for security, like the English jewels in the Tower. The Collection dates from the fifteenth century, but was chiefly made by Augustus the Strong, and is valued at a million sterling at least. It consists of precious stones, pearls, works in gold, silver, ivory, amber, &c., in eight rooms, painted green and lined with mirrors set in marble and serpentine. Open, June to September, Sundays 11 to 2, other days 9 to 2 (May and October, 10 to 2), 1 mark. In winter, see *Dresdener Anzeiger*.

In the 1st room—are Bronzes; Copies of Italian and other works of art. The Farnese Bull. Rape of Proserpine. Equestrian statues of Louis XIV; Peter the Great; Augustus II.; and Charles II., of England; the last cut out of a solid piece of iron.

2nd Room—Ivory collection—Overthrow of Lucifer and his Angels, being a group of ninety-two figures, carved from a single piece of ivory 16 inches

high. Two horses' heads and a crucifix, said to be by M. Angelo; Diana and Actæon, &c.

3rd Room—Mosaics, shells, corals, ambers, enamels—Florentine mosaics; a cabinet entirely of amber, 56 inches high; chimney-piece, of Dresden porcelain, with ornaments made of Saxon minerals; Madonna and Ecce Homo, by R. Mengs; portraits by Dinglinger.

4th Room—Gold and silver plate—Goblet 2½ yards high moved by mechanism; four massive gold cups; a gold shell, ornamented with sapphires, presented by Peter the Great to Augustus the Strong; christening font of the Saxon family, &c. The plate was used by the Electors at the Imperial Coronation.

5th Room—Vessels of agate, jasper, rock, crystal, &c. Above 1,100 gems and cameos. Two rich goblets entirely of cameos; onyx cameo, with a portrait of Augustus, &c.

6th and 7th Rooms—Pearls and other ornaments used at the King's Coronation—Carvings in alabaster and wax, &c. Figure of the Spanish court Dwarf of Charles II.'s time, made of one pearl, the size of a hen's egg. Pearl figures in the form of dolls. Ivory carvings. Group of drunken musicians. A gold Egg, out of which comes a gold hen; from the hen, a crown; from this a seal ring; and from this a small brilliant ring. Good Carvings by Collin of Malines, and A. Dürer.

8th Room—the richest of all, containing gems, jewels, weapons, &c., of great value; the Regalia of Saxony; the decorations of the Order of St. Ulrich, the Garter, White Eagle, Golden Fleece, many other orders. One attraction is the portrait of Aurungzebe, the Great Mogul seated on throne; 132 figures in all. It is of enamelled gold on a silver plate; and occupied Dinglinger, artist and court jeweller, eight years, at a cost of nearly 60,000 thalers.

There is also the largest onyx known, 6½ inches long, 4½ inches broad, forming a medallion, with various stones, valued at 48,000 thalers. Immense diamonds, and silver from the Freiburg mines.

Jewels are in six compartments, and consist of sapphires, emeralds, rubies, strings of pearls, and oriental pearls; a breast knot of diamonds; a necklace of 38 large diamonds; and rings, two of which belonged to Luther;

coat and waistcoat buttons, shoulder knots, &c.; sword hilt, covered with brilliants; a hat clasp, with a famous green brilliant weighing 160 grains, which belonged to Augustus the Strong; wedding and gala ornaments, &c.; and seven orders of the Golden Fleece, &c.

The *Cabinet of Coins*, rich in medals of honour and Saxon coins. It was begun 1716. Open to scientific visitors, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 1. Admission to students only. Bell at the entrance to the first court.

The *Silberkammer*, containing the Royal Plate, is open (Sundays and Saturdays excepted), 9 to 1, and 4 to 6. Special fee. Apply at the office of the Court Marshal (Hof-Marschallamt).

The *Albertinum*, on the Brühl Terrace, now contains a fine collection of sculptures, comprising those which were formerly in the Mengs, Hähnel, and Rietschel Museums, and the Japanese Palace. The antiques from the latter are not yet arranged, and for the present only the following provisional list of these can be given:—

Two Lions, by Syenit; Busts of Maurice of Saxony and Marshal Saxe; Saxon Electors and Kings; copy of M. Angelo's "Day and Night"; Nessus and Dejanira, by Giovanni da Bologna; Hercules and Antæus; Rape of Proserpine; Pan carrying off Helen; Bronze busts of Richelieu, Charles I. of England, and Gustavus Adolphus; Fragment of Pallas Promachos (or the Dresden Minerva); Head of Niobe; Silenus reposing on a wine skin; Statues of Neptune and Jupiter; A young Athlete; Head of a bearded Bacchus; Hercules; Bust of Ajax; Group of Venus, Cupid, and Psyche; Head of Domitian; Empress Plotina; Trajan; Busts of Empress Domitia, and Marciana, sister of Trajan; Matron and two daughters, from Herculaneum, in an almost perfect state; and one of the greatest ornaments of the collection; Cupid playing with a Lion; Busts of Marcus Aurelius, and Lucilla, his daughter; Bust and Head of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus; Torso of a wounded Gladiator; Faun fighting with a Hermaphrodite; The dead Son of Niobe; Statues of Neptune, Dancing Faun, Diana, Venus; Busts of Hellogabalus and his first wife. Four Romans playing at tennis, supposed to have been found in Adrian's Villa, at Tivoli; Head

of Lucius Verus; bas-relief with triumphal march of Lucius Verus; Bust of Marcus Aurelius; Ariadne at Naxos; Antinous Bacchus; Athlete anointing his neck; Venus, the head and torso original, the rest restored; Busts of Caligula.

Beside these there are many bronzes, urns, vases, and Indian and Assyrian antiquities.

In the new Albertinum are also the *Plaster Casts* of the best antique statues collected by Raphael Mengs, the artist, assisted by Bianconi, and afterwards purchased by Fred. Augustus of Saxony. The casts include copies of the Laocoon, and the Dying Gladiator; the Elgin marbles; Venus of Milo, and de Medici; Cupid and Psyche; the Discobolus; the Farnese Hercules; Vatican Apollo; Barberini Faun; and many fine antique vases. Also casts of mediæval and modern masters, among which are some by Thorwaldsen, presented by himself to the museum; with the Twelve Apostles of Sebalduskirche in Nuremberg; and the Victory at Berlin.

The Rietschel collection of casts is also now located in the Albertinum, forming a very rich collection of sculptures and casts: open on weekdays, excepting Saturdays, from 9 to 3, Sundays, 11 to 2, without charge.

The *Polytechnikum*, in Bismarck Place, contains plans, patterns, and models, with fine wall paintings. The latter can be seen, free, on the first Sunday in the month, 11 to 1. The Library is closed in August. The Library of the Isis Society is also here.

The *Japanese Palace*, in Kaiser Wilhelm Platz, is surrounded by a fine garden, and contains the Royal Library.

The *Library*, on the first and second floors, comprises about 500,000 vols. and 4,000 MSS., 20,000 maps, and 180,000 pamphlets.

Among the curiosities are—A. Dürer's Treatise on Proportion, with his own sketches; 1,600 early printed books of the fifteenth century, including two copies of the *Narrenschiff*; letters of Luther, Melancthon, and Grotius; several books of autographs; a Mexican MS., on aloe leaves; Bajazet's Koran, and other Eastern MSS.; also a book which belonged to Charles the Bold and René of Anjou. Adelung, who was librarian, died here in 1806. Open every day, except Sunday, from 9 to 2;

admission, 50 pf. Closed at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. Residents are allowed to borrow books; and strangers also, on giving good security.

3. The **Zwinger**, in Theater Platz, near the Schloss, is part of a large Palace, designed by Augustus I., but never completed. It forms a quadrangle in the Renaissance style, 260 paces long, by 170 broad, with three porticoes and six pavilions. In the court are four fountains and 300 orange trees, with Rietschel's bronze statue of Frederick Augustus, supported by emblematic figures by Semper, in the pedestal. The side nearest the Platz, containing the Museum and Picture Gallery, with its Corinthian columns, was rebuilt by Semper, 1855, subsequent to the insurrection of 1849; when this side, with the Natural History and Botanical collections, was burnt down, as well as the Opera House adjoining. It is adorned with statues and bas-reliefs, by Rietschel and Hähnel.

Besides the Picture Gallery, it contains the Zoological and Anthropological Museum, the Mineralogical Museum, Mathematical and Physical Instruments, and the Engravings.

The *Picture Gallery* is one of the finest collections in Germany, numbering nearly 2,400 works, begun by Duke George, and greatly added to by Augustus II. and Augustus III. The latter purchased the best picture of the collection, Raphael's famous *Madonna di San Sisto*, and other valuable works. There are noticeable views of Dresden, by Bellotti. English, German, and French catalogues are sold in the building, price 1½ to 2½ marks.

Under the dome of the Gallery, in the Rund-Saal (Cupola Saloon), are Flemish Tapestries after Raphael's and Quentin Matsys' cartoons. In the left wing are the rooms for the Italian Schools, ending in *Raphael's Madonna*; in the other are the Spanish, Flemish, and German Schools, terminating with *Holbein's Madonna*, at the opposite corner to Raphael's. In the Cabinets on the north side are the smaller pictures of the Italian, Dutch, and old German schools; those on the south side contain chiefly Dutch and French works. The second storey contains Italian, French, and modern German pictures.

The *Madonna di San Sisto*, so called from the

church whence it was brought, and one of the most beautiful of Raphael's productions, was bought 1753, at Piacenza, for £9,000. It represents the Madonna and Child, with the old Pope Sixtus II, St. Barbara, and two children as Angels; all life size. It is painted on silk, and hence is thought to have been done for a flag to be carried in processions. There is a cartoon of it in our National Gallery.

Leaving this room as the starting-point, some of the most noticeable works in the rooms which succeed it, are the following:—

Carlo Dolci's St. Cecilia. Garofalo's Bacchus and Ariadne; Mary and Child. G. Romano's Holy Family, called the "Madonna della Scodella," or, with the Porringer. A. Turchi's David with Goliath's Head. Correggio's Madonna and Four Saints; Madonna and Three Saints; Adoration of the Shepherds called "La Notte," the Night Piece. A. del Sarto's Sacrifice of Abraham. Giorgione's Jacob and Rachel. Titian's Portrait of his daughter Lavinia; and Venus and Cupid. Guercino's Lot and his daughters. Guido's Ninus and Semiramis. Caravaggio's Card Players. Correggio's (?) Magdalen. Baroccio's Hagar and Ishmael. L. da Vinci's Virgin and Child. Palma Vecchio's Three Sisters. Titian's Tribute Money, called "Christo Della Moneta." Cignani's Joseph and Potiphar's Wife. C. Lorraine's Flight into Egypt. Jordaens' Presentation. Murillo's St. Roderick crowned by the Angel; which belonged to Louis Philippe. Spagnoletto's St. Mary the Egyptian. Rubens' Portrait of his two Sons; Neptune and the Tempest; Garden of Love. Vandyck's Charles I., and his Three Children of Charles I. F. Bol's Flight into Egypt. Rembrandt's Sacrifice of Manoah. Holbein's *Madonna and Child*; with the Burgomaster of Basle and his Family. This is now believed to be a copy, but is an exceedingly fine picture. Also, his Portrait of Henry VIII's Goldsmith, Morett. G. Dow's Hermit in Prayer. Portraits by Denner, Nattier, Gérard, Sylvestre, &c. Several Battle-pieces. Modern paintings by Saxon artists, Peschel, Dahl, Hübner, Grossa, and others. Finally, a collection of 200 Miniatures of kings and emperors. An exhibition of Holbeins was held here, 1871, to which the Queen sent a loan of several from England.

The Gallery is open daily in summer, 9 to 3; Sundays, 11 to 2; Mondays, 9 to 1, 1 mark 50 pf. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 50 pf., other days free.

The *Historical Museum* is in the Museum Johanneum, Neu-Markt, and contains a valuable collection of objects relating to bygone times, portraits, painted windows, inlaid armour, weapons, furniture, drinking vessels, &c. Open in summer, daily (except Saturdays), from 9 to 2, 50 pf. Sundays and Festivals, 11 to 2, 25 pf.

1st Room—Contains portraits of Saxon Princes; a goblet of rhinoceros horn; drinking vessels; old stained glass; the work-table of the Electress Anne; Luther's sacramental cup, and the sword he wore at the Wartburg, when disguised as Junker Georg (Squire George); also a cabinet presented to him by the Elector.

2nd Room—Tournament Gallery, with rows of horsemen in armour, some very splendid, others of weighty metal. Among them are two coats of armour of solid silver.

3rd Room—Hunting weapons, bows, knives, horns &c. Implements of gardening, turning, &c., used by the Elector Augustus I.; the crossbows of the Elector Maurice and John Frederick; hunting horn of Henry IV., of France; dogs' collars; embroidered game bags, &c.

4th Room—Second Gallery, containing warlike weapons, swords, spears, shields of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; shields of the Hussites; and a portrait of Ziska, the Bohemian leader, and his coat of armour. The sword of Thomas Münzer, the leader of the Thuringian peasants, 1525; this is a short dagger kind of sword, with a Runic calendar on it. The dagger of Rudolph of Swabia, 1080, and the sword of Don John of Austria, the General at Lepanto.

Among the coats of armour is that of Henry the Pious, with the chain by which he wished to hang the Frieslanders; two others of the Elector Christian II., made by the celebrated Kollmann of Augsburg, one being covered with mythological figures, in relief; the cuirass of Augustus II., called the Strong, weighing 100 lbs.; the armour and sabre of John Sobieski, King of Poland; the Turkish colours and horse's tail, carried off by the Saxons from Vienna, 1683; and other objects, all arranged chronologically.

5th Room—Collection of fire-arms from the fifteenth century to the present time; among them are two pistols of Charles XII., of Sweden, at the battle of Friedrichshall, where he was killed; pistols of Louis XIV., and of the Elector Maurice, of Saxony.

6th Room—Containing armour and weapons used in battle by celebrated men; three suits of the Elector Maurice, with a cabinet containing his bloody sash, and the ball which killed him at Sievershausen, 1553, fired by a traitor, it is said; Tilly's general's staff; armour of Gustavus Adolphus, with his sword and baton.

7th Room—Contains modern weapons from 1620 down to the present day. Polish, and Saxon, and modern French.

8th Room—This room contains the tent of the Vizier Kara Mustapha, taken at the siege of Vienna, 1683; armour and sabre of John Sobieski; also Turkish carpets, arms, &c.

9th Room—Contains harness and trappings, robes, &c., used at coronations and on public occasions, some of the harness being inlaid with pearls and rubies, and other precious stones; also state robes; a collection of shoes of different countries; saddles; trophies; sledge bells of silver; an iron stirrup and remarkable spur, &c.

10th Room—Court, &c., costumes, 16th to 18th century; coat of Napoleon I., the boots which he wore at the battle of Dresden, 1813, and his coronation shoes; hat and sword of Peter the Great.

Gallery of Arms (Gewehr Gallerie); a fine collection of arms and weapons, stags' antlers, &c. Admission, 50 pf.; extra in winter.

The *Porcelain Collection* is on the second floor of the Museum, and consists of nearly 15,000 specimens of china, chronologically arranged, from the first rude attempts to the finest productions of Meissen work. Here are specimens of Sèvres (given by Napoleon), Italian, Chinese, and Japanese porcelain; Florentine and Roman mosaics; Saxon marbles; and many beautiful vases and figures. Several of Büttger's earliest attempts are here. This is probably the finest collection of porcelain in existence. The Royal Factory for Dresden china is at Meissen, two or three hours down the river (see page 112).

The *Zoological and Ethnographical Museum*, entrance on the south-west side of the Zwinger. It was partly injured during the insurrection of May, 1849, when the Herbarium of Professor Reichenbach was destroyed; this has been replaced by a botanical collection given by the Queen Dowager. Here are 6,000 specimens of birds. In the *Mineralogical Museum* are minerals from the Saxon mines, among which is a mass of fine silver which served as a table for the Elector at the Schneeberg mine. Open, free, Sunday, Monday, and Thursday, 11 to 1; Wednesday and Saturday, 1 to 3; closed Tuesday and Friday. Minerals: free, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 9 to 1; Wednesday, 2 to 4; closed Saturday and Sunday.

The *Cabinet of Engravings*, in the ground floor of the Zwinger, fills 12 rooms. It contains more than 300,000 prints, from the first discovery of the art, about 1466, to the present time; including some rare specimens by Pollajuola, Finiguerra, Albert Dürer, Van Eyck, &c. Also a collection of designs by the old masters; coloured engravings; and oriental paintings; and an interesting collection of above 300 portraits of celebrated persons of modern times, with their autographs attached. It was founded by Vogel, the Dresden painter, and presented by him to the collection in 1832. Open daily (except Mon.), 10 to 3; Sun., 11 to 2; Tues., Thurs., and Friday, free; other days, 50 pf.

The Academy of Art and the Art Exhibition are on the Brühl Terrace.

The Roman Catholic Cemetery is in the Friedrichstadt, near the Ostra Gehege, a well-wooded spot. It contains the tomb of Permoser, the sculptor (a Descent from the Cross), by himself; the two painters Casanova; of Schlegel; the painter Gerard von Kügelchen, murdered at Dresden, 1820; of Weber; Dorothea Tieck. Weber composed his *Der Freischütz* at Hosterwitz, near Dresden, and was the Director of the Opera here. A Statue of him, by Rietschel, faces

The *New Court Theatre*, a handsome building, facing the Court Church, rebuilt since a fire, 1869, by Professor Semper. It holds 1,700 persons, and is nearly 240 feet square, and 90 feet high. The Curtain is by Hubner. At the entrance are niched statues of Goethe, Schiller, Glück, Mozart,

Molière, Aristophanes, Shakespeare, and Euripides, by Rietschel and Hähnel. The reliefs on the face of the building are by Hähnel. Schillings' Dionysius and Ariadne stands in front.

The Medical School, formerly the Academical Buildings, has some paintings by Casanova, in the basement. The Kaufhalle for the Trades is faced by a colonnade.

The Freemasons' Lodge in the Ostra-allée is a very fine building in the Florentine style; and the Orangerie Haus here also deserves notice.

At the end of the Oberseegasse is Dr. Struve's Mineral Water Institution, built 1821, and resorted to by patients in summer. The *Grosse Garten*, on the east, is a fine park, containing some wooded clumps, vases, and marble groups by Corralini and Balestre. In the centre of it is the *Lustschloss*, in which are now located a *Museum of Antiquities*, chiefly Saxon ecclesiastical. Open in summer daily, 50 pf. In winter, November to April inclusive, special application and higher fees. Here was fought the *Great Battle of Dresden*, 27th August, 1813, when the Allies advanced on the city, then occupied by Napoleon, and were defeated with the loss of 25,000; a result brought about chiefly by Murat's splendid cavalry charge on the Austrian foot at Löbena. The total number of combatants was upwards of 300,000. This was the last pitched battle in which Napoleon was victor. It was attended with the death of the poet Körner, who wrote the well-known lines to his Sword just before the battle, and of Moreau, as mentioned below.

ENVIRONS.—The Linckes'sche Bad, at the north-east end on the borders of the river, in the Schillerstrasse, is a garden beautifully situated, affording a fine view of Dresden. Wolfshügel is another fine point of view. A little farther on is the Waldschlösschen Brewery, celebrated for its beer and the fine view from its terrace; and accessible by omnibus. Near this is the *Albrechtsberg*, with two chateaux belonging to Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenberg.

More distant excursions to *Königsweinstein*, the former residence of the Dowager Queen, where there is a splendid view; and

To *Loschwitz*, on the right bank of the Elbe,

where *Schiller* resided in a house belonging to the father of Körner, and wrote his "Don Carlos." A good restaurant here.

At *Blasewitz*, the birth-place of the composer Naumann, opposite Loschwitz, lived "Gustel Von Blasewitz," the daughter of a clergyman there, whom Schiller has introduced into his "Wallenstein's Lager," in revenge for her dislike to him.

At *Räcknitz*, south-east of the town, is the Monument to Moreau, a block of stone with a helmet on it, placed between three oaks. Moreau, sitting on horseback by the Emperor Alexander's side, at the battle of Dresden just mentioned (in which he fought against Napoleon), was struck by a ball which passed through one leg, through his horse, and through his other leg; it was fired at the distance of 2,000 yards. His legs were buried on the spot, and his body was taken to St. Petersburg. Not far from this monument, at the *Grenzstein*, is a fine view.

An excursion may be made to Tharandt, passing *Feldschlösschen*, and *Plauensche Grund*, a romantic valley on the *Weisseritz*, shut in by walls of red sandstone. There is an inn where Hungarian wine and other refreshments may be had. Plauen, on the Chemnitz railway, is the nearest station. Further on is a well-known inn, called "The Steiger," and still higher is the "Juchhe Inn," both remarkable for good prospects.

At Hainsberg, the Wilde and Rothe *Weisseritz* rivers unite; and beyond this is

Tharandt (Stat.)

POPULATION, 2,500.

Inn.—Deutsches Haus.

An ancient and picturesque place, in the valley of the *Weisseritz*. Mineral waters are drunk here; it is well known for its celebrated Forst-Academie, which yearly draws thither a number of students. The finest points are—Burg Tharandt, a ruined hunting seat of the Saxon princes, and the Forstgarten, containing the Belvedere temple, besides a beech wood with its splendid trees, "Die heiligen Hallen."

Another excursion from Dresden is to

Moritzburg, a royal hunting seat, 11 miles from Dresden; built 1542 by the Elector Maurice, and enlarged by Augustus the Strong, 1722. The tapestry of one of the 250 rooms is worked from

the feathers of South American birds. In the dining-room are seventy-one very rare stags' horns; one of great size, the root being turned into a drinking cup. Four pairs of twisted horns remain as they were entangled by the living animals in fight. The paintings are chiefly hunting scenes. There is a pheasantry in the grounds.

Kreische, about 9 miles from Dresden, is another fine spot with a bathing-house. It is the seat of the straw-plait manufacture. *Augustus Bad*, near the Radeberg Station (p. 121), is frequented in the season; also the beautiful Selfersdorf valley. Pillnitz and Schandau are in the Saxon Switzerland.

ROUTE 31A.

Dresden to Saxon Switzerland.

(Sächsische Schweiz.)

This is a picturesque and hilly part of the Elbe in the highlands of Meissen, beginning about 8 miles above Dresden, much visited by tourists and the inhabitants of the capital. It extends from Pirna, past Königsberg and Schandau, to Tetschen, on the Bohemian frontier, and for about six to eight miles inland. Schandau, 25 miles from Dresden, is in the heart of the district. To the north of it are the sheep walks which yield the fine Saxony wool. There are no lakes or glaciers, or high mountains, to astonish the traveller, who might otherwise expect them, on account of the popular name of this district; but it offers several fine points of view, and its geological character is quite unique. As an example of denudation it is only surpassed by the famous Yellowstone Region, U.S. The high rocky walls of the Elbe, on both sides, are pierced by deep ravines and valleys—so narrow in some cases that they can only be travelled on foot. Broken rocks are piled together in the most fantastic shapes, occasioned by the gradual washing away of the soft sandstone. The highest points are the Great Winterberg, 1,850 feet above the sea; and the Lilienstein, opposite Königsstein, 1,340 feet.

All the best points are easily accessible, by steamer, up the river, several times daily; or by the *Dresden and Prague Rail*, five trains a day. The rail follows the south bank, with stations as below, near the landing places of the steamers, from which the principal objects can be reached by ferry or otherwise. Pötzscha is the station for

the Bastel view. Königsstein, for its Castle and the Lilienstein. Krippen, for Schandau and the Kuhstall. Niedergrund, for Hernnskretschken, the Prebisch Thor, and Winterberg.

Guides are not necessary, but they can be had for four marks a day, for which they will carry 22 lbs. of luggage. Bearers also may be hired, two to a chair, for those who require them, at certain fixed charges, to the best points of view.

A *Pedestrian Tour* from Dresden may be made to Königs Weinberg, Keppmühle, the Porsberg, Pillnitz, the Lochmühle, and Lohmen; thence to the Bastel, to Hohnstein, and down to Schandau, which is a good starting point for the whole district. Thence to the Kuhstall, the Winterberg, Prebischthor, to Hernns Kretschken, Obergrund, Tetschen, thence by steamer down to Dresden, or by land round to the Schneeberg, Schweizermühle, and Königstein Castle; up the Lilienstein, and back to Pirna and Dresden.

The stations of the Dresden and Prague line are as follow:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Dresden (Neustadt and Alstadt) to		Schandau.....	
Niedersedlitz.....		[Branch to Bautzen]	
Müglitz.....	7½	Krippen	25½
Pirna	11½	Schöna	
[Branch to Berggiesshübel]		Niedergrund.....	
Pötzscha.....		Tetschen	40
Rathen.....		[Branch to Aussig]	
Königsstein.....	22	Bodenbach	40½
		[Two tunnels, 468 feet and 905 feet.]	

Thence to Prague, see Route 58.

Starting from **Dresden** we come to

Pirna (Stat.)—population 14,000—near Mount Calta, at the beginning of the Saxon Switzerland, near the old Castle of Sonnenstein. Beyond this is Keppmühle, a romantic spot, near a fine point of view at Zuckerhut. From Pirna, a branch line of 8½ miles (in connection with one from Berlin) runs to **Rottwernsdorf, Neuen-dorf, Langenhennersdorf, and Berggiesshübel**, through some pretty scenery.

Pillnitz (Lion) is the summer Palace of the King, in a beautiful part of the Elbe, near the Porsberg. It consists of four pavilions at the four corners of a square, built since 1788, a mixture of the Italian and Chinese styles. Next to this is the new Palace, rebuilt since the fire of 1818, on the site of Augustus II.'s Castle. Here are portraits and frescoes in

the banqueting room and Chapel, by Vogel; with a Theatre. There are some rare plants in the gardens, and a bear pit. Here the Emperor Leopold II., King Frederick William II., and the Count d'Artois (Charles X.) formed the coalition of *Pillnitz*, 23 August, 1791, against the French Revolution. From here the

Friedrichsthal leads up to the *Pohrsberg*, a granite peak 1,190 feet high, affording a fine prospect of the Elbe from Meissen to Königstein.

The *Wesnitz* flows between walls of rock or ravine, at the bottom of the *Liebenthaler Grund*; from which there is a way up to the *Lochmühle*, a mill so called; beyond which is *Daube*.

At *Lohmen*, on the rocky edge of the valley, stands the old castle, now a royal farm, commanding a fine view. Descend to

Uttenwalder Grund, a cleft formed of rocks, from 60 to 80 yards high. Thence through the *Teufelsküche* (Devil's Kitchen) and *Höllengrund* (Hell Bottom), to the

Bastel, or Bastion, a mass of freestone, close to the Elbe, and 750 feet above it, surrounded by several peaks, and remarkable for the extensive prospects it enjoys from the inn tower. It takes in both sides of the river, the villages of Rathen and Wehlen, Königstein Castle, the Lilienberg and Winterberg, as far as the Schneeberg, &c., in Bohemia, with Hohnstein, and other nearer heights. Coming by rail, the best point of departure is **Pötzscha (Stat.)**, opposite the little town of Wehlen, to which there is a ferry; and thence to the Bastel is about 2 miles. Guides to all parts are found here. From the Bastel down to

Nieder Rathen (an inn) by a way leading past the bridge, built 1850-57, to shorten the path over the cleft of the *Martertelle*, once guarded by a fortress.

The *Amselgrund* is a wild rocky valley, through which the Amsel flows, and is only to be reached on foot, passing the *Amselloch*, where the rocks are piled up in the most grotesque way. Upwards to the village of *Ratherwalde*, and then to the *Hockstein*, overlooking the little town of Hohnstein, opposite, with its old fortress. In the distance are the Schneeberg and Pfaffenstein.

Hohnstein.

Inns.—Hirsch; Sächsische Schweiz.

The old fortress of Hohnstein has a *Bären garten* beneath it, a cavern surrounded by rocks, where some of the Saxon Princes kept bears for baiting. The ascent to the Hohnstein, by the footpath, offers some fine views. Hence, in three quarters of an hour to the

Brand, a projecting steep, on the border of the *Polenzthal*, with a prospect equal to that from the Bastel, taking in the whole chain of hills from the Winterberg to the Pohrsberg. Down to the

Tiefe Grund, a gloomy valley between high precipices, on the Ochel, which, with the *Polenzbach* and *Sebnitzbach*, here unite to form the *Lachsbach*. Past the Elbe you proceed through the village of *Wendischfähre*, on the Elbe, to

Schandau (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,340.

Inns.—Sendig Hotel and Pension; Forsthaus and Deutsches Haus; Sächsische Schweiz; Dampschiff; Goldner Engel.

This little town is the chief place in Saxon Switzerland, and is suitable as a head-quarters for visiting the neighbourhood leisurely, by steam, rail, or otherwise. It faces Krippen Station, on the Dresden and Prague line. At *Kirnitzschthal*, is a bathing establishment, with iron springs, useful for weak nerves, piles, &c. It is sheltered by a hill, the *Ostrauer Scheibe*, at the top of which a bust of Luther was placed as a memorial of the Reformation Jubilee in 1817.

From Schandau to the *Kuhstall*, in three hours, along the *Kirnitzschthal*, a valley hemmed in by high sandstone rocks, passing the *Wildenstein*. The *Kuhstall* (cow-house) is an open cleft or arch, 20 feet high, 30 feet broad, through which there is a view of the *Habichtsgrund*.

During the Thirty Years' War, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood made this spot a shelter for their cattle. A small inn is open in summer, where a night's lodging may be had. From the *Kuhstall* a steep path conducts down to the *Habichtsgrund*, and thence to the *Kleiner* or *Lesser Winterberg*, 1,640 feet high, on the top of which is an inn, with a fine prospect. An inscription in German and Latin, narrates that, three centuries ago, the Elector Augustus of Saxony, while hunting a furious stag, nearly met with his death, and only saved himself by a fortunate

shot. Here are two isolated rocks of sandstone and basalt, close together, both of the same height, and alike in shape. In the neighbourhood are the Schrammstein and the Pabststein, the latter nearly 1,500 feet high, and a fine point of view.

From the Kleiner Winterberg, in three-quarters of an hour, you reach the

Grosser Winterberg, a dark gray mass of basalt, 1,850 feet above the sea, and 1,500 above the Elbe. The inn at the top overlooks the greatest part of Saxony, and part of Bohemia, from the Riesengebirge to the Kulmberg at Oschatz, a circle about 60 miles in diameter. Nearly 3 miles from this (on Bohemian ground) is another point of view, the *Prebisch Thor*, 1,410 feet, so called from a natural gate (thor), formed of a smooth rock, 50 feet long, at the summit of a peak resting on two pillars of rock 66 feet high. There is a splendid landscape from the inn near this. After descending the Biela, between deep precipices, the valley widens, and the river joins the Kamnitz, to fall at length into the Elbe.

From Schandau, rail to **Neustadt, Niederneukirch**, and **Bautzen** (page 121).

Herrnskretchen, on the Elbe.

The nearest station to this is Schöna or Niedergrund (as below), both on the opposite bank.

Tourists may end their excursion here, returning by steamer, past Königstein, to Dresden; or they may extend the journey up to Tetschen, past Rassel and Laube. At

Niedergrund (Stat.), the first in Bohemia, the passport will be demanded at the Custom-house, and luggage examined. Beyond this, a granite rock bears the statue of St. Adalbert, the patron of sailors. Opposite Rassel, on the other bank, rises a steep called Rosenwänd. Then follow Mittelgrund, at the foot of the Lachenberg, and

Obergrund, at the foot of the Dreiberg. Here steamers may be taken for the ascent of the Elbe, to Tetschen, in two hours; they lie close to the Sächsische-Böhmischen Schwitz Inn. There is a bathing house on the hill above.

Tetschen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,000.

Inns.—Krone; Silberner Stern.

A small town and the last place in Saxon Switzerland, at its Bohemian extremity. Steamers

daily down to Dresden. The seat of Count Von Thun on a cliff over the ruin, about 116 feet high, is a fine point of view. A time gun is discharged every day at noon, by means of the sun's rays. A paper and cotton factory are in the neighbourhood. From here a guide may be taken for ascending the *Schneeberg*. Three huts are on the top, with an inscription—"Monumentum astronomico-geometricum—The highest point of the mountain, under the 50th degree, 2,225 feet, 2,370 feet above the sea." The view embraces the whole of Saxon Switzerland. It is four hours to the Hydropathic Establishment at Schweizermühle and the caverns in the Bieler Grund; and two hours from that to Königstein.

Königstein (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,790.

Inns.—Blauer Stern; Sächsische Schweiz.

A small town under the picturesque **Castle**, which stands on an almost *impregnable height*, nearly 1 mile round, 820 feet above the river, and 1,100 feet above the sea. Permission may be obtained to visit it at the gate. Fee, 4 m, for a party. An officer acts as guide. It is strongly fortified on every side, and is only reached by drawbridges. Here are barracks for 1,200 men, with bomb-proof vaults and casemates; a bust of King Frederick Augustus, who retreated here (1760) in the Seven Years' War; a well 600 feet deep; an arsenal, and a state prison. The garrison church has an altarpiece by Lucas Cranach. At the Commandant's house are portraits of many Commandants. There are caves for storing provisions; with gardens, and a little pasture and woodland. The royal archives and treasures are removed hither in war time. The circuit of the rock should be made to enjoy the fine prospects all round. In October, 1866, Saxony was obliged by treaty to give up this important military post to Prussia, with the command of her army, rails, and telegraphs, and to pay 1½ millions of thalers towards war expenses.

Across the river is the Lilienstein, a taller peak, marked by an obelisk on the top, 1,340 feet above the sea. It is nearly 2 miles distant. About the same distance to the south-east is the Pfaffenstein, another peak nearly as high.

Pirna (Stat.), as above mentioned.

POPULATION, 14,000.

Inns.—Schwarzer Adler; Forsthaus. Buffet.

A thriving town on the Elbe, near the Sonnenstein, where Frederick the Great defeated the Saxons, 1756. It is built of stone, from the large quarries in the neighbourhood, from which grindstones, millstones, and stones for statuary are also procured. Here are a fine Gothic Church with stained windows: a Dominican Church, built 1361; and a handsome new Waisenhaus or Orphan Asylum. At the top of the

Sonnenstein are a castle and restaurant, with a splendid view of the valley of the Elbe. The Castle, which had been dismantled in the Seven Years' War, was afterwards converted into a Lunatic Asylum. In 1813 it was again fortified by Napoleon, and restored to its present use at the conclusion of the war. There is a convalescent house nearer the town. A line, 13 miles long, runs from here to **Arnsdorf** (on the Dresden line), thence 16½ miles to **Kamenz**. At *Dürröhrsdorf*, between Arnsdorf and Pirna, a short branch goes off to *Neustadt*, and *Schandau* (page 112). From Pirna it is 2½ miles to *Gross Seidlitz* and its royal castle, and thence 4 miles to

Weesenstein, which has a remarkably-built Castle, the property of Prince John of Saxony, on a rock in the valley of the Müglitz. It is eight storeys high, with three corners and a high tower. The chapel is on the topmost storey; the stables are on the third, and the cellar is on the fifth storey. There are many portraits of Austrian, Saxon, and Bavarian princes. Thence is 1½ mile to *Dohna*, and then about 7 to Dresden. This completes the circuit of Saxon Switzerland.

ROUTE 32.

Dresden to Leipsic.

(Leipzig-Dresdener Eisenbahn.)

Stations as follow:—

Dresden to	Miles.		Miles.
Kötzschenbroda ...	5	[Branches to Chemnitz, Röderau, & Berlin.]	
[Branch to Meissen]			
Kosswig	8		
Pristewitz	19½	Oschatz	30
Branch to Gossenheim, Cottbus, & Posen.]		Dahlen	45
Riesa	30½	Wurzen	56
		Borsdorf	65
		Leipsic	72

There is another line *via* *Döbeln* (80 miles), which traverses a more interesting country, but the express trains go by *Riesa*.

Kosswig (Stat.) Here the other line to Leipzig turns off near the Oberau tunnel, about 300 yards long, passing Meissen, &c.

[Meissen (Stat.)]

POPULATION, 19,000.

Hotels.—Hirsch; Blauer Stern; Goldene Schiff.

A very old town on the Elbe, at the junction of the Meiss; founded in 922 by Henry I., and which remained the seat of the Margraves of Saxony down to the thirteenth century, when they moved to Dresden. It is now celebrated for the government *Porcelain Factory for Dresden China*, established in 1710, upon its discovery by Büttger, in the old Castle of Albrechtsburg in the town, but now carried on outside. It employs 500 to 600 persons. A stone bridge across the Elbe replaces one of the eleventh century. The Cathedral, or Domkirche, is a fine Gothic building, founded by Otho I., having some good windows and an open spire, which is ascended by a winding staircase. In the Princes' Chapel, built by Frederick the Valiant, 1425, are a bronze of the founder and his son, Frederick the Meek, with several brasses. The old Palace of the Albrechtsburg, on a rock, was rebuilt 1471. It has been thoroughly restored, and is shown. A bridge crosses the ravine to the Princes' School, in the ancient convent of St. Afra. At Buschbad is an iron-spring with a bath-house, which is much frequented.]

Riesa (Stat.) Here railways join from Chemnitz, Jüterbog, Berlin, &c. The Castle was formerly a wealthy Benedictine convent. Branch to

Röderau (Stat.) Here is a viaduct about 1,000 feet long, near a bridge of eleven arches. The Dollnitz viaduct is about 800 yards long. The line goes on to Falkenberg and Berlin.

Oschatz (Stat.)

POPULATION, 6,000.

Inn.—Weisses Ross.

A walled town, with a handsome modern church. Formerly there was a fortress here against the Wends. Within a few miles are *Kolmburg*, 819 feet high, a beautiful spot, and the old hunting castle of *Hubertsburg*, where peace was concluded after the Seven Years' War, 15th Feb., 1763. Branches to *Wernsdorf* (14 miles), and to *Strehla*, 7 miles

Wurzen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,000. **Inns.**—Löwe; Stadt Leipzig

An old episcopal town on the Mulde, over which besides the railway bridge is another handsome bridge, built 1838. It was founded 1114, and has repeatedly suffered in the German wars, especially when taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It has an old Town Hall; a Cathedral with tombs of bishops; and a Palace, built in 1497.

Branch line to Glauchan (Route 34).

LEIPSIC, German, Leipzig (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION, 294,000. With Lindenau, &c., 353,272.

HOTELS.—Hauffe; de Sedan; de Prusse; de Rome; de Russie; Palmbaum; Heller and Bamberger; de Bavière; Hentschel's Private Hotel; Stadt Dresden. *Double charges at fair-time.*

Cafés.—Aeckerleins Keller, in the Market Place. Auerbach's Keller (cellar), celebrated in Goethe's Faust, in Grimma'sche-strasse, near the Market.

RESIDENT ENGLISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Augustus Platz.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH SERVICE—At the Church, Sebastian Bach-strasse.

AMERICAN CHURCH SERVICE.—Erste Bürger-schule; 5 p.m.

CONVEYANCES.—Cabs, under 20 minutes, for 1 to 4 persons, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark to 1 mark; from the railway stations, rather more; by the hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 marks. Luggage, 20 pf. per package.

Leipsic stands in a wide plain, formerly a marsh, now drained, and watered by the Pleisse, and its branches, the Elster and Parde, on which the city stands. It was founded in the twelfth century by Otto the Rich, and is especially noted for its Book Trade, its three Fairs, its University, and the great Battle of 1813. It is the seat of the Superior Imperial Court. The Old Town consists of several narrow streets and old-fashioned houses near the market place; and is surrounded by a ring of promenades on the site of the ancient walls, beyond which are the five modern suburbs, each of which is as large as the Old Town. The Promenades are laid out with trees and gardens, and adorned with statues and other memorials, and public buildings.

FAIRS.—The Jubilate Messe, or Easter Fair, begins on the Jubilate or 2nd Sunday after Easter, the most important of the three. The Michaelis-

messe, on 2nd Sunday after Michaelmas. Neu-jahrsmesse, on New Year's Day. They last three weeks; and have been held regularly since 1458—two since the twelfth century. Booths are erected, and merchants and traders come from all parts of the world, especially from the East. At these seasons the population is doubled. The business done is reckoned at several millions. Leipsic is the centre of the German book trade; every bookseller in Germany (about 4,500 firms) having an agency here among about 300 resident booksellers and publishers who act in that capacity. There are 250 presses at work, and the value of the books printed annually is about £250,000. Here the works of Brockhaus, Tauchnitz, &c., are issued. The "Gartenlaube" has a sale of 300,000. At Easter the German booksellers meet to balance accounts at their Buchhändler Börse (Book Exchange), built 1836, in Rittersstrasse. Leipsic is also noted for its manufactures of pianos and paper.

The great *Battle of Leipsic*, which determined the fate of Europe after the Revolutionary war, by the defeat of Napoleon, was fought on the wide plain of the Elster, to the S.E. of that town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour distant, near the line to Dresden, on 16th, 17th, and 18th October, 1813. The Allies, under Prince Schwarzenburg, numbered 300,000; the French about 180,000 with a total of 2,000 guns. The French loss was 60,000. The principal points are marked by memorials, and are seen from the Observatory. Twenty villages were burnt. The Elster is not more than a brook, but its sides are deep and steep. This was the eighth great battle fought in 880 years on the great plains surrounding the city.

CHURCHES.—The Nikolaikirch, a fine old building, erected 1525, and restored 1785. It has paintings by Oeser, a good organ, and stone pulpit.

Thomaskirche, restored 1816, has an excellent organ. The choir sing on Saturdays at one o'clock; and on Sundays in the morning, alternately at St. Thomas and St. Nikolas. The *Paulinerkirche*, or University Church, which has a monument of Margrave Diezman. *Johanneskirche*, in Johannes Platz, is near a Cemetery, with tombs of Gellert, Rosenmüller, Tzschirner, and Politz.

The *Catholic Church*, opposite the Pleissenburg, is a modern Gothic, 1846. *Peterskirche*, in the

Schletter-Platz, belongs to the Old Catholics.

Imperial Law Courts, erected 1895, one of the finest modern buildings in Germany, fronting Simsonstrasse, near left bank of the river.

The *University* is one of the best in Germany, and well endowed. It was founded 1409, and consists of three colleges—the Paulinum, the Fürsten Collegium, and the Augusteum, on Augustus Platz. The last is a handsome pile, 300 feet long, built 1835, by Schinkel, as a memorial to King Frederick Augustus, including the Aula, or Great Hall, adorned with busts of Leibnitz (by Knauer), Hermann, &c., and twelve reliefs, by Rietschel. It contains several cabinets and museums, and special institutes, with a Library of 350,000 volumes, and 4,000 MSS. Gessner, Ernesti, Reiske, and other eminent names figure in connection with it. There are about 120 professors and 3,500 students.

The Town Library contains 300,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS., including several Oriental MSS., with a collection of coins and medals. There is a loan or People's Library, the oldest Free Library in Europe.

At the *Town Museum*, in Augustus Platz, built 1858, by Lange, is a picture gallery of German and French masters, the gift of Schletter and others; besides Lampe's collection of engravings. Open Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, free, 11 to 3. Other days, entrance 50 pf., 10 to 3.

Another collection of paintings is that of Baron Speck, at Lützschena. The Historical Society has a collection of church and other relics.

The *Rathhaus* (Town Hall), in the large Market Place, is one of several old buildings here; erected 1599, in the Renaissance style. Here the Allied Sovereigns met after the battle. The *Königshaus*, belonging to the king, was occupied by Napoleon as his head-quarters. Here Schwarzenburg died in 1820. *Auerbach's Cellar*, mentioned in Goethe's "Faust," is round the corner. Other buildings are the Burgerschule; New Theatre, built 1868, in the Italian style, with caryatides on the front, looking over the Schwanenteich, or Swan's Lake; Old Theatre; Cloth Hall; Central Halle; the new Barracks, near the Pleissenburg; and the *Johannisstift*, or House for the Aged (400), a large pile, on 4½ acres, 478 feet long, with wings of 230 feet, and a spire of 165 feet.

A Synagogue in the Centralstrasse, was built 1855, by Simonson.

The *Pleissenburg*, near Petersthor, is part of the old fortification, including Prince Maurice's Citadel of the sixteenth century, on the site of Dietrich's Castle (1218). Its high, round tower having an extensive view of the neighbourhood, and of the field of battle, was used as the Sternwarte or Observatory, till this was moved to Johannisthal.

There are several *Monuments* in the grounds on the site of the fortifications. Before the Petersthor is Oeser's marble statue of King Frederick Augustus (1817). Between the Grimma and Halle Gates is one to Burgomaster Müller, who first planned the gardens. Others are dedicated to Thaer, the agriculturist (1858), opposite the Burgerschule; to Gellert, on the Schneckenberg; to Hiller the composer (by his pupils), on the promenade before the Thomaspfortchen; to Sebastian Bach (by Mendelssohn), on the Anlagen promenade; and to Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy—a bronze sitting figure in the Theaterplatz. He practised his new system here till he was driven away by the apothecaries. There is, or was, on the Esplanade, a Temple to *Leibnitz*, inscribed "Ossa Leibnitii." He was born here, 1646. Other natives were Thomasius and Fabricius. Schiller lived in Hainstrasse in 1785-9.

At *Gerhard's Garden* (formerly Reichenbach's), where a bloody battle was fought, 1813, is a cubical stone Monument to Joseph Poniatowski, who was drowned, 19th October, in the Elster, which flows past, and was at that time greatly swollen. The premature blowing up of the bridge on the Ranstädter road was the occasion of his death and of great disasters to the French in their retreat. A larger monument has since been erected to him by the Poles, with a cast of Thorwaldsen's statue.

New Concert Hall, near the Botanical Garden; and Johanna Park; the Milch Insel, with its Ball Memorial of the War; Reichel's Garden, and the Johannesthal, near the New Cemetery, are other open spots in the suburbs. The *Rosenthal* leads to the village of Gohlis, and to the house in which Schiller lived, marked by a tablet.

Near Stötteritz, on the Grimma road, a Stone Cube, surrounded by trees, stands on a hill, occupied by Napoleon, 1814, on the decisive day of the *Battle*. At Taucha is a monument of the

Russian general, Manteuffel; also one of Captain Bowyer, who commanded the English congrève rocket battery, then tried for the first time. A monument to Prince Schwarzenberg, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, was erected by his sons, 1838, at Meusdorf, where he stood. Monuments also are placed on the Monarchenhügel, from which the Allied Sovereigns witnessed the attack upon Probstheyda, the French centre, which was taken and retaken four times. The tradition is believed to be without foundation. At Liebertwolkwitz, near Wachau, Murat's cavalry engaged the Allied horse. Nearly all these sites are visible from the Dölitz Château, on the Pleisse. Blücher's corps fought Ney's, near *Breitenfeld*, on the road to Berlin; where a monument, surrounded by eight pine trees, commemorates a previous victory which Gustavus Adolphus obtained here, September 17, 1631, over Tilly. *Kleinzschocher* is the seat of Baron Tauchnitz, the great publisher.

ROUTE 33.

Dresden to Freiberg, Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Hof.

Stations, as under—(10 kils=6 English miles):—

Dresden to	Miles.		Miles.
Potschappel	4½	Flöha	42
Tharandt.....	8¾	[Branch to Anna-	
Klingenberg	15½	berg.]	
Freiberg	25	Niederwiesa	45
[Branch to Nossen]		Chemnitz.....	50
Oederan	36		

Then by rail to Zwickau and Hof, as below.

From Zwickau, by a short branch rail to Werdau, on the Saxon Bavarian line, six English miles.

The connection with Riesa, on the direct line from Berlin, is shown as follows:—

Riesa to Chemnitz, Zwickau, Werdau, and Hof (Sächsische Staatseisenbahnen).

Riesa to	English miles.		English miles.
Dübeln	15½	St. Egidien	55½
[Branch to Ross-		Glauchau	61½
wein (branch to		Zwickau	72
Hainichen), Dres-		[Branch to Schwar-	
den, and Leipzig.]		zenberg.]	
Waldheim	22	Werdau (junction	
Mittweida	30	for Leipzig.)	
Oberlichtenau	36	Reichenbach	86½
Chemnitz	42	Plauen	101½
[Branch to Anna-		Mehlthauer	109
berg.]		Reuth	114
		Hof	130

From Dresden, as in Route 31, to

FREIBERG (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION, 28,954.

INNS.—Hotel de Saxe; Schwarzes Ross.

RAIL AND DILIGENCES.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

An old imperial city and mining town, founded by Otto of Saxony, 1176, as the Freetown or fortress. It stands on the north slope of the Erzgebirge (or Ore mountains), on the Munzbach, near the Mulde, about 1,340 feet above sea; and is the chief mineral court in the kingdom. Above 100 mines of silver, lead, and copper are worked in the neighbourhood. It was formerly walled round, but the remains of fortifications are turned into gardens and promenades.

The *Berg-Akademie*, or *Mining Institution*, is a very celebrated school for scientific miners from all quarters, established 1765, and revived again in 1826. *Werner*, who gave name to the *Wernerian* theory of rocks, was one of its seven professors from 1775 till his death in 1817. He bequeathed to it his rich Mineral Collection of 100,000 specimens, besides his Greek and Roman coins, which are to be seen here; as well as a good library, a valuable collection of machines, tools, chemical apparatus, &c. A preparatory school is attached to it. A. Von Humboldt, Von Buch, Jameson, Brocchi, &c., were all pupils of Werner.

The old Castle of Freudenstein or Friestein, the seat of the former princes, who resided here in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is now a military storehouse. Protestantism was here favoured by Henry the Pious, 1537. The *Waisenhaus*, for orphans, is a wealthy endowment, founded 1224. There are seven Churches; the best of which is the Dom, a Gothic church, built 1484-1512, on the site of St. Martin's cathedral. Here are two stone pulpits; a good chancel; one of Silbermann's organs; and the graves of several dukes and electors, from Henry the Pious (1541) down to George IV. (1694). There is a fine marble monument, by Florus of Antwerp, to Maurice of Saxony, who was killed at Sivershausen (1553) while gaining a victory. They show his armour with the hole made by the bullet. Also Monuments of Anna of Denmark and her sister Hedwig; and

of Werner (1817). This last is near the Goldene Pforta (or Golden Door), a richly-carved porch, in the Byzantine style, of the twelfth century.

The ancient Rathhaus, in the Market Place, built 1410, has a collection of armour, and the carved head of Kunz von Kaufungen, who was beheaded here 14 July, 1455, for carrying off the young Saxon Princes, Albert and Ernest, from the Castle of Altenburg. A stone of green porphyry marks the spot.

At the Peters-thor (Peter's Gate), is a beautiful Monument, erected 1844, to commemorate the defeat of the Swedes, 1642-3. The Town was besieged four times in the Thirty Years' War. A Monument to Werner stands near the Kreuzthor. The manufactures here are silver lace, iron, copper, and brass goods, white lead, powder, &c. Near Freiburg, the Imperialists were defeated Oct. 1762, at the close of the Seven Years' War.

The amalgamation and smelting works at *Halsbrück* close by are worth seeing; and several mines (*grube*) are also on view, by permission of the Superintendent, such as *Himmelfahrt* (Ascension), *Himmelsfürst* (Prince of Heaven), near Braud, *Neu Gottessegen* (God's Blessing), *Mordgrube* (Murder), *Beschert Glück* (Luck-giving), *Fred. Augustus*, near *Gross Schirma*, the *Churprinz*, and others. The *Himmelfahrt*, employing about 1,500 hands, has superseded the *Himmelsfürst*, formerly the richest about here. Annual yield of silver, about three million marks. At the *Drei Könige* (Three Kings) mine is a Monument (1838) to a former Superintendent, *Von Herder*, inscribed with the miner's usual salutation, "*Glück auf*" (Here's luck), and "*Here rests the Workman's True Friend.*" The best view of the town is obtained here.

Rail to *Grosshartmannsdorf*.

From *Freiberg*, a line was opened in 1873 to *Nossen*; past *Gross Volgtsberg*, on the direct line to *Leipsic*. An extension from *Nossen* to *Mulda* and *Bienenmühle* was opened 1875-7. At *Nossen* (Stat.) the line from *Meissen* and *Dresden* falls in.

Oederan (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,200.

Inns.—*Hirsch*; Post.

Here are many weavers and potters; and near

it are *Flöha* (Stat.), the birthplace of the famous Statesman, *Puffendorf*; and the Castle of *Augustsburg*, built 1572, on a tall cliff. From *Flöha* a direct line is open, *via Pockau, Marienberg*, and *Reitzenhain*, towards *Komotau*.

CHEMNITZ (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION, 138,955.

Inns.—*Römischer Kaiser*; Stadt *Gotha*.

Chemnitz (pron. "*Kemnitz*") a large manufacturing town, formerly a free city of the Empire, on a wide plain at the foot of the *Erzgebirge* Hills, 980 feet above the sea. It is well built and lighted, and contains many handsome streets and houses, the most modern being in the suburbs. Among them are the *Schloss Kirche*, of the sixteenth century (rich portal), and the *Jacobi Kirche*, with fine paintings. Rathhaus and Theatre, Casino, and a *Gewandhaus*. Here are several large machine factories, cloth and woollen factories, also dyeing and bleaching works. Stocking weaving occupies many hands. The Castle (now a Restaurant) in the neighbourhood was part of a Benedictine Abbey. A rail connects with *Leipsic*, *via St. Egidien, Meerane, Altenburg*, &c. There is a perfect network of lines round *Chemnitz*.

Glauchau (Stat.), see Route 34.

ZWICKAU (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION, 44,202.

Inns.—Post; *Grüne Tanne*; *Anker* (old).

An old town on the *Mulde*, in a pleasant valley, under the *Erzgebirge* Mountains, among productive coal mines. Here are chemical works, and glass and porcelain factories, with woollen manufactures, &c.

The *Marienkirche*, in the Gothic style of the fifteenth century, has a tower 250 feet high, with some good carvings and paintings by *Wohlgemuth* and *L. Cranach*. There is another of *Cranach's* in the *Katherinenkirche* (fifteenth century), of which *Münzer*, the leader of the Thuringian peasants, was minister. Around the Market Place are the Rathhaus, Cloth Hall, and Government Buildings, with a collection of minerals. At the High School, or *Gymnasium*, is a library of 30,000 vols. *Osterstein Castle* is now a House of Correction.

From *Zwickau*, a branch goes 21 miles to *Lengenfeld*. **Falkenstein** and **Oelsnitz** (page 119).

From Chemnitz (as above) a branch line turns off to Annaberg, as follows:—

	Kils.		Kils.
Chemnitz to		Zschopau	47
Flüha	13	Wolkenstein	68
Erdmannsdorf	21	Annaberg	80

Wolkenstein (Stat.)

POPULATION, 2,000. *Inn.*—Sächsischer Hof.

A small town in a fine part of the Zschopau, having an old ruined Castle of the Saxon princes on a fine point of view: and some alkaline springs near it; with a sulphur spa at Wiesenbad, farther off, useful in scrofula, &c.

Branch to Jühstadt.

Annaberg (Stat.) POPULATION, 15,000.

Inns.—Gans; Wilder Mann.

A mining town, on the slope of the Pühlberg, on the Elbe, high up on the Erzgebirge range, 1,970 feet above the sea. It was founded on the discovery of silver here in 1496. Tin and cobalt are also worked. St. Anne's is a handsome church, with a painting by L. Cranach, and some good reliefs of the sixteenth century. The bone lace manufactory, begun by Barbara Uttmann, is still carried on; a monument was erected to her in 1834. Near here is the *Lochauer Haide*, where the Elector, John Frederick, was made prisoner, in the battle against Charles V. and Maurice of Saxony.

Rail to Buchholz and Welpert.

ROUTE 34.

Leipzig, Chemnitz, Werdau, Zwickau, Hof
(Sächsische Staatseisenbahnen).

	English miles.		English miles.
Leipzig to		Schneeberg ...	25½
Altenburg	24½	Aue	29½
Görsnitz	32½	Schwarzenbg 31½]	
[Branch to		Neumark	54
Meerane	39½	[Branch to	
Glauchau	46½	Greiz	7]
Chemnitz ...	67]	Reichenbach	59½
Krimmitschau	42	[To Eger, as below.]	
Werdau	49	Plauen	74
[Branch to		Elster	
Zwickau	6	Hof	103
Stein	18½		

Branch from Reichenbach (as above) to Eger.

	Miles.		Miles.
Reichenbach to		Adorf	—
Netzeckau	3½	Elster	47
Lengsfeld	14½	Brambach	55
Auerbach	18	Franzensbad	66
Falkenstein	21½	Eger	70½
Oelsnitz	37		

Eger is the station for the Carlsbad branch, and for Marienbad.

The direct line from Leipzig to Chemnitz, *via* Bornä, 51 English miles long, passes **Narsdorf**, where branches strike off to **Rochlitz** and **Penig** for Glauchau. A line to **Ellenburg**, of 14 miles, is open towards Torgau, Guben, &c.

From Chemnitz a line passes **Aue** and **Zwota** to **Adorf** (page 119). At Zwota are branches to **Klingenthal**, **Falkenstein**, and **Herlasgrün**.

Leipzig, as in Route 32. Thence to

ALTENBURG (Stat.), the Capital of Saxe-Altenburg.

POPULATION, 31,439.

INNS.—Hotel de Russie; de Saxe; Thüringerhof. RAIL to Leipzig, &c.

Good view of the town from the station.

The residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and an old Imperial City, near the Pleisse, about 380 feet above sea level, in Thuringia. It has eight Churches; and a Ducal *Castle* (Schloss), on a porphyry rock, one of the largest in Germany, consisting of round towers as old as the tenth to thirteenth centuries, and a newer part, finished in the eighteenth century, inhabited by the ducal family.

The Castle includes a gallery of paintings; the Kirchensaal (chapel), with scenes of Saxon history painted by L. Cranach; and an armoury and chest of antiquities. They show the window on the north side by which Kunz von Kaufungen carried off the two young princes, Ernst and Albrecht, on the night of 7th and 8th July, 1455, for which he was beheaded at Freiberg. The Princes lived to be the founders of the two chief lines of the Saxon house; and one of them was ancestor of Prince Albert and his brother, who were named after them. The old family vault in the Castle Chapel is replaced by a newer one in a modern Gothic Chapel, in the Cemetery.

At the Rathhaus, built in the middle of the sixteenth century (1564), are archives and library, and letters of Luther and Melancthon. The Josephinum Gymnasium is a handsome pile, finished 1842. The Lindenau Museum of paintings bequeathed to the town, 1853, contains many Italian specimens, casts, and vases. Open daily, 11 to 1.

There is a promenade at the Damm or Lake. From Altenburg there is a short line to Zeitz, see page 120.

Notice the high hats and short petticoats of the people. Many are of Wendish descent.

Gössnitz (Stat.)

Here the lines from Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Gera fall in. See Gera, page 120. Branch to

Glauchau (Stat.)

POPULATION, 23,404.

Inns.—Deutsches Haus; Adler.

The second manufacturing town of Saxony, on the Mulde, in a beautiful country, belonging to the Princes and Counts of Schönberg, one of whose fine old *Castles* dates from the ninth century.

From Gössnitz the rail as far as **Krimmitschau (Stat.)**, and **Werdau (Stat.)**, goes through a country cultivated like a garden.

Branch to **Annaberg** through **Niederschlema** from which there is a line to Schneeberg.

[**Schneeberg (Stat.)**, or Schneeberg-Neustädtel, in the Erzgebirge circle.

POPULATION, 7,800.

Inns.—Sächsisches Haus; Fürstenhaus; Ring.

A well-built mining town on the Schneeberg Hill, near the Mulde, with which it communicates by canal. It was founded 1471, on the discovery of a rich silver-mine, now worked out. A table and benches of silver were used when the Churfürst dined in the mine. The table is now at Dresden. Silver, cobalt, blismuth, lead, and tin are still produced. The manufactures include silver work, lace, chemicals, tobacco and snuff (called "Schneeberger"). The handsome parish Church, one of the largest in Saxony, contains a Crucifixion by L. Cranach, one of his best works. About 4 miles distant is Stern Castle, and the Prince's Cave, in which Kunz von Kaufungen concealed young Prince Ernest several days.]

Reichenbach (Stat.) POPULATION, 21,498.

Inns.—Lamm; Engel.

A manufacturing town for woollen yarns and goods, which has been partly rebuilt since the fire of 1833. Near this the rail crosses the deep valley of the Göltzsch, by means of a Viaduct, one of the most remarkable in Germany. It is about 2,100 feet long, and 285 feet high in the middle, and rests on four tiers of arches, one over another; the

lowest having nineteen arches, the highest twenty-three. Beyond this is the Elsterthal Viaduct, 230 feet high. From Reichenbach rail to Neumark, thence branch to Greiz, see page 121.

PLAUEN (Stat.), in Saxony.

POPULATION, 47,000.

Inns.—Engel; Deil; Löwe; Eisenbahn.

Rail to Leipsic, Nuremberg, &c.

The capital of the Voigtland, so called from the Imperial Voigt (Ad-vocate) who resided here; and the chief seat of the muslin and embroidery manufacture, known as Plauensche Waaren, or Plauen goods. Paper is also made. It stands in the picturesque valley of the White Elster; and has been improved since the fire of 1844. Here are a Stadtkirche, with two towers, rebuilt since 1548; and the old Castle of the Voigt, called Radschin, which came to the Princes of Reuss. The name shows that the Wends had a settlement here.

Oelsnitz (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4,300.

It has one of the oldest churches in Saxony; and is near the old mountain Castle of Volgtsberg, now the seat of a royal court. To Adorf, along the valley of the White Elster, where the Saxon pearl fishery is carried on. There is a string of beautiful pearls, from this part. In the Green Vault at Dresden. Rail to Falkenstein and Zwickau.

Adorf (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,000. *Inn.*—Post. In its neighbourhood is **Klingenthal (Stat.)**, reached *via* a branch from Chemnitz (page 117), the seat of a manufacture of musical instruments and of catgut. Beyond is

Elster Bad (Stat.), in a charming spot, among the Voigtland hills, 1,570 feet above sea level, noted for its alkaline and saline springs, which are fitted up in a handsome building. They are both bathed in and drunk. Living is moderate. Excursions to various points of view, as the Mühlhausen, to Sehl, to the Helmberg (a splendid prospect), to the Kapellenberg, to the heights at Wahlbach, &c.

Mehltheuer (Stat.), where the range of the Fichtelgebirge becomes visible. Rail to Weida, 20 miles, thence to Werdau.

The railway thence to Hof is about 21 miles, by a winding route, owing to the difficulties of the ground, though by the post road it is only 3½ miles.

Schönberg (Stat.); diligence to Schleiz (page 120).

Hof. See Route 41, from Munich.

The following places in the principality of Reuss adjoin the above line of rail. Or they may be reached by the rail from *Weissenfels to Gera and Saalfeld*.

The stations from *Weissenfels* are—

	Miles.		Miles.
Teuchern	10	Köstritz	33½
Zeitz	20	Gera	38½
Crossen	30	Saalfeld	80

ZEITZ (Stat.), in Prussian Saxony.

POPULATION, 21,680.

INNS.—Kronprinz; Rother Löwe; Baum.

An old town of the Sorben Wends, on the White Elster, here crossed by a stone bridge. It is walled round, and has six gates. Upper Town on the hill side is steep and irregular. Here are spinning factories and manufactures of gloves, ribbons, and cashmere goods. It was the head of a bishopric, founded 968 by Otto the great, and afterwards moved to Naunburg. Upon being annexed to Saxony, 1564, it was bequeathed by the Elector, John George I. to his son Maurice, the head of the Saxe-Zeitz line, which became extinct 1718. In 1815 it fell to Prussia. Of four churches, one, the Minster, stands in the court of the *Moritzburg*, a castle built 1653-64, by Duke Maurice, as a family seat, now turned into a house of correction, and hospital for the poor. At the Minster (or Trinity) Church, the old ducal family are buried in thirteen lead coffins. Here also are the remains of Julius Pflug, the last Roman Catholic bishop, who died 1564, and was the founder of the Gymnasium or High School, which contains a library of 12,000 volumes and some MSS. The ancient Rathhaus possesses a good portrait of Pflug. Near this is the old Benedictine convent of Posa.

Köstritz (Stat.), near a Castle and Park.

GERA Stat.)

POPULATION with Poppeln, 39,599.

INNS.—Reussischer Hof; Frommater.

The chief town of the principality of Reuss-Gera (once part of the Saxon Voigtland), in a picturesque valley near the Elster, to which it is

joined by a canal. It is 21 English miles from **Gössnitz**, (page 119), and is well built, having been restored since a fire in 1780. There are four churches, besides the ruined one of St. James; a well-built Rathhaus; an excellent Gymnasium, or High School; and the Prince's Castle overlooking the town. In the neighbourhood are two of his country seats—viz.: Osterstein Castle, on the Hainberg, and Ronneburg, near a bath of the same name. Woollen and print goods, chemicals, &c., are made here, with china at the Schloss Untermhaus.

From Gera the stations to Saalfeld are as under:—

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
Gera		Niederpöllnitz	13
[Branch to Weimar, &c.]		Triptis	18
Wolfsgefärth	4½	Neustadt	14
[Branch to Greiz.]		Pössneck	23
Weida	8	Saalfeld	42

SCHLEIZ, 9½ miles from Schönberg Station (page 119), or 10 miles from Pössneck Station.

POPULATION, 4,880.

INNS.—Engel; Sonne; Adler.

The former capital of Reuss-Schleiz, now united to Reuss-Greiz, with a residence of the Prince. It has been rebuilt on a handsome scale, since the disastrous fire of 1837, which destroyed a castle, some churches, the Rathhaus, and other buildings. The Castle Church is a good building near the Schloss, on a small hill, in the middle of the town. At the *Burghirche*, a fine old church outside the town, are the family tombs, with those of the old Counts von Burg, including several handsome monuments, and paintings. The ancient Burg Castle stands on the Saale, among iron furnaces. Fine views from the Heinrichsruhe Park, and the Hermitage. There is a trade in iron and woollens. Schleiz was the birthplace of Büttcher, the discoverer of the Dresden ware.

The *Principalities* of Reuss-Schleiz-Gera and Greiz lie between Saxony and Altenburg; Greiz being the Elder, and Gera being the Younger branch of the family, which dates from the eleventh century, and divided off in 1668. All its reigning members have been called *Henry*, some at first distinguished as Henry the Elder, the Young, the Fat, the Strong, &c. In 1701, the two lines finding it con-

venient to reckon separately by numbers, began with No. 1 (Elder or Younger). In 1801, the Younger began No. 1, New Series, while the Elder continued to run on. In consequence of this, and of failures of issue, intermarriages, &c., the Henrys of the two lines are in a state of the most puzzling confusion. For example, the reigning Prince of Reuss-Schleiz-Gera, of the Younger branch, Henry XIV., succeeded his father Henry LXVII.; his mother was daughter of the late Henry LI. of Reuss-Ebersdorf; and his son and heir-apparent is at present styled Henry XXVII. What number he will come to when his father dies none but the Court genealogist can tell. For convenience, the Princes are generally called after their number. Thus the common name for Prince Reuss V. was *Fünfter*, or "Fifth," and they used to say, "Here comes Young Fifth." The Younger branch reigns over 368 square miles of territory; the Elder over 112 miles; and their population is 119,911 and 62,754 respectively.

From Schleiz, the distances by road towards Hof are as under:—(but the nearest way is *via* Meltheuer, on the rail.)

German miles.	German miles.
Saalburg..... 1½	Lobenstein 1½
Ebersdorf..... 1	

Saalburg, a small ancient town in the beautiful valley of the Saale, under the Culm mountain, 2,260 feet high. It has an old Castle, and a Church of the fourteenth century.

Ebersdorf.

POPULATION, 1,200.

A small town, formerly the seat of the Reuss-Ebersdorf branch, now absorbed in Reuss-Schleiz. The last Prince was Henry LXXII. His sister married Henry LXVII. It has two or three pleasure Castles and a Moravian colony.

Lobenstein.

POPULATION, 3,000.

Inn.—Reuss-Haus.

Formerly the chief town of Reuss-Lobenstein, on a cone-shaped hill; having a Prince's Castle and old fortress. Here the river Kosel joins the Limnitz.

	German miles.
From Schleiz to Zeulenroda	2
" " Greiz.....	2

Zeulenroda.

POPULATION, 9,000.

A town of the Principality of Reuss, where stockings and snuff are made. It has been built in a regular manner since the last fire, and has a church.

Greiz or Greitz (Stat.)

POPULATION, 20,141.

Inns.—Erbprinze; Kranich; Henning.

The chief town and residence of the Principality of Reuss-Greiz, of the Elder branch, now represented by Henry XXII., in succession to his father Henry XX. It stands in a beautiful part of the White Elster, on a short rail from Neumark; and has an old castle on a height, now turned into a school; and a summer Castle of the Prince, among fine grounds.

From here a rail is open to Reichenbach and to **Weischlitz** (towards Eger) and **Wolfsgefärdh** (on to Gera).

ROUTE 35.

Dresden to Löbau, Görlitz, Liegnitz, and Breslau (Sächsisch-Schlesische-Eisenbahn).

By rail the stations are as follow:—

	English miles.	English miles.
Dresden to		
Radeberg	9½	[Branch to Ebersdorf]
Arnsdorf.....	—	Löbau 48
[Branch to Pirna and Kamenz.]		[Branch to Reichenbach, 38 miles]
Bischofswerda	23	Reichenbach..... 56
Bautzen	35	Görlitz..... 63½
[Branch to Schandau]		[Branch to Cottbus.]
Pommritz.....	—	

Hence by the Lower Silesian line to Breslau,

viz.:—

	English miles.	English miles.
Kohlfurt Junction ..	17	Liegnitz 61
Bunzlau.....	33	Hence (as in Route 14) to
Hainau.....	49½	Breslau 89½

Dresden, as in Route 31A.

Radeberg (Stat.) Within half an hour's walk is the *Augustusbad*, a watering place with six springs, in a pleasant country (p. 110).

Cross the Spree, by a long bridge, near

Bautzen (Stat.), called *Budishyn*, in the Wendish language; the capital of Upper Lusatia.

POPULATION, 21,517.

Hotels.—Golden Krone; Adler; Lamm.

An old well-built episcopal town, on the Spree, founded in the tenth century, and surrounded by ancient walls. There is a paper factory in the Seidau suburb, where the Wends live, with their Protestant church. Otto the Great built a Castle here, 958, called Ortenburg, which was rebuilt by King Mathias, after the fire of 1440, and occupied by the Margraves of Saxony. St. Peter's church, built 1213, is used by Protestants and Catholics at the same time; the division being made by a screen. Other buildings worth notice are a new Gothic Rathhaus and Library; the High School; Theatre; and Cloth Hall, where is a museum, open Wednesday, 2 to 4. Meissner, the poet, was born here. Here Napoleon defeated the Allies, 20th and 22nd May, 1813.

In the neighbourhood is *Klein-Welke*, a Moravian colony for children. Fine points of view of the picturesque country around, at *Feldschlösschen* and *Salzenforst*. At *Doberschau* is a fortification of the time of the Wends, one of whose heathen altars remains at *Czerneboh* (1,760 feet, good view). About 130,000 Wends still live in this part, speaking for the most part their native language.

Pommritz (Stat.), near *Hochkirch*, where the Austrians, under Daun, defeated Frederick the Great, 1758 (Marshal Keith being killed); and the French defeated the Russians, 1813. From here a short line was opened, 1874, to **Ebersbach** and **Seihennersdorf**. At Ebersbach a short branch runs to **Sohland**.

Löbau (Stat.)

POPULATION, 7,300.

Inns.—Schwarzes Lamm.

BUFFET.

A very old town, dating from 706; containing a Wendish church, and a fine old Rathhaus; and overlooked by the Frederick Augustus Tower, on the hill above, built 1855. Here are mineral springs, where Löbau crystals are found.

At Löbau, the branch line to Herrnhut and the Riesengebirge Range (see Route 37) mountains turns off, following the road into Bohemia, the scene of the battles of 1866.

GÖRLITZ (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

POPULATION, 62,135.

Inns.—Hotel Victoria; Herbst.

Rail to Kohlfurt, &c.

This capital of the Prussian province of Upper Lusatia (transferred from Saxony in 1815), on the Neisse, has several broad, straight streets, some of which are arcaded; handsome gateways; good Renaissance buildings; also a Castle and fine Gothic Churches, and an Arsenal in the old Kaisertrutz Gate. Three bridges cross the river.

SS. Peter and Paul's Church is one of the finest buildings in the German style of the thirteenth century, finished 1497. It has five naves, 83 ft. high, resting on twenty-four columns, spreading like palms, and a subterranean crypt in the rock of older date. The organ contains eighty-two stops, and 3,250 pipes. The bell weighs 21½ tons.

The *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady's), built 1449-94, has a fine porch and tomb of General von Winterfeld. The *Nicolaikirche* has the tomb of Jacob Böhme, or Behmen, the famous shoemaker and Teutonic philosopher, born 1575, at Alt-Seidenburg, 1½ mile distant, and whose house is in the *Neisservorstadt*. Here he died, 1624, and is buried in the cemetery.

The *Kreuzkirche* (Holy Cross), outside the town, was built by Burgomaster Emmerich in 1480, and is remarkable for containing a miniature copy of the Holy Sepulchre, for which object the founder made two pilgrimages to Jerusalem.

The Town Hall has a library containing MSS. and old prints, and the shield of Matthias of Hungary. Fine prospect from the tower.

The Viaduct over the Neisse is a fine work, on thirty-four arches, 110 feet high, and a quarter of a mile long.

Excursions may be made to *Henndersdorf*; to the *Landkrone*, 1,300 ft. high; and to a monument at *Merkersdorf*, to Duroc and Kirchner, who were killed, 1813, by the same cannon ball. Another monument at *Jäkelsberg* marks the spot where General Von Winterfeld was killed, 1757. A line from here to *Kohlfurt*.

Bunzlau (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

POPULATION, 13,000.

Inns.—Kronprinz; Deutsches Haus.

A well-built town, on the Bober, chiefly known for its pottery manufacture, the clay for which is found in the neighbouring pits, with specimens of jasper, onyx, agate, and cornelian. There are three Churches.

In the market-place is a cast iron Obelisk, by Schinkel and Schadow, to the Russian Field-marshal Kutusoff, who died here in 1813. Opitz, the poet, was born in the market-place, 1597.

There is a Royal Orphan House and School. At the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg* is an excellent school. The handsome railway viaduct over the Boberthal is on thirty-five arches, 74 feet high, 1,600 feet long.

Haynau (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,800.

A small town, the church of which has a painting of the ravages committed by the Hussites in 1428, when they destroyed this place. Near this the Prussians defeated Malson's division, 1813.

LIEGNITZ (Stat.), in Silesia.

POPULATION, 46,852.

INNS.—Rautenkrantz; Prinz Heinrich.

A handsome town, at the junction of Katzbach and Schwarzwasser rivers, surrounded by moats and ramparts, now planted with limes and chestnuts. It ranks next to Breslau.

SS. Peter and Paul's Church contains an extensive library. At *St. John's Church* are paintings by Willmann, and the *Fürstencapelle*, with the sarcophagus of the last of the Piast family; twenty-four of whom were kings of Poland, and 123 dukes of Liegnitz and Brieg, between 575 and 1675. Their *Castle* (except two brick towers dating from 1415) has been rebuilt since the fire of 1834, and is now used as a Government building and museum. The Town Hall contains some suits of mail armour.

On the Promenade, a Sleeping Lion, by Rauch, in memory of the Franco-German War.

A Riding School was founded by the Emperor Joseph I., in 1708. It is a fine building like a palace, with a Library and Museum attached; and under the name of the *Ritter-Academie* is devoted to the education of the sons of noblemen, as designed in the first instance. Here are also a Theatre, and large breweries, and many fruit and vegetable gardens.

Wahlstatt Convent, at a little distance off, was built on the spot where a battle was fought 1241, when the Tartars, under Genghiz Khan's grandson, were defeated by the Germans under Duke Frederick, who was killed in the fight. Its

church has some good fresco paintings. Between this and Eichholz is the battle-field, on the Katzbach, where Blücher's forces, in 1813, defeated the French under Macdonald and Ney with the butt end of their muskets and bayonets, from which he derived his title of Prince Blücher of *Wahlstatt* (which signifies battle-field). A monument marks the spot. This victory gave rise to Mosen's "Trumpeter," who, while dying, rouses himself and sounds "Victoria!" Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Marshal Landon, between Liegnitz and Pfaffendorf, 16th August, 1760. In the environs is Straupitz, where Raupach was born; and Panthen, with its large model sheep farms.

From Liegnitz it is 40 miles to **Breslau**, as described shortly on page 59. The château of Lissa there mentioned, though near the rail, is not visible from it.

ROUTE 36.

Löbau to Herrnhut, Friedland, Reichenberg, Gitschin, Josephstadt, Königgrätz, Pardubitz, and Vienna.

	English miles.		English miles.
Löbau to		[Branch to Warnsdorf.]	
Ober Cunnersdorf...	6	Grottau	25½
Herrnhut	9	Kratzau	31½
Ober Oderwitz	14	Reichenberg	38
Zittau	21		

From Reichenberg (as below) to

	English miles.		English miles.
Königgrätz	86	Vienna	283

This route passes to the west of the Riesengebirge mountains, and traverses the scene of the battles of 1866.

Leaving **Löbau (Stat.)**, we proceed to

Herrnhut (Stat.), in Prussian *Lusatia*.

POPULATION, 1,120.

This is the head-quarters of the *Moravian Brotherhood*, who number about 20,000 members, in Germany and other countries. They are successors of the Hussites who left Moravia in the Thirty Years' War, and finally settled here, 1722, at the foot of the Hutberg, on the estate of Bethelsdorf, or Berchtoldsdorf, belonging to the then Count of Zinzendorf.

The settlement was visited by Wesley, in the early part of his career, 1738, after paying his respects to Frederick the Great (then Crown Prince) at Weimar. There is a resident Bishop. Here are a *Gemeindehaus*, for the Head of the United Brethren; the Hotel, or lodging house (*Gemeindehaus*, where travellers are received); the *Chorbäuser*, or separate buildings for unmarried brothers and sisters, widowers, and wives; and a *Friedhof* or cemetery; with a museum; and warehouses for the linen manufacture.

Zittau (Stat.), in Upper Lusatia, Saxony.

POPULATION, 25,394.

Inns.—Sonne; Engel.

A well-built town, and seat of the linen and damask trade, on the Mandau, near the Neisse. Much cotton-spinning is also carried on here. It was nearly destroyed by the Austrians, 1757, after the battle of Kollin, since which most of the houses have been rebuilt of stone, the old walls being turned into promenades.

The new *Rathhaus*, by Schramm, 1844, is a handsome rectangular pile, with a fine octagon tower, on the site of the former tower. It has the town library of 13,000 vols., the old Prison called *Die Gans*, containing the archives, and the letters patent of 1608, granting freedom of worship to the Bohemians, the revocation of which was one of the grievances which led to the Thirty Years' War.

There are five churches, one of which, St. John's, was built 1834, in the Oriental style. Another is attached to a rich foundation of St. James's Hospital. Here are also a Theatre, a large High School, and a Custom House; with many linen and some woollen factories.

In the neighbourhood, from 6 to 8 miles distant, are the *Oybin*, a conspicuous rock, 1,680 feet high, marked by the ruins of a castle and convent, founded 1369; and the *Lausche*, a mountain ridge 2,610 feet high, on the border line of Saxony and Bohemia, with an extensive view. On the Bohemian side is *Reichstadt*, from which Napoleon I.'s son, the Duke of Reichstadt, derived his title.

Rail to Oybin, through Bertsdorf, in 1 hour.

[From Zittau a trip may be taken through the Isergebirge mountains, as follows:—

First, to Hermsdorf and Petersdorf, on to Schrei-

berschau, from whence an excursion can be made to the Hinterberg and the upper Queisthal. Thence follow the course of the Queis to

Flinsberg, a small bathing-place, mostly used for diseases of women and for hypochondriasis.

POPULATION, 1,800.

Diligence to **Friedeberg (Stat.)**, 5½ miles from Greiffenberg on the direct line between Berlin and Hirschberg (see Route 37). It is 10 miles from

Liebwerda. The nearest station is Raspenau, on the Reichenberg line.

INN.—Reichsadler.

A bathing-place, in a charming spot; having the Castle of Count Clam-Gallas, the proprietor of this district; a good bathing house and Theatre, with waters like those of Flinsberg and Spa. Two and a half miles from it is *Tafelfichte*, the highest mountain of the Isergebirge, 3,778 feet high. A guide is necessary to ascend it. The view is very fine from the top. A still better view is to be had from *Heufuder* (3,772 feet) near Haindorf, beautifully situated. The *Klosterkirche*, built 1772, contains the family vault of the Counts.

Friedland, in Bohemia. A station on the line between Görlitz and Reichenberg.

POPULATION, 4,350.

INNS.—Am Schloss; Ross; Adler.

The Catholic Church, built 1255, has the monument of Field Marshal von Redern, by Heinrich of Breslau. The Castle of Count Clam-Gallas, on a basalt rock, was once the property of *Wallenstein*, Duke of Friedland, upon whom the lordship was bestowed by his ungrateful emperor, Frederick II., for his victory at Weisse Berg, near Prague, 1618, and afterwards conferred on Gallas, an ancestor of the present owner. There is a portrait of the great duke and his wife, with some other relics, besides a collection of armour. There are some dungeons beneath the tower.

At Mäffersdorf lived the learned Gersdorf, who bequeathed his library of 12,000 volumes, and collections of paintings and engravings, to Görlitz.

Hence to Warmbrunn, Route 37.]

Reichenberg is the first important station on the Bohemian side of the frontier made by the Riesengebirge mountains. From hence

the rail follows the scene of the great battles of 1866, which ended with the field of Königgrätz, and decided the supremacy of Prussia in Germany.

The stations hence towards Pardubitz on the Prague and Vienna line are as follow;—

Miles.	Miles.
Reichenberg to	Falgendorf..... 46
Reichenau 10	Königinhof 66
Liebenau 14½	Josephstadt 69
Turnau 24½	[Branch to
[Branch to Prague and	Nachod 11
Kolin.]	[Branches to Chot-
Eisenbrod 33½	zen and Braunau.]
[Branch to Tannwald,	Schwadowitz 22½
18 kils.]	Königshain 38
Alt-Paka..... 42½	Liebau..... 40½
[Branch to Trautenau	Königgrätz 80
and Königshain].	Pardubitz 94

The great object of Prussia in the war was to get possession of the passes through the mountains of Austria, and so meet her when emerging from them. On the 18th June, 1866, the Prussians entered Dresden, while the Saxons marched out to meet the Austrian army. The Prussian forces consisted of two armies—the Western, or First army, under Prince Frederick Charles; the Eastern, or Second army, under the Crown Prince. On the 22nd June, Prince Frederick Charles with the First, or Western army entered Bohemia from the south-east of Saxony, advancing towards Reichenberg. He drove out the Austrian cavalry and artillery from

Liebenau (Stat.) on the 26th June; crossed the Iser at

Turnau (Stat.); was repulsed on the 27th June, at Podoll, by the Austrians, who had raised barricades; but finally compelled them to retreat to Münchengratz after a second defeat on the 28th June, and then to retreat upon Gitschin, 5 miles from **Falgendorf (Stat.)**

Rail to Bakov on the line to Prague.

Gitschin.

POPULATION, 5,720.

Inn.—Weisser Löwe.

A finely-situated town under the Riesengebirge hills, where the Triple Alliance was concluded by the Allies against France, 1813. It has an old *Convent*, built by the Dukes of Friedland, and the large Schloss of Prince Trautmannsdorf, which was blown up 1620, with 72 persons.

On the 29th June, 1866, it was taken by storm by the First Prussian Army under Prince Frederick

Charles, with a loss of 4,000 to the Austrians, and a considerable one to the Prussians; the latter maintaining the advantage they had acquired from the first, owing to the superiority of the needle-gun over the muzzle-loading pieces. The King of Prussia joined the army on 2nd July, 1866, preparatory to the great final battle with the Austrians, who were now concentrated between *Josephstadt* and *Königgrätz* Stations.

Meantime, the Second, or Eastern Army, had crossed the mountains from the Silesian border in three divisions, viz., by Landstrut, or Landeshut, to Trautenau; from Brunnau to Trautenau; and from Glatz to Nachod—all concentrating towards Josephstadt.

Trautenau (Stat.)

Inn.—Weisses Ross.

Between **Schwadowitz (Stat.)** and **Falgendorf (Stat.)**, in the neighbourhood of the *Adersbach Rocks* (see Route 38), and not far from the *Johannisbad* Springs, about 2,000 feet high, at the foot of the Schneekoppe. Here the Austrians were again defeated, 29th June.

Nachod (Stat.), in a pass, where the Prussian corps under General Steinmetz fell in with the Austrians on the 27th, and were repulsed in their attempt to take Skalitz. On the 28th June, the two armies having about 90,000 men and 90 guns on each side, the Austrians were defeated and forced back on Josephstadt. At **Nachod**, loop rails run off north to **Wenzelsburg** (branch to **Starkotsch**), **Tinist**, **Chotzen**, and south to **Halbstadt**, **Braunau**, and **Mittelsteine**.

Josephstadt (Stat.), and

KÖNIGGRÄTZ (Stat.) The scene of the great deciding battle of 3rd July, called also the battle of **Sadowa**, a village (reached by rail), which divided the two armies, numbering in all about 250,000 men, with 3,000 guns, and extending about 15 miles. The main body of the Austrians was at Lippa, under Marshal Benedek, and their centre at *Chlum*. The First Prussian Army marched, at four a.m., from Milowitz to Dubs; began the attack at 7 30, and compelled the Austrians to retire towards Sadowa, overpowered by the needle-gun. The Austrians made a bayonet charge, so deadly that one Prussian regiment, 3,000

strong, with 90 officers, was reduced to 300 men and 2 officers; but their first line was gradually broken, and a new line was formed at Lippa. Here their artillery played such a good part, that by three o'clock the Prussians had made little progress, and began to be uneasy.

Meanwhile, the Crown Prince, advancing from Miletin, to take the Austrians in flank, had been forced to make a detour, which detained him. But about 3-30 he suddenly appeared in the rear of Benedek, at Lippa. Prince Charles Frederick recommenced the attack, Sadowa was gained, and the Austrians began to fall back. Part took refuge in Königgrätz Station; the main body returned to Pardubitz, and crossed the Elbe. The battle was over by seven p.m. The losses of the Austrians were 40,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Prussians lost 10,000. Marshal Benedek, who had distinguished himself in the Italian war, died in retirement, 1871.

Königgrätz is a strong frontier post on the Elbe, in a flat country, which may be easily inundated, and is overlooked by the Weisser Thurm (White Tower). Population, 5,600. *Hotel*, Lamm. It has a Cathedral, and old Jesuits' College, with a museum of Slavonian remains.

Pardubitz (Stat.), on the Prague and Vienna Railway.

ROUTE 37.

From Görlitz, Kohlfurt, Liegnitz, or Breslau, to Hirschberg, Frankenstein, &c., in the Riesengebirge Mountains.

This district, on the border-land of Silesia and Bohemia, is approached by two or three lines of rail, as undermentioned.

1.—**KOHLFURT AND HIRSCHBERG** (Niederschlesische-Märkische Eisenbahn).

Kohlfurt to	Miles.		Miles.
Lauban	13½	Merzdorf	58½
[Branch to		Ruhbank.....	63
Görlitz]	16½	[Branch to Lande-	
Greiffenberg	22½	shut, Königshain,	
Rabishau	30	Pardubitz.]	
Reibnitz (for Warm-		Dittersbach	75
brunn).....	39½	Waldenburg	77½
Hirschberg.....	46½	Altwasser	81
Schildau (for		[Branch to Breslau.	
Schmiedeberg ...	49		

From **Görlitz** or **Kohlfurt**, as in Route 35.
Lauban, or Luben (Stat.)

POPULATION, 11,000. *Inns.*—Hirsch.

An old town of Upper Lusatia, on the Queiss, surrounded with double walls, and having a Town Hall, built 1560.

Greiffenberg (Stat.) Rail to Friedeberg and to Löwenberg.

Löwenberg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,000.

Inns.—Hotel du Roi; Weisses Ross.

A little town in a fine spot on the Bober, where, it is said, Napoleon received the first news of the Austrian Alliance, in 1814. They pretend to show the glass he let fall at the intelligence. It has a corn market, and some trade in minerals and coals, with a Rathhaus of the fifteenth century. The Palace of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Heckingen is near at hand.

Hirschberg (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

POPULATION, 16,000.

Inns.—Deutsches Haus; Weisses Ross; Drei Berge.

An old town, still partly walled, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the Riesengebirge and the Schneekoppe, at the junction of the River Zacken with the Bober.

The Evangelical Gnadenkirche is a fine building with fresco paintings by Willmann.

The market-place has arcades around it. Here are sugar refineries, and champagne and cider manufactories.

Near the town are the Kavalierberg and Mount Helikon, with fine views of the Riesengebirge Mountains; Fischbach, a seat belonging to Prince William of Prussia; and Buchwald, the residence of the Countess von Rheden.

This is a good centre for the Schneekoppe, &c., in the Riesengebirge Mountains. There is a small *Hirschberg* in Bohemia, called *Dokzy* in the native tongue. Rail to **Schmiedeberg** (page 129). Rail also to **Petersdorf** through Warmbrunn.

Warmbrunn.

POPULATION, 2,500.

Inns.—Hotel de Prusse; Schwarzer Adler.

Table d'Hôte at the Gesellschaftshaus.

A watering-place, on the Zacken, in a valley, under the Giant Mountains, or Riesengebirge, belonging to Count Schaffgotsch, whose park is here. It has excellent warm alkaline and sulphur

springs, like those of Aix, and mostly used for rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c. Lodgings at the Herrenhaus and Langenhaus.

There are Catholic and Evangelical Churches, with a Theatre and Library, and a glass manufacture.

Hirschberg is the best centre for visiting the *Riesengebirge Hills*, as—the Kynast, Hermsdorf, Schreiberhau, the Hochstein, the Kochel and Zackelfalls, Josephinen-hütte, Stohnsdorf, Prudelberg, and Strangenberg; to Prince William's Castle, at Fischbach; to the Annakapelle and the Grabenstein; also over to Zittau.

The summit of the *Schneekoppe*, to the south, is 5,320 feet high.

Carriages, horses, and guides may be obtained at most of the villages—the latter are seldom necessary, except in foggy weather, as the paths are kept in very good order, and there are finger-posts everywhere.

THE RIESENGBIRGE, or Giant Mountains.

This range (not to be confounded with the *Riesengebirge* on the Rhine) is a chain of granite heights, on the borders of Lower Silesia (Prussia) and Bohemia (Austria), chiefly between the Elbe and the Spree. They form the highest part of the Sudeten, or Sudetach chain which runs in continuation of the Carpathian Mountains, towards the N.W. of Germany; altogether, about 130 miles long. The average height is 4,000 feet. The highest peaks are the *Schneekoppe* (or Snow Top), 5,320 feet high; Grosse Rad, 4,950 feet high; and Sturmhaube, 4,670 feet high.

They consist of granite, gneiss, porphyry, and other rocks, often broken and split in all directions; and are generally bare, with few lakes. Reindeer and other rare mosses are found. On the Silesian, or north side, they are somewhat steep, and overlook a broad valley; but towards Bohemia they are more sloping.

The people outside the villages are a simple, honest race, who live in scattered huts, shifting about according to the season. In the summer they move up to the tops of the hills; and descend to the valleys in the winter. Snow lies here from October to June.

Much picturesque scenery, of a quiet character, is found. These hills are the haunt of Rübezahl, the Turnip-counter, or Number Nip, a tricky spirit, the subject of many legends, which have been translated into English, and were made the basis of a Covent Garden Pantomime. It was by the passes in these mountains that the Prussian armies descended into Bohemia in the memorable campaign of 1866.

From May to August is the usual season for travellers, but September is the best time for the upper ranges, as the clearer air affords the best chance of good prospects. Guides receive 5 marks a day, and the traveller usually pays for their food; on the Bohemian side a bargain must be made. Expenses at inns, for moderate accommodation, about 6 marks, but more at some of the best class.

APPROACHES.—1st, the best approach is on the north-west, by the beautiful valley of Hirschberg, *viâ* the rail from Dresden to Löbau and Görlitz.

2nd, on the west, by rail from Löbau, Zittau, and Reichenberg. Thence across the hills to Hirschberg.

3rd, on the north and east, various stations on the line from Görlitz to Breslau may be taken as starting points: as Bunzlau, Liegnitz, and Breslau. From Bunzlau by a road passing through Löwenberg, with a view of the hills right before. From Liegnitz and Breslau, by rail, to Waldenburg. Thence through the fine pass of Landeshut to the *Schneekoppe*, &c.

From Zittau to Waldenburg is a *Trip of about Six Days*, walking or riding according to circumstances. 1st. Zittau to Friedland. 2nd. Liebowerda, the Tafelfichte, and Flinsburg. 3rd. Hochstein, Zachenfall, and Hermsdorf. 4th. Kynast, Heinrichsberg, Erdmannsdorf, and Schmeideberg. 5th. The *Schneekoppe* and Grenzbaude. 6th. Adersbach Rocks and Waldenburg.

Commencing from Warmbrunn, near Hirschberg, as above, you reach

Hermsdorf, near the castle of Count Schaffgotsch. Just above it, on a granite rock, 1,980 feet above sea level, are the ruins of *Kynast Castle*, built by Bolko I. in 1292, and destroyed by lightning in 1657. The view from the tower is very fine. It is the scene of one of Körner's poems, "Albert of Thuringia and the Fair Kunigunde."

Further on is *Schreiberhau*, among about 20 glass-grinding houses; and the large village of *JOSEPHINENHÜTTE* (population, 2,600).

A footway leads to the rocks of

Kochel fall, and its two beech-trees, on which are to be seen the names of the King of Prussia and Queen Louisa, with the date 1800. The *Kochel* is formed of the Great and Little *Kochel*, and runs to *Zacken*. Further down is the *Königsbad*, the *Schwarzer Berg*, and the *Zuckerschale*, a Logan-stone, weighing 20 tons, which is balanced on a surface of scarcely two feet square.

Following the *Kochel* we reach the

Zackenfall, which tumbles down a hollow, 90 feet deep, under the *Heidenberg*. Passing the *Reifträger*, 4,500 feet high, we come to the

Neue Schlesiische Baude, 3,900 feet high, with good views of the *Zackenthal*, *Hochstein*, &c., at the source of the River *Zackau*, an intermitting stream, whose waters sometimes cease to flow for hours, and then commence again.

Leaving this, we pass *Rabenstein* to the

Elbwiese and *Elbfall*, at the source of the *Elbe*, which rises near the *Wiesenbaude*, the highest dwelling on this side of the Alps, being 4,500 feet above the sea. Here the *Elbe* is a small stream, called *Weisswasser*, which, after tumbling over the first cascade, or *Teufelsfall*, is joined by the *Silberwasser* and some other streams, and at *Elbwiese* forms the beautiful cascade of *Elbfall*, in a wild romantic spot.

At *Schnee-gruben*, about two miles further, are two crater-shaped gulfs, about 1,500 feet deep, in which snow is always to be seen. The view is a fine one, but a better is obtained from the

Hohe Rad, 4,700 feet high, which is ascended by an easy footpath cut in the rock. At the top the traveller commands a prospect over the mountains into Saxony and Bohemia, as far as *Prague* and *Breslau*.

Further up, the road leads over the *Querberg*, by a steep way, to the *Grosse Teich*, a lake in a crater, 1,800 feet long, 560 feet broad, and 77 feet deep.

A road behind the *Kleine Teich* leads in one hour to the *Neue Baude Weinhaus*, at the foot of the *Schneekoppe*, where comfortable accommodation can be had for the night.

The *Schneekoppe*, or *Riesenkoppe* (Snow Head, or Giant's Head), the highest peak of the *Riesengebirge*, is 5,320 feet above the sea and is a steep granite cone, strewn with sparkling slate. At the top is an inn, where a bed facing the east, for the sunrise, should be obtained. The view of the rising and setting sun is indescribably beautiful when the weather is clear, but mists are very frequent; otherwise the panorama embraces an extent of 50 to 60 miles every way, over *Silesia* and *Bohemia*, of which this point is on the boundary line.

On the South, or Bohemian side, it is intersected by the *Aupagrund Glen*, in which is the *Aupenfall*. Here the ascent is not so steep as on the other side, but it is longer, and there are fewer good views.

From the *Schneekoppe* a round may be taken by *Grüssau*, *Landshut*, *Schmiedeberg*, the *Friesenstein* on the *Landshuter Berg*, by *Ermannsdorf*, *Fischbach*, and *Stonsdorf*, to *Warmbrunn*.

Descend from the *Schneekoppe* to

Lieban (Stat.), on the *Bober*. Thence to **Schömburg**.

Inn.—*Deutsche Kaiser*.

A town (population, 1,900) in a forest of high trees, in a narrow valley of the *Katzbach*, near a fortress, built, 1207, by Duke Henry the Bearded, and destroyed in 1426, by the Hussites. In the neighbourhood, the *Weissgalle* is 2,160 feet high, and the *Landshuterkamm* 2,300 feet high; both commanding beautiful views.

To the *Adersbach Rocks* is 10 miles due south.

ADERSBACH

INN.—*Felsenstadt*.

Here is a remarkable group of *tumbled sandstone Rocks*, like those at *Tunbridge Wells* and in *Saxon Switzerland*, in the shape of cones, pyramids, &c., some a hundred feet high, and traversed by a brook, which forms a good waterfall. They cover a space two to three miles long, and are only accessible by a single narrow passage, with a locked door. The key and a guide are obtained at the *Inn* close by. Entrance, 50 kr. each and a trifle for guide. The rocks are many thousands in number, and there is a chance of losing one's way. Good trout are to be had here. **Weckelsdorf Rocks**, a similar group 2 miles distant. Charges as at *Adersbach*.

From Schomberg in the opposite direction, descend the Katzbach to

Grüssau, a suppressed convent with a decayed church, containing some good paintings and effigies of Bolko, Duke of Schweidnitz.

Landshut (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

POPULATION, 6,700.

HOTELS.—Schwarzer Rabe; Goldener Löwe.

A fortified town on the Bober, at the foot of the Riesengebirge. It contains a Lutheran Church, a Statue of Count Stolberg, and some linen manufactories, and is near the *Rabenberg*, where the Prussians, under General Fonqué, were defeated by the Austrians, in 1760.

Rail to Liebau and Ruhbank.

From here the road ascends past Leppersdorf, Schreibendorf, and Hohenwaldau to the top of the *Landshuterkamm*, about 2,300 feet above the sea. From the cluster of rocks near this, called the *Friesenstein*, about 2,950 feet high, there is a fine prospect. Hence it descends to

Schmiedeberg (Stat.), 9 miles by rail from Hirschberg.

POPULATION, 4,347.

HOTELS.—Schwarzes Ross; Goldner Stern.

A mining and manufacturing town on the *Esselsbach*, among furnaces and mines. On the tower of the Catholic Church is a female sitting figure, with various emblems, supposed to be of the time of the Knights Templars. At the Gebaur'sche Haus is a pavilion, from which is a fine view of the *Riesenkoppe*. Near this is

Buchwald, the castle of Count von Reden; with an abbey, artificial ruins, watch tower, belvedere.

Erdmannsdorf, about 1,350 ft. above the sea.

INN.—Zum Schweizer Haus.

Here is a *Castle*, which belonged to General Gneisenau, now the property of the King of Prussia. In the park is the Swiss House of the Princess Liegnitz; and near it are the cottages of the Protestant Tyrolese, from the Zillerthal, who were settled here by the king when forced to emigrate by the Austrian Government in 1838.

Fischbach, at the foot of the Falkenberg, is the property of the present king, and has an old *Castle* of the Knights Templars among the trees.

K

2.—WALDENBURG, FREIBURG, KONIGSZELT, FRANKENSTEIN, LIEGNITZ, AND BRESLAU (Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburger-Eisenbahn).

At Königszelt the four lines from Liegnitz, Breslau, Waldenburg, and Frankenstein meet.

	Miles.		Miles.
Waldenburg to		[Frankenstein to	
Altwasser.....	3	Gnadenfrei	6½
Freiburg	12	Reichenbach ...	14
[Branch to Salzbrunn]		Schweidnitz.....	25
Königszelt Junction	16	Königsz. Junc... 31	
Mettkau	27½	Striegau	37½
Canth.....	34	Jauer.....	47½
Breslau	46	Liegnitz	60½

Waldenburg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 12,100.

INN.—Schwarzes Ross.

A thriving town on the *Polsnitz*, among rich coal mines, having a good town house and porcelain and linen factories. Carriages to Adersbach, a Bohemian village, about twelve miles S.W. The road to it is up and down hill, past Dittersdorf, Neuhaus Castle, Lang Waltersdorf, and Friedland; beyond which you cross the Austrian frontier, at Merckelsdorf. There is a railway connection with **Dittersbach (Stat.)**, for the **Charlottenbrunn (Stat.)**, so called from a spa here, **Neurode (Stat.)**, and **Glatz (Stat.)**, page 130.

Altwasser (Stat.), near a watering place, 1,280 feet above the sea, with five good chalybeate springs. In the neighbourhood are very important Coal Mines, Kynau Castle, and the Fuchsstollen, more than a mile long.

Freiburg (Stat.), in Silesia.

POPULATION, 8,350.

INN.—Hirsch.

A small manufacturing town, with a large linen factory. It stands about 940 feet above sea level, in the ascent to a hilly country. In the neighbourhood is *Hohen-Friedberg*, where Frederick II. defeated the Austrians, 1745, in the Second Silesian War. *Fürstenstein Castle* (Schloss), the seat of the Prince of Pless, a large building, and a fine mediæval restoration, in a beautiful valley, the *Fürstensteiner Grund*.

Salzbrunn (Stat.), eight miles from Freiburg, by rail to Fellhammer, &c.

POPULATION, 2,800.

HOTELS.—Krone; Sonne; Kursaal.

Here are seven saline *Springs*, something like the Selterwasser, used for general weakness, &c.; with a theatre, and club-house (Elisenhalle).

Excursions to Wilhelmshöhe, with a view of the Riesengebirge Hills; the glass works at Konradsthal; the rocks of Adersbach, passing the ruined Castle of Neuhaus; also to the Zeisberg ruins; and the Sattelwald, 2,900 feet high.

From **Königszelt Junction**, a branch rail (as above) runs to

Schweidnitz (Stat.), in a fine part of Silesia.
POPULATION, 24,701.

HOTELS.—Goldene Krone; Stern.

An old fortified town, on the Weistritz, which was taken from Frederick the Great by Marshal Landon, 1761, and dismantled by the French 1807. It has a Gothic Church of the fourteenth century, with a tower 327 feet high, from which is a good view of the Silesian hills.

This place is famous for beer, the favourite kind being the Schwarze Schöps.

The Castle is now a poor-house. At the Town-hall is a valuable collection of archives. There is a good trade in gloves and gingerbread, with several distilling, brewing, tan, and dye works.

[About nine miles from here is the little town of **Zobten**, lying at the foot of the *Zobtenberg*, which is 2,210 feet above the sea, with an old stone monument and chapel on the granite top, and commands a wide prospect of the Silesian plains and Moravian Hills. The well-known Free Band of Major von Lützow was inaugurated in 1813 at the foot of the mountain. Near it lies

Gorkau, a very old village in which is a large brewery, and a Castle which was once a convent. There is a diligence twice daily to Zobten, from Mettkau station, 18½ miles from Breslau.]

There is a pleasant walk from Schweidnitz to **Jacobsdorf (Stat.)**, 2 miles. The next station is **Faulbrück**.

Reichenbach (Stat.)

POPULATION, 7,260.

INN.—Seliger.

A small town at the foot of the Eulengebirge, with an old Castle, and extensive manufactures of woollen, cotton and Turkish yarn. Here Frederick the Great defeated Landon, 1762.

Omnibus to Peterswaldau, thence on foot to the *Eulengebirge*, highest point, 2,640 feet.

Rail through **Langenbielau** (a large village of about 14,000 people) to Ober-Langenbielau, 4 miles.

Frankenstein (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

POPULATION, 7,900.

INNS.—Umlauff's Hotel; Deutsches Haus.

A walled town, on the Pausebach, with an old ruined castle, and several churches, part of which were burnt in 1858. Near this are the villages of Baumgarten and Weigelsdorf, and the strong fortress of *Silberberg*, partly cut out of solid rock, by Frederick the Great, to protect the Bohemian frontier. At *Reichenstein* are important arsenic mines, intermixed with gold.

Kamenz (Stat.). Here the line from Breslau comes in (Route 14), and junction is made with the line to Neisse (Route 38).

Wartha (Stat.), a place of pilgrimage to a miraculous statue of the Virgin on the top of the Warthaberg, 1,840 feet above the sea. There are many capital points of view round about. Hence to

Glatz (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia; the Polish *Kladzo*.

POPULATION, 14,000.

INNS.—Weisses Lamm; Neu Breslau; Stadt Rom.

The capital of the principality of Glatz (acquired 1746 by Frederick the Great) and a walled town on the Neisse, 970 feet above sea level. It stands between two hills, crowned by forts. That on the Schäferberg, on the right bank, called the New Fortress, was almost entirely hewn out of the solid rock, by Frederick the Great. At the top is the statue of St. Nepomuk. Baron Trenck was confined here for a long time, and afterwards made his desperate leap from the dungeon tower.

The old Gothic Church has a miraculous image of the Virgin. The Royal Castle is now a Government building. Splendid prospect from the tower. Tickets at the Commandatur, 50 pf., and fee to guide.

The Königshainer Spitzberg, the Sophienfels, and the Glatzer Gebirge, are all good points for mountain excursions.

The rail was extended, 1875, to **Mittelwalde (Stat.)**, where it joins the Austrian lines.

Within the distance of 15 or 20 miles from Glatz are the mineral *Baths* of Reinerz (rail 12½ miles), Kudowa, and Landeck (diligence, 18 miles); the

Heuscheuer Rocks, 3,680 feet high, remarkable for their beautiful shapes; Seefeldern Valley; *Schneeberg*, 4,660 feet; and *Schneekoppe*, the highest of the Riesengebirge mountains, in this quarter, 5,320 feet above sea (page 127.)

ROUTE 38.

Breslau, towards Cracow and Vienna.

Oberschlesische Eisenbahn.

Breslau to	Miles.		Miles.
Ohlau	16	Zabrze	105½
Brieg Junction.....	26	Morgenroth	110
[Branch to Neisse.]		[Branch to	
Löwen	35	Beuthen.....	
Oppeln	51	Tarnowitz].....	
[Branch to Tarnowitz]		Schwientochlowitz	112½
Gogolin	64	Kattowitz	117½
Cosel-Kandrzin ...	74	[Branch to Cracow]	
[Branch to Ratibor and Oderberg.]		Myslowitz.....	128
Schlawentzütz.....	82	[Branch to Cracow]	
Rudzinitz	86	Neuberun	134½
Gleiwitz	100½	Oswiechn	137½
		[Thence to Cracow]	

Leaving **Breslau** we reach

Ohlau (Stat.)

POPULATION, 6,000.

INN.—Adler.

A small town on the Oder, which figured in the Thirty Years' War, and the war of the Hussites.

The Church of St. Blasius is a fine building. It contains also a Picture Gallery; a Town-hall, with a clock-tower; and a tobacco factory.

A good deal of tobacco is grown here.

Towards Brieg is *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 10th April, 1741.

BRIEG (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

POPULATION, 20,154.

HOTELS.—Goldene Kreuz; Hirsch.

Rail to Neisse, Breslau, &c.

A town on the Oder, and the old seat of the Dukes of Brieg, where a castle or palace remains, and is worth a visit, though much dilapidated.

The fortifications are now laid out as a promenade. The town is well built, with good, straight streets, and stands about 460 feet above sea level. A wooden bridge crosses the river.

The Nikolaikirche is a fine Gothic building, with a good organ, an altar-piece by Rode, and a monument to Field-marshal von Gessler. Here are six other churches, a government salt factory, a handsome public office; with wool and cloth

manufactories, a sugar refinery and cigar factory.

From here a line runs past Grottkau to Neisse.

Brieg to Neisse.

By rail (Neisse-Briezer Eisenbahn) as follows:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Brieg to		Falkenau	18½
Grottkau.....	13	Neisse	28½

[Branch to Ziegenhals, Ratibor, &c.]

NEISSE (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia.

POPULATION, 22,447.

HOTELS.—Stern; Ross.

Railway to Brieg Station. Diligence to Gräfenberg. A strong fortress, surrounded by walls and deep moats, in a marshy valley, at the junction of the Neisse and Biel, about 570 feet above sea level; founded 966, in the territory of the Bishopric of Breslau.

It is well built, the newest houses being at Friedrichsstadt, so called after Fred. II., who built Fort Preussen, which overlooks it. The stone was quarried in the neighbouring pits. Here are ten churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant; including an ancient parish church and a handsome Bishop's Palace, in which Fred. II. and Joseph II. met 23rd August, 1769; with a government factory for arms and powder. In 1650, forty-two women were burned here for witchcraft.

Here the learned Emanuel Deutsch was born, 1829, of Jewish parents.

From Neisse, the rail is carried to **Ziegenhals**, on the border; where it makes a junction with the line to Ratibor, and with the lines towards Olmutz, Troppau, &c., in Austria. Direct lines are also open to **Ober-Glogau** and Cosel; and to **Leobschütz**, Ratibor (p. 132); in the directions of Cracow and Buda-Pest.

Near Neisse is the Heinrichsbrunn iron spring. At Kapellenberg (9 miles) is an Obelisk to those who fell in the war of Liberty, 1813.

About 18 miles south of this, near Freienwaldau is

Gräfenberg, on Austrian ground, where Vincent Priessnitz established the first *Water Cure*, or Hydropathic House; and where he died, 1851. His services are commemorated by several tributes from grateful patients. There is a similar house at Freienwaldau. Living is reasonable. From

the Gräfenberg is a fine prospect of the Bielathal. The Selzdorfer Cave is another point of interest.

From Brieg the next large station is

Oppeln (Stat.), in Prussian Silesia; the Slavonic *Oppolie*.

POPULATION, 19,000.

INN.—Schwarzer Adler.

An old walled town, on the Oder, in which is an island called Pascheke, or Wilhelmsthal, laid out as a park, and joined to both banks by three bridges. Here are an old Catholic Church, on the site of one founded by St. Adalbert, 959; and a Protestant Church, which belonged to the Minorites.

The *Castle* is a large old seat of the Dukes of Silesia, one of whom was Nicholas II., beheaded at Neisse, for his cruelty.

Polish becomes now the vernacular language.

On the right bank of the Oder, close to the town, is the station of the Oberschlesische railway; and in the neighbourhood are a steel and iron goods factory, at Königshuld; and large iron-foundries and workshops at Malapane. From here a line is open *via* **Gross Strehlitz** to **Blottnitz**, **Tost**, **Peiskretscham** (for **Gleiwitz**), and **Beuthen**, towards Cracow. Another line, opened 1839, runs through Carlsruhe-o-S. to **Namslau**. A third line runs through Schiedlow to **Neisse** (see preceding page).

Cosel, or Kosel (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,800.

A small strongly-fortified town, having a monument to Gen. Neumann, who defended the place in 1807. Near it are Annaberg, and a Pilgrim's chapel; and the Castle of Schlawendzitz belonging to Prince Hohenlöhe. Rail through Ratibor to Annaberg and **Oderberg** (below). For the route to Cracow, *via* Gleiwitz, see also below.

RATIBOR (Stat.), in Upper Silesia, 19 English miles from Cosel.

POPULATION, 20,729.

HOTEL.—Prinz von Preussen.

A town on the left bank of the Oder, which here becomes navigable. It contains seven churches, and an old castle.

The stations on the line from Cosel to **Oderberg**, on the Vienna and Cracow line, are as follow:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Cosel to		Annaberg	33
Hammer	11½	Oderberg	86½
Nendza	14½	Vienna.....	201
Ratibor	20		

This is the direct route from Breslau to Vienna.

At **Ratibor Junction** are branches east and west. That to the west passes

Bauerwitz	16	Leobschütz	23½
-----------------	----	------------------	-----

That to the east passes

Nendza	5½	Nicolai	43
Czernitz	16	Kattowitz	71½
Rybnik	22½		

at the junction of the lines to Cracow and Warsaw.

Gleiwitz (Stat.), in Upper Silesia.

POPULATION, 20,000.

INN.—Deutsches Haus.

A well built town, on the Klodnitz, containing a church of the twelfth century, and iron foundries. In the neighbourhood are large coal mines, and veins of calamine. A canal of 34 miles joins the Klodnitz to the Oder, which forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria.

An extension from here to *Schwientochlowitz* was opened 1873.

Königshütte stands among large foundries, zinc works, and coal mines. The building of the foundries and the principal furnaces are in the Gothic style.

Near the Myslowitz, at **Kattowitz**, on the Prussian side of the boundary, between Silesia and Austria, the rail parts off to Cracow and Warsaw; the former belonging to Austria, the latter to Russia.

SECTION III.—SOUTH GERMANY.

BAVARIA—WÜRTTEMBERG—BADEN—BLACK FOREST—UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA—BOHEMIA—MORAVIA.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

ROUTE 39.

MUNICH, German MÜNCHEN.

The capital of the kingdom of Bavaria.

POPULATION, 348,317, mostly Roman Catholic.

HOTELS.—Grand Hotel Continental. Well situated, facing Maximilian Park. Lift. Electric light.

Hotel des Quatre Saisons.

Hotel de Bavière; beautiful situation on the Promenade Platz.

Hotel Leinfelder, well situated on Maximilian Square, central for business or pleasure.

Hotel Zum Achatz.

Hotel d'Angleterre (formerly Zur Blauen Traube). Very comfortable and recommended.

Hotel du Rhin; Dom Hotel; Belle Vue.

PENSIONS.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

OMNIBUSES from Hotels to the Station, 75pf. to 1 mark.

DROSCHKE.—1 or 2 persons quarter-hour, 50 pf.; half-hour, 1 mark. Only room for 3 persons.

FIAKER (or two-horse carriage).—1 to 4 persons, for $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 1m.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 2m. Extra at night. A printed tariff is to be seen in all the carriages.

VALET DE PLACE.—Useful to strangers. Apply at the hotel.

RESTAURANTS.—Mäyer. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Munich is full of Cafés and beerhouses. Its beer is celebrated. Hour for dinner, 12 o'clock.

POST OFFICE.—Max Josephsplatz.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Bahnhofsplatz.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE.—On Sunday, morning and afternoon, in the Odeon.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

EXHIBITION of Fine Arts, opposite the Glyptothek; pictures for sale. Admission, 50 pf.

THEATRES.—Hof-Theater for opera, Maximilian strasse; Residenz-Theater; Königliches Theater, in Gärtner Platz.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Augsburg, Bamberg, Leipzig, Berlin, Dresden, Passau, Prague, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Ulm, Basle, &c. The station is near Carlsplatz, on the western side of the city. [See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*. For the Bavarian Highlands, under the Tyrolese Alps, see Routes 39, 49, and 51.]

PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.—Royal Palace (Fest Saalbau), daily (except Sunday); Glyptothek, or sculpture gallery, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; Old Pinacothek, daily, except Saturday; New Pinacothek, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Bronze Foundry, daily; Bavarian Lion, daily; Cathedral, and St. Boniface, daily; Royal Library, daily, except Sunday. See the daily paper "Tages Anzeiger" for list of public exhibitions, and times of opening.

Munich, in South Germany, the capital of the Bavarian kingdom, and of the province of Upper Bavaria, stands on the left or west bank of the Isar, on a plain, about 1,680 feet above the sea. It has a somewhat cold (occasionally intensely cold) and changeable climate, but the air is pure, and at times clear enough to give a view of the distant Tyrolese Alps. Before the Dukes of Bavaria settled here, in the middle of the thirteenth century, the site belonged to a monastery; hence the German name, *München*, while a monk figures in the city arms. The kingdom of Bavaria, called *Bayern* in German, and lying south of the Main, numbers a population of five and a half millions, and occupies parts of Franconia and Swabia (S.), with the Upper Pfalz (Palatinate)

round Regensburg; and the Palatinate or Rhenish Bavaria, a detached portion on the west side of the Rhine, of which Spire is the head.

Munich is a handsome looking town; having some old houses near the Marien Platz, and several good streets and squares in the modern section. It is divided into the Graggenauer, Anger, Kreuz, and Haken quarters, within the site of the old ramparts which were razed in 1791; their place being marked by six or seven Gates. Beyond these, are the suburbs of Schönhof, Maximilian, Ludwig, Isar-Vorstadt, Haidhausen, and the Au. The last two form a handsome town of themselves, on the east side of the river, and are joined to the main portion by three Bridges, two of which traverse the Prater, a long green island in the stream.

The BRIDGES (Brücken), are Ludwigs Brücke, near the Cavalry barracks; a stone bridge on five arches, 280 feet long, built by Probst, and Klenze, 1823-28. The Reichenbach Bridge, of wood, 675 feet long, in the south of the city, near the Auerkirche. Maximilian Brücke, across the Prater, from Maximilian-strasse to the Maximilianeum.

In an artistic point of view Munich is remarkable for the excellence of its public collections and buildings, many of which are due to its former sovereign, Ludwig or Louis I., the ex-king, who abdicated 1848 and died 1868. When Crown Prince, he began, both by his example and purse, to stimulate the arts of sculpture, painting, and building, fresco work, and glass painting to such a degree as to make this town the artistic school of Germany, where the best masters in every branch are now to be found. Here the modern works of Cornelius, Schwanthaler, and Hesse, can be studied.

Ludwigs-strasse (Louis Street) is by far the finest in Munich. It extends from the Feldherrnhalle (Hall of Field Marshals), near the Residenz or Palace, to the Slegesthor Gate, and contains some of the best buildings, as the Odeon, Duke Max's Palace, the Public Library, Blind School, Ludwig's Church, the University, &c., all built on a regular plan, and offering some striking effects in the evening lights, from their harmonious forms and colours. These, with the Residenz Theatre, the Glyptothek, and Pinacothek, and the new Churches are the most striking objects in Munich.

The chief architect employed was Klenze, the builder of the Glyptothek, War Office, Odeon, Pinacothek, Allerheiligen Church, Bazaar and Arcades, the Königsbau and Festbau, Prince Max's and the Leuchtenberg Palaces, and the Post Office, besides smaller works, between 1816 and 1834. Gärtner was the architect of the Ludwig Church, Public Library, Blind School, Isar Gate, Georgianum, and the Damenstift Institute, 1820-35. Fischer built General Hospital and the Theatre, 1813-25. Ziehl-land built St. Boniface's Church, 1833. Among the artists employed were Schwanthaler, Kaulbach, Schnorr, Zimmermann, and Hess.

From the Residenz where Ludwig-strasse ends, a newer street, called Maximilian-strasse, was opened in 1854, down to the Isar, in the direction of the bridge over the Prater, and the Maximilianeum College beyond. This street contains the Government Buildings (Regierungs-Gebäude), faced by Balbig's Statue of General Deroy, and Brugger's Statue of Schelling.

SQUARES AND MONUMENTS.—In *Max Joseph's Platz* is the large sitting bronze of King Maximilian Joseph, by Klenze and Rauch, commenced in 1824, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, and finished in 1835. He is represented as granting the Constitution to his people.

In the *Odeon Platz*.—The equestrian statue of King Ludwig I., by Widmann (1862), surrounded by symbolical figures of religion, industry, poetry, and art.

Carolinen Platz.—The bronze Obelisk, by Klenze, 105 feet high, to the 30,000 Bavarians who fell in the Russian war. Erected 1833.

Mariensäule (Marian Pillar), near the Rathhaus, a statue of the Virgin, erected by the Elector Maximilian I., 1638.

Wittelsbach Platz.—The equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I., by Thorwaldsen. Put up, 1839. Cast from cannon taken in the fight at Weisse Berg, 1620.

Promenaden Platz.—Statue of Kurfürst Max Emmanuel; Westenrieder. Gluck, by Schwanthaler, 1845. Orlando di Lasso (or Roland Lattre), the composer, who died at Munich, 1595, erected 1849. Chancellor Kreitmayer, compiler of the Bavarian code, erected by Schwanthaler, 1845.

Maximilian Platz.—Statue of Schiller.

Feldherrnhalle, an arcade in the style of the | through the streets, which are decked with
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Palace (Schloss)
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The Brunnen-

fessors of the University in their robes, all the
 guilds and religious brotherhoods with their
 banners and flags, take part in a grand procession

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Munich is a han
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It is divided into the
and Haken quarters
ramparts which were
being marked by signs
these, are the suburbs
Ludwig, Isar-Vorstadt
The last two form a line
on the east side of the
main portion by three
verse the Prater, a low

The BRIDGES (Bridges)
near the Cavalry barracks
arches, 280 feet long.
1823-28. The Reichs-
feet long, in the south
kirche. Maximilian
from Maximilian-strasse

In an artistic point
able for the excellence
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sovereign, Ludwig who
abdicated 1848 and died
he begun, both by his
late the arts of sculpture
fresco work, and glass
as to make this town the
where the best masters
to be found. Here the
Schwanthaler, and Hess

Ludwigs-strasse (Ludwig's
finest in Munich. It extends
halle (Hall of Field Marshal
or Palace, to the Sieges-
some of the best buildings
Max's Palace, the Public
Ludwig's Church, the
a regular plan, and
in the evening light
and colours. The
the Glyptothek
Churches are the

the new
in Munich.

1819. Chancellor Kreitmayer, compiler of the
Bavarian code, erected by Schwanthaler, 1845.
Maximilian Platz.—Statue of Schiller.

Feldherrnhalle, an arcade in the style of the Loggia dei Lanzi, at Florence. Statues of Tilly and Marshal Wrede.

Ruhmeshalle, and the colossal *Bavaria*.

GATES.—Siegesthor (Gate of Victory), a copy of the Arch of Constantine, at the top of Ludwigsstrasse. See page 139.

Isarthor, a Gothic pile. Karlsthor.

Angerthor. Maxthor.

Sendlingerthor, near the Infirmary.

Propylæa, a Doric gate, by Klenze, 1836.

The *Reitschule*, or Marstall for the royal stud, near the Palace, is an Italian building, 300 feet by 60 feet, erected 1822.

A little to the east of the Au Church is the *Kreisveran-Anstalt* or District Asylum.

The *Getreidehalle*, or Granary, is a long pile between the Angerthor and Provision Market.

Among the manufactures here are gold and silver work, bronze articles; paper, since 1837; optical instruments, at a factory established by Frankenberger; beer of various kinds. The factory for glass painting is the *Glasmalerei Anstalt*, or *Painted Glass Institution*, near the Glyptothek. Lithography was invented here by Sennefelder, and is carried on as a branch of art.

Bavarian Beer.—This is celebrated. There are various kinds for the gratification of the connoisseur.

The Munich *Bockbier* is sold at the Bockkeller.

Little Munz Strasse, from 1st May until the festival of Corpus Christi. It contains few hops but plenty of malt. The *Salvatorbier* is drunk the first week in April, in the *Zacherkeller* in the suburb. Tölzer Bier, and the white *Gerstentrotz* (barley beer); with other varieties.

FESTIVALS.—The Carnival (Fasching) is observed with its appropriate amusements of drinking, singing, and shooting,—the last near the Karlsthor. During the Carnival court balls are given at the Palace, which may be witnessed by spectators from a gallery. Tickets are obtained by private licence.

On Corpus Christi, the royal family, the professors of the University in their robes, all the guilds and religious brotherhoods with their banners and flags, take part in a grand procession

through the streets, which are decked with flowers. Bockbier is now drunk for the last time.

On Maundy Thursday the king goes through the ceremony of *Fusswaschung* (washing the feet) and feeding twelve old men in the *Herkules Saal* at the Palace, in imitation of a similar performance at Rome by the Pope.

BAVARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM, in Maximilian Strasse, a long building by Rietschel, finished 1866, containing above 40 rooms in two floors. Here are Roman, Gothic, Renaissance, and other objects, like those at South Kensington; including many casts, stained windows, carved ceilings, pottery, weapons, costumes, tapestry, etc., especially illustrative of Bavarian life and history. Open daily (1 mk.), 9 to 2, Mondays excepted; Thursday free. Beyond this, is the *Maximilianeum*, one of the most conspicuous buildings in the city, containing 30 to 35 paintings of historical events of all ages, with portraits and busts. Wednesday and Saturday, 10 to 12, free.

ROYAL PALACES.—The Royal Palace (Schloss) consists of three parts, the old Residenz, the new Residenz (Königsbau), and the Festsaalbau; parts of a vast pile, including the Residenz Theatre, the Allerheiligen Hofkirche, Hof Garten, &c., and extending from Max Josephs Platz and the Post-Office to Odeon Platz and Ludwigsstrasse.

The *Old Residenz* is a plain building, about 500 feet long, with two Doric porticoes, adorned with bronze statues. It stands between the modern wings, or the New Residenz and the Saalbau. It was begun in 1600, from designs by Peter Candid or Vasari, and was finished 1616, for Maximilian I. Behind are three or four courts, viz., the Kaiserhof, Küchenhof, Capellen, and Brunnenhof Courts, ornamented with fountains and bronzes. In the Grottenhof, on the right of the Capellenhof, containing a fanciful shell-grotto, is a copy of B. Cellini's Perseus and the Medusa's Head. Under the arch of the gate, near the Brunnen court, a large stone hangs on an iron chain, close to three large nails driven into the wall. These are memorials, as an inscription explains, of the bodily strength of former princes. The Brunnenhof contains a statue of Otho von Wittelsbach, by P. Candid. Another court, containing a fountain, with Neptune and other figures, leads to the

Nibelungen-Säle (see page 187). Visitors assemble in the Hercules Saal.

In the upper storey are the following rooms—the Kaiserzimmer (Emperor's Room), which the Emperor Charles VII. inhabited, and later, King Maximilian Joseph I. The Dining-room. Stamm-*baum*, an Ante-Chamber, with family portraits. Audience Chamber, with twelve portraits of Roman Emperors. The Grüne Gallerie (Green Gallery) with paintings by Dutch and Italian masters. Bed-room, with its richly embroidered curtains, which cost 800,000 gulden. Spiegelkabinet (Mirror Room) with costly gold and silver plate and candelabra. Miniaturen-kabinet, containing a St. Jerome, by Albrecht Dürer. The Hercules Room, and the Grecian Room adorned with Florentine mosaics.

The *Schatzkammer* (Treasury) open Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 to 11 o'clock. Tickets, 1 mark. It contains several crowns of historical note, and many jewels of great worth. Among them a blue diamond in the order of the Golden Fleece, weighing 36 carats, the famous Palatinate Pearl, half white, half black; and the small equestrian statue of St. George and the Dragon, consisting entirely of gold, pearls, diamonds, and agates.

Schöne or Reiche Kapelle.—This richly adorned Chapel, founded 1607, by Maximilian I., is open Mondays and Thursdays, 9 to 11 o'clock, and is decorated throughout with ornaments and reliquaries in gold, silver, pearls, jasper, amethyst, and other precious stones of great value. The ceiling is of lapis lazuli, the floor of marble and verd antique; the walls are entirely of Florentine mosaic. The altar is by B. Cellini. Notice a portable altar which belonged to Queen Mary Stuart; and a wax relief by Michael Angelo, the Descent from the Cross. Tickets at the Oberhofmeisteramt.

The *KONIGSBAU*, or the *New Residenz*, built by King Ludwig, is a modern work, designed by Klenze, begun 1826, and finished 1835. It forms a southern wing to the old Palace, with a face towards Max Joseph's Platz, 406 feet long, fronted by the Post Office. It is in the massive style of the Pitti Palace at Florence, in three storeys, marked by pilasters of different styles; the basement floor is on arches, and there are paintings over the middle. The sculptures and paintings of

the interior are all by modern artists—Schnorr, Zimmermann, Kaulbach, Schwanthaler, &c. During the presence of the court, access is only permitted on certain days and hours, of which information must be obtained beforehand. Of late the permission has been suspended altogether.

Visitors generally assemble in the black chamber (Schwarzer Saal); two marble staircases lead past the private apartments of the King and Queen to a hall adorned with allegorical figures of the eight Circles of the Kingdom, by Schwanthaler. Here are certain public rooms, styled the King's and Queen's Apartments, containing several noticeable works as under mentioned.

1. *King's Apartments*.—Statues of Nemesis and Nike Apteros. The subjects are from Greek writers. In the first ante-room are the Argonautic Expedition, from designs by Schwanthaler. The walls are scagliola.

2nd Ante-room.—Reliefs in encaustic from the poems of Hesiod, and the Shield of Hercules, from drawings by Schwanthaler. Service Zimmer with paintings from Homer, by Schnorr, all over the walls and ceiling. It is 32 feet square. Speisesaal (Dining-room), thirty-four paintings from Anacreon, by Zimmermann; it is behind the Throne-room. Throne-room, 58½ feet by 33½; with friezes in plaster, on a gold ground, by Schwanthaler. The subjects are from Pindar. Various mouldings and arabesques.

Reception-room.—Twenty-four paintings from the tragedies of Æschylus, in encaustic and fresco, by Schwanthaler. Schreibzimmer, Twenty-one subjects from Sophocles, by Schwanthaler; painted by Rückel and Hanson.

Dressing-room.—Twenty-seven subjects from the comedies of Aristophanes, by Schwanthaler.

Bedroom.—With pictures from Theocritus, by Schulze and Bruckmann; partly from designs by Hess.

2. *Queen's Apartments*.—The subjects of the frescoes are from German authors.

1st Ante-room.—Scenes from the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide, in fresco, by Gassen.

2nd Ante-room.—Scenes from Parsival von Wolfram, in fresco, by Herrmann.

Servicezimmer.—Twenty encaustic paintings from Bürger's poems, by Ph. Foltz.

Thronsaal.—Scenes from Klopstock's poems, in encaustic, by W. Kaulbach.

Salon der Königin.—Friezes from Wieland's *Oberon*, by Neureuther. On the walls, subjects from Wieland's *Musarion* and *Die Grazien*, by Kaulbach.

Bedroom.—Thirty-six scenes from Göethe's poems, painted in fresco, by Kaulbach.

Schreibzimmer.—Twenty-two paintings, from Schiller's poems, by Ph. Foltz and Lindenschmidt.

Library.—Paintings from Tieck's poems, by Schwind.

3. In the Upper Pavillion are:—

The *Ball-room*—with encaustic paintings, by Hiltensperger and Anschütz. It is 62 feet by 37, with circular ends. Next to it, the *Blumensaal* or *Flower Room*, 68 feet long, opening on the east terrace. *Conversationszimmer*, with landscapes, by Rottman, and plaster reliefs, by Schwanthaler, relating to the mythology of Venus.

Four or five rooms on the ground floor, called *Nibelungen Säle*, contain series of representations from the *Nibelungenlied*, an ancient German poem, painted in fresco, by Schnorr and his pupils. In the small entrance room are Siegfried and Chriemhilde or Kriemhilde, his wife, with other chief personages of the story. In the second room, the most important epochs of Siegfried's life. In the third, the betrayal of Siegfried. In the fourth, Chriemhilde's Revenge. In the fifth, the *Nibelungen Lament*.

The *Nibelungensäle* and the *Festsaalbau* are open on week-days at 11; 50 pfennig.

The *SAALBAU*, or *Festsaalbau*, a wing of the Palace designed to be used on festive occasions, is a long range, built by Klenze, in the Roman style of Palladio, extending about 800 feet in front of the *Hofgarten*. At the ends are the old Tower, in which Duke Christopher the Strong was confined, and the new Hall of the Field-Marschals. In the middle is an Ionic Portico on eight columns, adorned with figures of Victory, medallions, lions, and eight allegorical statues for the eight provinces of the kingdom, by Schwanthaler.

Two staircases lead through the ante-room into the reception room, and large Ball room, with reliefs by Schwanthaler. Two Cardrooms, called *Zimmer der Schönheiten*, are adorned with portraits of beautiful women, residents at the capital.

Next is the *Schlachtensaal* (Battle Room), with 14 oil paintings of battles, by P. Hess, Adam, Kobell, Monten, representing scenes in the campaigns of 1805-15.

Three rooms are styled Emperor's Rooms, or *Kaisersäle*. The *Saal Karls des Grossen* has six large wall paintings from the life of Charlemagne, and 12 smaller ones in the frieze. The *Barbarossa Saal*, dedicated to the Emperor Fred. II., contains six wall paintings, from Frederick's life, and 4 small ones of Bavarian history. The frieze, by Schwanthaler, represents the Emperor at the Crusades.

The *Hapsburger Saal* has four large wall paintings. In the frieze is the Triumph of Art, Science, and Commerce, from Schnorr's designs, executed by Schwind.

Both sides of the *Throne Room*, also called *Ahnen Saal* (Hall of Ancestors), which is 110 feet long, are lined with galleries, supported by ten Corinthian pillars, between which are twelve gilt colossal statues of the house of Wittelsbach, by Schwanthaler.

In the six rooms on the ground floor are wall paintings from the *Odyssey*, each room containing four books, by Schwanthaler and Hiltensperger.

The *Odysseum* is closed at present.

The *Hofgarten* (Royal garden), north of the *Residenz*, is a quadrangle, 1,000 feet by 700 feet, planted with trees, having open Arcades on the north and west sides, with several cafés.

In the portal is a *Bavaria*, with four colossal River Gods, symbolical of the Danube, Rhine, Isar, and Main, by Kaulbach. There are sixteen frescoes, by Sturmer, Förster, Zimmermann, Schilgen, descriptive of scenes from Bavarian campaigns. The Bazaar front, facing the *Odeon* is in the Italian style, with Corinthian pilasters, by Klenze. Smaller frescoes, by Rottman, relative to Italian scenes. Another row of small subjects taken from the Greek war of Liberty, are by Hess. Here was the old Picture Gallery, the contents of which have been removed to the *Pinacothek*.

The *Ethnographical Museum*, in the *Arcaden*.—Sundays and Wednesdays, 9 to 1. This includes an ivory cabinet, of about 400 articles; the Brazilian collection, the East Indian, Chinese, and Japanese collections, the Brazilian and Mexican collections;

made by various travellers and bought by the king. These are displayed in seven rooms, through which models of ancient and modern buildings, and other works of art are distributed. Entrance free.

Among the ivory work is a crucifix, by M. Angelo; another by Dürer; a St. Sebastian by Fiamingo. Marble copies of old temple ruins, of Heidelberg Castle, Sallust's House in Pompeii; vessels and ornaments from Etruscan graves; Chinese and Indian gods in marble, metal, and porcelain. Chinese paintings and portraits, splendid feather ornaments from Brazil, articles brought home by Cook and Krusenstern in their voyages round the world, remarkable weapons. In the basement storey is Steigerwald's glass warehouse, with the Bazaar, shops, and cafés, which have two entrances. Here is also the *Kunstverein* (Art Union) or Exhibition of the works of living artists; open daily, 10 to 6, except Saturdays. Admission, once gratis, on application to the Secretary. Four weeks' tickets, 2 marks.

Opposite the Bazaar, in Odeon Platz, is the Royal *Odeon*, built by Klenze, and opened 1828. The principal room is 124 feet by 71 feet, and 50 feet high, and is used for concerts, balls, and for English Church Service, on Sunday. The ceiling has frescoes by Kaulbach, Anschütz, and Eberle; in the orchestra are marble busts of great composers. The exteriors of the Odeon and of the Palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg opposite, present ten handsome uniform façades, of two storeys, on a Doric basement. The ground-floor of the Odeon is used by the Literary Verein (Union).

In the Odeon Platz stands Wiedmann's equestrian *Statue of K. Ludwig I.* (1862); supported by Religion, Poetry, Art, and Industry.

The Palace of the *Duke of Leuchtenberg*, built by Klenze, 1817-22, now belongs to Prince Luitpold. The picture gallery and marbles have been transferred to St. Petersburg.

Following Ludwigs-strasse you first arrive on the left at the

Palace of Duke Max, of Bayern Birkenfeld, built by Klenze, 1828; a solid pile in the Florentine style, 206 feet by 300 feet, having a three-arch door and Doric portico in the front. The rooms are richly decorated, especially the Ball-room, 60 feet by 40. Among the frescoes are the Mythology

of Hercules, by Langer; Cupid and Psyche, by Kaulbach; with the procession of Bacchus, by Schwanthaler, in the marble frieze.

Further on the right is the

Kriegs Ministerium (War office), built by Klenze, in the Florentine style, with a front in Ludwigsstrasse 248 feet long; and a longer one in Schönfeld Strasse, 363 feet long, consisting of a centre and two wings. Next to this is

The *Hof and Staats-Bibliothek und Reichsarchiv-Gebäude* (Court and State Library and Archives), in the Byzantine-Florentine style, built 1832-43, by Gärtner, on a rustic base. It forms a rectangle, 495 feet long, 200 feet deep, divided into two nearly equal courts, by a handsome gallery. There are seventy-two windows in the façade, which is 87 feet high, and finely proportioned.

It contains a handsome reading room, resting on pillars, and nearly eighty rooms for the books, which number 1,200,000 volumes, or about 500,000 works, including duplicates and pamphlets, of which there are a great quantity. It was founded 1550-79, by Duke Albrecht V. The number of MSS. amounts to about 30,000, including Greek, 550; Oriental, 268; Hebrew, 313; Latin, 14,000; German, 4,000; and Egyptian, 242. In the *Cimeliensaal* are kept the works of great antiquity adorned with illuminations, &c., and bound in gold, silver, and precious stones. There are above 12,000 *Incunabula*, or works printed in the infancy of the discovery; of which 4,000 are without date, and 8,000 down to the year 1500 are chronologically arranged.

The earliest typographical curiosity here was printed in 1454, in the old Cologne dialect, and contains a summons, "Manung," to arm against the Turks.

Among the *Archives* are many rare and valuable documents, collected from churches and convents, including 100 folio volumes of the *Thirty Years' War*. Week-days, 9 to 12. Fee, 50 pf. to 1 mark.

Further up the street are Ludwigskirche and several other buildings deserving notice, standing opposite to it—as the *Damenstifts-Gebäude* (Ladies Foundation School), a Florentine pile, by Gärtner, 430 feet long; the *Blind Institution*, by Gärtner, built 1832-5, with a façade of 214 feet, and *Statues* by Eberhard and Sanguinetti, in the three portals; and the new *Salz and Bergamts-Gebäude* (Salt and Mine Office), the front of which is inlaid with red

and blue bricks. Beyond these is a large quadrangular Platz, adorned with two handsome Fountains with marble basins, imitated from St. Peter's, at Rome, and surrounded by the University Buildings on the one side, and the Priests' Seminary (or Georgianum), with the Erziehungs Institute for Noble Ladies, founded by Maximilian, on the other, and all in a uniform style. This fine street is terminated by the

Stegesthor (Gate of Victory), built 1843-50, in the Roman style, by Gärtner, a copy of the Arch of Constantine. The reliefs are by Wagner; the symbolical Statue of Bavaria, in a triumphal car, drawn by four Lions, is also by Wagner. Outside this gate is the *Akademie der bildenden Künste*, a handsome Greek pile, for the use of students in painting and sculpture. Daily, 9 to 12.

The *University* was founded by Duke Ludwig the Rich at Ingolstadt, 1472. It was removed to Landshut by King Max Joseph I., and to Munich in 1826. In 1835 it was remodelled, and now number about 70 professors and 1,400 students. The present building was erected by Gärtner, 1835-1840, in the Byzantine-Florentine style. Around the windows are medallion portraits of celebrated men of genius, with the arms of Ingolstadt, Landshut, and Munich. In the Aula, or Hall, are Statue of King Ludwig, &c., by Stieler and Schwanthaler, besides medallions of Bavarian Princes. The Library contains 300,000 volumes.

The *Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Academy of Science) occupies for the present the old Jesuits' College, in Neuhauser-street, near St. Michael's. Here are a fine collection of Fossils, probably one of the best in Europe; also a good mineralogical collection, and a Zoological Cabinet; with *Casts* of the works of great sculptors. The tapestry is after Raphael's pictures at the Vatican.

The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals*, founded by Albert V., contains 20,000 Greek specimens. Admission: Sundays, 10 to 12, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4, but strangers can always gain admission in the morning.

Behind the Odeon Platz is the Wittelsbacher Platz, in which stands the bronze equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I., the chief of the Catholic League in the Thirty Years' War. It was designed by Thorwaldsen, and bears the inscription

"Maximilian I., Churflirst of Bavaria. Erected by Ludwig I., King of Bavaria, 12th Oct., 1839." Near this, at the corner of Maximilian's Platz, is Müller's statue of *Schiller*, put up in 1863.

The *Wittelsbacher Palast*, in Brienner Strasse, is in the Gothic style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, finished by Gärtner and Klump, in 1850. It was the residence of Ludwig I., the creator of modern Munich, who abdicated in 1848. It is 280 feet by 240 feet, and 109 feet high. "Wittelsbach" is the name of the reigning family to which the dukedom was granted, 1180, by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa. In Carolinen Platz (a circle) is an obelisk, 105 feet high, by Klenze, cast from guns taken in the war. It has this inscription: "To the 30,000 Bavarians who fell in the Russian war. Erected by Ludwig, King of Bavaria. Finished 18 Oct., 1833. They died for the freedom of the Fatherland." On the left of Königs Platz, beyond this, near St. Boniface Church, is the

Kunst and Industrieausstellungs-Gebäude (Exhibition Building), with a façade like the Glyptothek opposite. Over the portico of twelve Corinthian pillars are fifteen marble figures, representing "Bavaria," who stands between two lions, and gives crowns to the other figures—viz., a sculptor, a workman with a bust of the king, a bronze founder, a medallist, architect, painter, &c. It is used for the Permanent Fine Arts Exhibition of the Munich Artists' Association. Open daily; summer, 9 to 6; winter, 9 to 5; admission, 50pf. One of the most interesting places in the city. It contains all the new productions in the several branches of art, and the admission of any work being subject to the approval of a jury of 21 of the first artists, it affords the best opportunity for making direct purchases.

The new *Propylæa*, close by, is a Doric gateway, built in 1836, on which are reliefs, by Schwanthaler, of the Great War of Independence.

CHURCHES.—The Archbishop's Cathedral (an older Cathedral being at Frelsing) is the *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady's), near the Promenade, one of the oldest and largest churches in the city, built 1468-1494, of homely red brick, in the old German style, by George Gankoffen, at the cost of Duke Sigismund. It was restored 1862. It is a

cross 336 feet long, 180 feet broad, 110 feet high; the two west towers, each 356 feet high, ending in pear-shaped copper spires. The portal has many sculptures of the fifteenth century; and a sun-dial, with frescoes, by Schraudolph. The interior is lighted by thirty windows, 70 feet high, with beautiful stained glass, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Prince Maximilian's *Monument of the Emperor Ludwig* (Louis) of Bavaria, by H. Krumper, erected 1603-12, is a splendid mausoleum of red marble, with figures and ornaments of bronze. One figure in high relief represents the Emperor Ludwig in his coronation robes. On the north and south sides are two colossal Statues of Albert V. and Wilhelm V.; and at the corners are four men in armour, bearing the standards of Charlemagne, Ludwig the Pious, Charles the Fat, and Ludwig IV. Underneath lie buried the Bavarian Princes, from 1295 till 1628. In the Choir are many busts, carved in wood. Paintings by Peter Candid, Caravaggio, and others, at the High Altar. From a spot near Bishop Gebattel's tomb, under the organ loft, not one of the thirty lofty windows can be seen. Here is the large Banner taken, 1688, by Max Emanuel, from the Turks.

St. Michaelis Hofkirche, formerly the Jesuits' Church, is a large cross in the Roman style, 304 ft. by 122, built 1583-95, by Wolfgang Müller, for Duke William V., in Neuhauser Strasse. The tower fell down while it was being built. In a niche, in the façade towards Neuhauser Strasse, is a bronze statue of St. Michael, by P. Candid. The interior is very beautiful, the floor being marble and the roof a fine broad curve, unsupported by pillars. At the High Altar is Christopher Schwarz's Fall of the Wicked Angels. Other paintings by P. Candid, Viviani, and Hans von Aachen. Under the Choir are two tombs of the Princes. Thorwaldsen's monument of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, in Carrara marble, is a colossal figure of the former Viceroy of Italy, supported by Genii and the Muse of History on each side of the door, in which appears the motto, "Honneur et Fidélité." It was erected by his widow. On Sundays and great festivals there is a grand service of classical music at 9 a.m.

Trinity Church, which belonged to a Carmelite nunnery, was built 1704-14, and is a rotunda, on

eighteen Corinthian columns, with an Ionic façade.

The *Theatine Church of St. Cajetan*, near the Palace, is a cross in the Doric and Ionic styles, imitated from St. Peter's, at Rome, 240 feet by 132 feet, built by A. Borella, a Bologna artist, for the Electress Adelaide. It has a cupola on pillars, and a façade of much later date, added 1767, by Couvillers, a Frenchman. The altar-piece has portraits of the foundress and her husband, with that of a Baron Simoné (in a Spanish dress), and a Piedmontese physician, whom the Princess loaded with honours. The family tombs are below, including those of the Emperor Charles VII., Empress Amalia, King Maximilian Joseph (1825) and his wife, Queen Caroline. The monuments of Prince Maximilian and Princess Josepha Maximiliana (died 1821) are by C. Eberhard, from designs of Queen Caroline. The paintings on the other twelve altars are by Cignani, Tintoretto, Zanchi, &c. In the sacristy is a beautiful work by Heinrich Hess, the Burial of Christ.

St. Peter's is a curious old Church, the oldest in the town; it contains, amongst others, six old German paintings, by Werth, and commands a fine view of Munich from its tower.

The *Griechische Kirche*, or Greek Church, formerly St. Salvator, in the Provision Market, near Maximilian's Platz, was built 1494, and upon the ex-king Otho having been elected King of Greece, was given up for the use of the Greeks residing here. The communion plate was a present from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The paintings are by a modern Greek artist.

The *Allerheiligen Kirche* (All Saints) is the new Chapel Royal, at the Residenz, one of the churches erected at the cost of the ex-king Ludwig; built, 1826-37, by Klenze. It is in the Romanesque, or Lombard style, 145 feet long, by 103 feet broad, and 84 feet high; and is richly adorned with a profusion of marble, mosaics, paintings, and gildings. It is divided into three aisles, by pillars of Salzburg marble with gilt capitals. The walls, ceiling, and niches are covered with frescoes by Hess, on a gold ground. On one side the subjects are from the Old Testament; on the other from the New; while those round the altar show the connection between the two. The music on Sunday mornings and on feast days is excellent. During service, entrance only from the Brunnenhof.

Ludwigskirche is another of King Ludwig's churches, in the Ludwig-strasse, between the Royal Library and the University, built of limestone, 1829-42, by Gärtner; a rich and beautiful structure in the Romanesque style, 245 feet by 160 feet and 100 feet high; the two towers are 208 feet. In the façade are Schwanthaler's statues of Christ, the Evangelists, and Sts. Peter and Paul, with a rose window and arabesques. The interior contains frescoes by Cornelius. Notice especially the *Last Judgment* at the altar, one of the *largest pictures in the world*, nearly 70 feet high and 40 broad. Beautiful stained windows, and wood carvings of saints, with frescoes, by Fortner. In the Kreuz Gang, or Garden behind, are the fourteen stations or shrines for pilgrims.

The *Basilica of St. Boniface*, in Karl's Strasse, is one of the richest churches in Munich, founded by King Ludwig, 1835, to celebrate his Silver Wedding, or 25th anniversary of his marriage. It is on the model of a Roman Basilica of the 4th and 6th centuries, and of the old church of St. Paul *extra muros*, at Rome; the architect being Liebland, who finished it 1850. St. Boniface, to whom it is dedicated, was a Devonshire man, afterwards the Apostle of Germany and Archbishop of Mayence. The church is 280 feet long, by 130 feet broad and 86 feet high, and has an eight-column portico with bronze doors. The interior consists of a nave and four aisles, divided by sixty-six pillars of Tyrolean marble; the walls are scagliola marble, the pavement is marble mosaic, and the timber roof is blue, with gold stars. There are thirty-four medallion portraits of Popes, from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. The frescoes represent scenes from the life of St. Boniface, with other subjects from the lives of saints and martyrs, all by Hess and his pupils, Schraudolph, &c. One of the best altar-pieces is the *Martyrdom of St. Stephen*. In the crypt are the graves of the Benedictine monks of the adjoining Seminary. The Refectory has a large fresco, the *Last Supper*, by Hess. This church contains the sarcophagus of Ludwig I., who died 1868, and of his queen, Theresa.

The *Protestant Parish Church*, near the Karlsthor, is an oval, 143 feet by 57 feet; begun 1827, finished 1833, from designs by Pertsch. It has a square tower, a painted ceiling by K. Herrman, of

the Ascension. The altar-piece, the Crucifixion, is a present from King Ludwig.

The *Maria-Hilf-Kirche* (Our Lady of Help), or the *Auer Church*, in the suburb of Au, is a modern reproduction of old German Gothic, built 1831-39, from designs by Ohlmüller, and standing alone in the Platz, to which it gives name. It is 240 feet long, 85 feet broad, 90 feet high, of grey sandstone, except the nave, which is of red brick. It has three portals, and a rose window with a tower, 290 feet high, adorned with open flagee work. The mosaic work is covered with coloured glass tillés. The interior is a fine specimen of modern German art, especially as displayed in the nineteen *stained Windows*, each of which cost 10,000 florins. They are filled with events in the life of the Virgin Mary, in exceedingly beautiful designs, furnished by Schraudolph, Fischer, Ruben, and Rockl, and executed by Ailmüller, under the direction of Hess. The carvings in wood at the altars are by Schönlaub, and in the chancel by Entres. *Jews' Synagogue*, built 1826, by Metivier.

The Glyptothek, or Sculpture Gallery, Faces the Königs Platz, and is open in summer on Mondays and Fridays, from eight to twelve and two to four; Wednesdays, from eight to twelve only. In winter the hours are shorter.

It is a noble square pile, 220 feet each way, and was built 1816-30, by Klenze, for the late King Ludwig, to hold the splendid collection of marbles, mostly Greek, which he had begun to make at his own cost when Crown Prince.

It is an imitation of Ionic Greek in style, with a marble front, resting on three steps which stretch the whole extent of the building. The portico rests on twelve Ionic columns, eight of which are in front. It is adorned with richly cut cornices and sculptures let into the hollow pediment. Pallas Ergane figures as patroness of the Arts around her, symbolised by marble figures, designed by Wagner, and executed by Schwanthaler, Haller, &c., in 1836. Among them are the clay-modeller, the statuary, the painter, wood-carver, potter, &c. In the pinnacle is the Bird of Minerva, supported by Sphinxes and a gilt lyre.

In the six niches below are bronze figures of Vulcan, by Schöpf; Prometheus and Phidias, by Schaller; Dædalus, by Lazzarini; Pericles and

Hadrian, by Leeb. Other niches in the front contain statues of Ghiberti, Donatello, P. Vischer, M. Angelo, Giovanni da Bologna, B. Cellini, Canova, Thorwaldsen, Rauch, Tenerani, Gibson, and Schwanthaler.

The Thirteen Rooms are in chronological order, and are varied by colour, shape, dimensions, and appropriate ornaments. They are lighted by lunettes from the interior courts, except the rotundas at the corners, which are lighted by domes. The whole structure is described in the architect's "Entwürfe."

A lofty bronze door leads into the vestibule, and thence on the left hand, through the successive rooms, beginning with

1. *Assyrian Room*.—Casts and reliefs.

2. *Egyptian Room*.—(Aegyptischer Saal). Two male sphinxes, of basalt. Two priests in black marble. An Antinous in rosso-antico. Obelisk with hieroglyphics, 19 feet high. Isis and Horus, of black basalt.

3. *Incunabeln Saal*, or Room for specimens of the infancy or earliest stages of Greek art.

4. *Ægina Room*.—So called from the fragments of two pediments from the Panhellenium, or Temple of Minerva; found in the island of Ægina, 1811, and bought by King Ludwig for £6,000. The party who made the discovery included two English architects, Cockerell and Foster; and an agent was despatched to make the purchase on behalf of the English Government for £8,000, but was too late. Casts of these marbles are in the Royal Institution at Liverpool. They have been partly restored by Thorwaldsen, and are supposed to represent a fight, or two fights, in the Trojan war; one being led by Iclamon, round the body of Laomedon; the other by Ajax and Hector, over the body of Patroclus. Pallas with her helmet and spear stands in the midst. They are of the age just preceding that of Phidias (480 B. C.), and are of Parian marble, showing marks of having been painted over. There are fifteen figures in all.

5. *Apollo Room*.—So called from the colossal figure of the Barberini *Apollo*, playing on the harp, a beautiful statue of Pentelic marble, ascribed to Agelades, the master of Phidias. Statues of Æsculapius, Ceres, Diana, &c.

6. *Bacchus Room*.—This room and the next contain mostly works of the perfect period of Greek sculpture. Among these are the *Barberini Faun*, probably by Praxiteles; statue of Silenus, of Parian marble; Eirene and Plutus, sometimes called Leukothea or Ino with young Bacchus in her arms opposite Silenus with the boy Bacchus; Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne; the beautiful Spotted Fawn; colossal bust of Aphrodite (Venus) of Parian marble; and the Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite, a large relief of Parian marble.

7. *Niobe Room*.—So called from Niobe's Children—the Ilioneus or kneeling *Niobe* (a beautiful torso), and the dying *Niobe*, both of Parian marble, and of great value. A Venus of Cnidus, Head of Medusa, and a Clio.

8. *Götter Saal* (Room of the Gods).—This and the next room, called the Fest Saal, are adorned with *frescoes*, by Cornelius (1820-30), executed by himself, and by Zimmermann and Schlotthauer. The subjects treated are Orpheus and Eurydice in the shades; Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Hebe waiting on the Gods in Olympus; Minerva and Prometheus; Pandora and her Box, &c.

9. *Trojan Room*.—Scenes from the wars of the Greeks and Trojans, by Cornelius—as Achilles and Agamemnon disputing about Briseis; Hector and Achilles fighting over the corpse of Patroclus; and the Destruction of Troy.

10. *Heroes' Room*.—Statue of Alexander the Great, of Parian marble, supposed to be the best likeness extant. Statue of Jason. Bust of Hannibal. Bust of Socrates. Statue of Nero. This room shows the transition from Greek to Roman art. There is a descent from it to the next, or

11. *Roman Room*, the largest of all, and richly adorned, containing only works of Roman art. Busts of Germanicus; Antoninus Pius; Livia, the daughter of Augustus; Cicero; Seneca; Cato, and others. Ascend again from this to the Saal der farbigen Bildwerke (in the south-east rotunda), or

12. *Room of Coloured Sculptures*, containing beautiful mosaics and bronzes. Among these are Ceres; an Athlete; and a draped statue of a Roman Lady spinning. Her head has been restored, by Thorwaldsen.

The last Room, or

13. *Saal der Neueren* (Modern Sculpture), con-

tains works by modern artists. Venus and Paris, by Canova. Statue of Adonis, and Bust of Ludwig I., by *Thorvaldsen*. The Sandal Binder, and Iffland the actor, by R. Schadow. Cupid and the Muses, by C. Eberhard. Bust of Admiral Van Tromp, by Rauch; of Winckelmanns, by S. de Carli; of Pfeffel, by Christen; Catherine II., by Busch; and Napoleon, by Spalla.

The Old Pinacothek, or Picture Gallery,

Is not far from the Glyptothek, and like it is a fine monument of the taste and munificence of King Ludwig. Like that also, it was erected by Klenze, but on a different style and plan from his other great work. The foundation was laid on Raphael's birthday, April 7, 1826, and it was finished 1836. Open daily (except Saturdays), from nine to three.

It is an I-shaped building, 494 feet long, running east and west, near the Infantry Barrack. The north and south fronts are alike, except that the south front, towards the street, has arcades or *Loggie*, divided into 25 compartments, adorned with arabesques, frescoes, by Zimmermann and Cornelius, illustrative of the progress of painting, and statues of twenty-four great painters, by Schwanthaler; one half belonging to the Italian schools, the other to the German and Netherland schools. These are Van Eyck, Memling, Dürer, Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Velasquez, Murillo, Claude Lorraine, Poussin, F. Francia, Fiesole, Masaccio, da Vinci, Perugino, Ghirlandajo, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, G. Bellino, A. del Sarto, Correggio, Domenichino.

It contains twelve great Rooms, or Halls, for large paintings, and twenty-three Cabinets (for similar ones) adjoining them; with over 1,400 paintings, disposed according to the various schools, a re-arrangement having been made in 1885. Catalogue, in English. 1 mark 50pf. The Cabinets should be taken individually, in connection with the room to which they belong.

Munich has probably the largest collection of Rubens' paintings to be found under one roof in Europe, there being 77 undoubtedly by his hand. There are also the celebrated Holy Family (di Caniglia), and the Madonnas di Tempi and della Tenda, by Raphael.

The Porch, at the south-east corner, is an Ionic one, on four columns, with two Lions. It leads

by two staircases to the Vestibule, and the Founders' Room. Here are portraits of Albrecht V., by whom the collection was begun, and the Princes who succeeded him. Among these are the Electors Maximilian I., John William, and Charles Theodore, styled von der Pfalz (of the Palatinate), but especially King Maximilian Joseph (died 1825), who incorporated with this Collection the galleries of Mannheim, Zweibrücken, and Düsseldorf; and the greatest benefactor of all, King Ludwig I. (died 1868), who, in 1827, bought the pictures of the Old German and Old Dutch schools from the collection made by the brothers Sulpiz and Melchior Boisserée, 1793, which were formerly at Heidelberg and Stuttgart, and were dispersed by the Revolutionary wars, and that of Prince Wallerstein, at a cost to his private purse of nearly £80,000. The reliefs on the frieze, by Schwanthaler, relate to scenes in Bavarian history. The visitor must distinguish between *Rooms* and *Cabinets*, in the catalogue and in the following list:—

Halls I. and II. Cabinets 1 to 3.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER RHINE.

Meister Wilhelm of Cologne and his school, 1380 to 1425.—No. 1, St. Veronica, Hall I. Stephen Lochner and his school, 1426 to 1451.—Nos. 9 to 18 are perhaps the most noteworthy, Hall I. Master of the "Lyversberg Passion" and his school.—Mainly Scenes from the Life of the Virgin, chiefly in Hall I. Various Cologne Masters.—Principally in Hall II.; the most remarkable being the Boisserée St. Bartholomew, No. 48, and the Death of the Virgin, No. 55, also from the Boisserée Collection. Nos. 68 to 73, in Cab. 2, are of Bartholomew Bruyn (1493-1556) and his school.

EARLY DUTCH SCHOOL.

Rogier van der Weyden, 1400-64.—Nos. 100 to 103, St. Luke, Adoration of the Magi, in Hall II. Dierick Bouts, 1400-68.—Nos. 107, &c., Adoration of the Magi and others, chiefly in Cab. 3. Hans Memling, (?) 1440-94.—No. 116, The Seven Joys of Mary, in Cab. 3, a very fine work. Gerard David, 1460-1523.—No. 118, Adoration of the Magi, in Hall II. Quentin Massys, (?) 1460-1530.—No. 134, Pietà and others, chiefly in Hall II. Lucas van Leyden. 1494-1533.—Nos. 148, 149, Virgin and Magdalen; Annunciation, Cab. 3.

Hall III. Cabinets 4 and 5.**UPPER GERMAN SCHOOLS.**

Martin Schongauer, 1450-88.—No. 174, Nativity, Cab. 4. Bernard Strigel, 1461-1528.—Nos. 183 to 185, in Cab. 4.

Holbein the Elder, (?) 1460-1524.—Nos. 193 to 211. The finest are 209 St. Sebastian, 210 St. Barbara, 211 St. Elizabeth of Thuringia, all in Hall III. Holbein the Younger, 1497-1543.—No. 212, Derich Born, Cab. 4. Martin Schaffner, 1508-41.—No. 219, Peter Appian, Cab. 4. Hans Burgkmair, 1473-1531.—No. 220, M. Schongauer, Cab. 4; No. 225, Queen Esther, Hall III. M. Wohlgemut, 1434-1519.—Nos. 229 to 235, all in Hall III.

Albert Dürer, 1471-1528.—Nos. 238, 240, 241, 247 (SS. John and Peter), 248 (SS. Paul and Mark), all in Hall III, and Nos. 237 and 243 (M. Wohlgemut), in Cab. 4, are the best. Lucas Cranach the Elder, 1492-1553.—Nos. 270 to 280, chiefly in Cab. 4. A. Altdorfer, (?) 1490-1538.—Nos. 288 and 289 (a Susanna), 291 to 293, in Cab. 4; No. 290, Battle of Arbela, a singular production, in Cab. 5.

Hall IV. Cabinets 5 to 11, and 23.**DUTCH SCHOOL.**

Gerard v. Honthorst, 1590-1656.—Nos. 308 and 309, Prodigal Son, in Hall IV. Bart. v. d. Helst, (?) 1613-70.—Nos. 315 to 318, in Hall IV.

Rembrandt (Harmens van Ryn), 1607-69.—Nos. 326 to 331, all excellent, in Cab. 8; Nos. 324, 325, 332 (Abram's Sacrifice), and 333 (Himself), in Hall IV. Ferd. Bol, 1611-80.—No. 338, Govaert Flink and his wife, No. 339, in Hall IV. Franz Hals, 1580-1666.—No. 359, Group of Portraits, in Hall IV. Thomas de Keyser, (?) 1695-1679.—No. 361, Settling Accounts, in Cab. 10. A. van Ostade, 1610-85.—Nos. 369 to 375, in Cabs. 8 and 9; the best is probably 371, Boors Quarrelling, Cab. 9. Isaak van Ostade, 1621-49. Nos. 376 to 381, in Cabs. 6, 8, and 9. G. ter Borch or Terburg, 1650-1702.—Nos. 388 and 389, both good, in Cab. 9. Gerard Dou, 1613-75.—Nos. 393 to 408, in Cabs. 8, 9, and 10; the best are, 394, The Quack Doctor, Cab. 10, and 397, Himself, Cab. 9. Fr. van Mieris, 1635-81.—Nos. 409 to 423, chiefly in Cab. 10; the best are Nos. 414, 415, 417, 420, 423. G. Metsu, 1630-67.—No. 424, Twelfth Night, Cab. 7. Piet. de Hooch, 1632-81.—426, Dutch Interior, Cab. 11. Adr. v. der Werff, 1659-1722.

—Nos. 438 to 467; all but No. 451, A Magdalen (Hall IV.), are in Cab. 23. Paul Potter, 1625-54.—Nos. 471 and 472, in Cab. 6. Ph. Wouwerman, 1619-68.—Nos. 496 to 514, chiefly in Cab. 11; No. 496, A Stag Hunt, is perhaps the best. Jacob v. Ruysdael, 1625-82.—Nos. 544 to 551; Nos. 548 (Cab. 7), 545 (Cab. 9), and 550 (Cab. 10) are most worthy of notice. Jan Wynants, 1600-79.—Nos. 575 to 581 in Hall IV., and Cabs. 9 and 10; No. 582 in Cab. 11 (figures probably by A. v. d. Velde) is the best. Jan Both, 1610-51.—No. 583, An Evening Landscape, in Cab. 8. Jan Weenix, 1640-1719.—Nos. 635 to 645, chiefly in Hall IV. Jan v. Huysum, 1682-1749.—Nos. 651 to 653, in Cab. 11; all good examples.

Halls V. to VII. Cabinets 12 to 16.**FLEMISH SCHOOL.**

Jan Brueghel the Elder, 1568-1625.—Nos. 681 to 705, in Cabs. 13 and 14.

P. P. Rubens, 1577-1640.—Nos. 724 to 800, in Halls V. and VI., and Cab. 12, the latter being exclusively devoted to his paintings. The best probably are in Hall VI.: Nos. 727, Castor and Pollux; 735, Christ Enthroned; 746, Christ and the Penitent Sinners; 754, Silenus; 782, Himself and Wife; 784, Earl and Countess of Arundel; 797, Helena Fourment; 798, Himself and Wife; 799, The Scholar; 800, Doctor van 'Thulden, and in Cab. 12; 732, Defeat of Sennacherib (the finest); 733, Conversion of St. Paul; 738, The Last Judgment; 742, Battle of the Amazons; 762, St. Christopher. Jacob Jordaens, 1593-1678.—Nos. 813, and 814, both good examples.

A. van Dyck, 1599-1641.—Nos. 822 to 863, in Hall VII. and Cab. 13; notice specially in Hall VII.: No. 826, Madonna; 837, Duke of Pfalz-Neuburg; 839 and 840, (?) Burgomaster of Antwerp and his Wife; 841, Charles, Duke of Croix; 844 and 845, The Sculptor, Colyn de Nole, and his Wife; 849, Van Dyck's Wife, Maria Ruthven, Countess of Gowrie; No. 864, Jupiter and Antiope, is of doubtful authenticity. A. Brouwer, 1605-1638.—No. 879, Card Players Quarrelling, Cab. 16; 880, Barber Surgery, Cab. 15; 893, Dice Players, Cab. 16. D. Teniers the Younger, 1610-90.—Nos. 902 to 929, in Cabs. 14, 15, and 16 (excepting No. 925, St. Luke's Fair at Florence, in Hall V.); the best are 907 and 916, Tavern Scenes, in Cab. 6. Frans Millet, 1642-79.—No. 945, Italian Land-

soape, in Cab. 16. F. Snyders, 1579-1657.—Nos. 954 to 960, chiefly in Hall V., the best being a Kitchen Interior, No. 955, and a Boar Hunt, No. 958, the latter in Hall VII. Paul de Vos, 1592-1678.—Nos. 961 and 962, Animal Subjects, in Hall V.

Halls VIII. to X. Cabinets 17 to 20.

ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

(Most of the oldest examples are found in Cab. 17.)

Giovanni da Fiesole (Fra Angelico), 1387-1455.—Nos. 989 to 992; in Cab. 17, Early Florentine, Nos. 996 to 1001. Sandro Botticelli, 1446-1510.—No. 1010, The Dead Christ, in Hall VIII. D. Ghirlandajo, 1449-1494.—Nos. 1011 to 1013, in Hall VIII.; notice 1011, Virgin and Saluts. Cima da Conegliano, (?) 1508.—No. 1033, Madonna, Magdalen, and St. Jerome, Hall VIII. Pietro Vannucci (Perugino), 1446-1524.—Nos. 1034, Vision of St. Bernard, and 1035, Virgin and Child, Hall VIII. Franc. Francia, 1450-1517.—Nos. 1039, Madonna in the Roses, and 1040, Madonna and Child, Hall VIII.

Raphael, 1483-1520.—No. 1049, The Canigiani Holy Family, in Hall VII.; Nos. 1050 and 1051, The Madonna Tempi and Madonna della Tenda, in Cab. 19; No. 1052, (?) Portrait of Bindo Aldoviti, in Hall VIII. Andrea del Sarto, 1487-1531.—No. 1066, Holy Family, in Hall VIII. Lorenzo Lotto, 1480-1555.—No. 1083, Marriage of St. Catherine, in Hall VIII. Correggio, 1494-1534.—No. 1094, Satyr, Cab. 19; No. 1095, Virgin and S. Ildefonso, Hall VIII. Palma Vecchio, 1480-1528.—No. 1107, Himself; No. 1108, Virgin and Child, with St. Roch, both in Hall IX.; fine specimens.

Titian, 1477-1576.—Nos. 1109 to 1116, all in Hall IX; notice specially, 1109, Virgin and Child, with St. John; 1112, Charles V.; 1114, Christ Crowned. Tintoretto, 1519-94.—No. 1127. Andreas Vesalius, in Hall IX. Paolo Veronese, 1528-88.—Nos. 1133 to 1137, in Hall IX, which also contains nine pictures of his school, Nos. 1138 to 1146. Guido Reni, 1575-1642.—1170, Assumption (the best); 1171 to 1175, all in Hall X. Cam. Procaccini, 1546-1626.—No. 1211, Virgin and Child, &c., Hall X. Carlo Dolci, 1616-86.—Nos. 1224 to 1230, in Hall X. and Cab. 19. Salvator Rosa, 1615-73.—Nos. 1242 to 1244, in Cab. 19.

Hall XI. Cabinet 21.

SPANISH SCHOOL.

The best pictures here are those of Murillo, 1617-82.—Nos. 1303 to 1308; Nos. 1304 and 1306 are Beggar Boys, the first a very fine example.

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Hall XII. Cabinet 21.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Of these the best are certainly those of Claude Lorraine, 1600-82.—Nos. 1324 to 1327. The same hall contains No. 1340, P. de Champaigne's Portrait of Marshal Turenne.

Hall XII. and Cab. 22 contain later German Painters, from the middle of the 16th to the commencement of the 18th centuries.

The *Cabinet of Engravings* (open Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 9 to 12) contains about 170,000 prints, many of them most beautiful specimens. Free.

Cabinet of Drawings (open Tuesday and Friday, from 9 to 12) numbers 22,000, including five by Raphael; several by Fra Bartolommeo; a large portfolio of Rembrandt's; and three by A. Dürer.

Cabinet of Grecian and Etruscan Vases (daily, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 to 1), in three rooms; 1,500 specimens, mostly from Italy and Sicily. Fee.

The *New Pinacothek*, in Theresien Strasse, behind the old one, is a rectangular pile, built by Voit, 1846-53; and is 396 feet by 106 feet, and 95 feet high, in two storeys. It contains exclusively *Modern Paintings* of the present century (open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, 8 to 12; 2 to 4). There are twelve large and small rooms, and fourteen cabinets. It is adorned with frescoes by Kaulbach and Nilson; and portraits of Munich artists. At the entrance are models of Schwanthaler's Lions, at the Siegesthor. Paintings on porcelain occupy the ground floor.

The most noticeable works are (the Nos. refer to the Rooms)—*Large Rooms*: (I.) Kaulbach, Ludwig I. (II.) Ainmüller, Interiors of Westminster Abbey; Schorn, The Deluge; Piloty, Wallenstein's Death. (III.) Kaulbach, Destruction of Jerusalem. (IV.) Entrance of King Otho into Athens. (V.) Overbeck, Holy Family. (VI.) Rottmann, Greek Landscapes, encaustic.—*Small Rooms*: (I.) Kirchner, Heidelberg; F. Adam, Battle of Orleans. (II.) Leys, Dutch Village; Feuerbach, Battle of the Giants. (III.) Kaulbach, Designs for the frescoes on the exterior; the figures are portraits. (IV.) A. Adam, Battles of Custoza and Novara; Wilkie, Reading the Will.—*Cabinets*: 1, Schöndel, Antwerp Market. 2, Camphausen, Prisoners of War; A. Löffler, oil

sketches taken in Palestine, &c. 3, Achenbach, Storm at Sea. 4, Stieler, Goethe. 5, Hasenclever, The Examination. 6, Gallait, Monk Feeding the Poor. 7, Achenbach, Sea Pieces. 8, Bürkel, Village Street. 9, Adam, 14 small views in Munich. 10, Schilgen, Rape of Helen. 11, A. Kauffmann, Ludwig I., aged nine. 12, B. Strange, Funeral of a Doge. 13, Feuerbach, Portrait. 14, Squindo, Return to Versailles.

Private Collections.—*Baron Von Schack's Museum* contains copies of the great Venetian and Spanish Masters, also a complete series of modern paintings; 2 to 5; Trinkgeld. *Maillinger Art-Historical Collection*, at the Landwehr Arsenal, in the Heumarkt, open Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, 9 to 1, illustrating the history of Munich. At the *Schwanthaler Museum*, in Schwanthaler Strasse, are casts of all his works, bequeathed to the Academy of Plastic Arts. Open daily, 35 pf.

Glaspalast (Crystal Palace), in the Botanical Gardens, used for the Annual and International exhibitions organised by the Munich Artists' Association.

In the Erzgiesserei Strasse is the *Royal Bronze Foundry* (Erzgiesserei), established by King Ludwig, and open daily, 1 till 6. Here bronze ornaments of all kinds may be obtained. The colossal statue of Bavaria, at the Ruhmeshalle, was cast here.

The *Ruhmeshalle* (or Hall of Fame) is about half an hour's walk outside the Sendling-Thor. It was built 1844-50, by Klenze, for King Ludwig, of Untersberg marble, and stands on a height overlooking the city, to the south-west. It is a colonnade on 48 Doric pillars, about 250 feet long, in the form of a half rectangle, and contains 80 busts of celebrated Bavarians, with Schwanthaler's four Families of the Bavarian house, in the pediment. Open daily; closed between 12 and 2.

In front of the Ruhmeshalle is placed Schwanthaler's gigantic figure of *Bavaria and her Lion*, cast in 1850, from guns taken at the battle of Navarino. It is 69 feet high, including the marble pedestal, 40 feet. A broad staircase leads up to the statue, and a spiral one to its head, in which is room for five persons. Fee, 40pf. The view takes in the Tyrolese hills.

Feldherrnhalle (south end of Ludwigstrasse), in the Florentine style, is an imitation of the

Loggia de' Lanzi, consisting of three round arches with a staircase, and two lions. Here are bronze statues of Tilly, generalissimo of the Thirty Years' War, and Field-Marshal Wrede (died 1838).

In Max-Josephs-Platz (the busiest centre of the city) is the bronze *Monument of King Maximilian Joseph I.*, by Stiglmaier, from designs by Rauch, with reliefs of the chief events in his reign.

In front of the Old Residenz Theatre is the new *Hof Theater* (Court Theatre) in Max-Josephs-Platz, one of the largest in Germany; rebuilt after the fire of 1823, by Klenze, from the plans of Fischer. The front is 160 feet high, and has an eight-column Corinthian portico, in which are frescoes of Apollo and the Muses, and Pegasus and the Horses, both by Schwanthaler. The building is 350 feet long, and 205 feet broad; it will hold from 2,000 to 2,500 spectators, and can be viewed on three days at 2 p.m. Entrance, Maximilianstr. Performances usually take place on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The usual time is 7 p.m. The *Residenz Theater* commences about the same time; performances on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. The *Gärtner-Platz Theater* is devoted to comedies. The *Volks Theater* (People's Theatre) is in Senefelder Strasse.

Polytechnic School, by Neureuther, in the Renaissance style, near the Old Pinacothek, daily.

The *New Post-Office* (Post Gebäude), facing the Königsbau and Max-Josephs-Platz, was built by Klenze, 1834, by enlarging the old palace of Count Türring, of which part remains in the Residenz Strasse. The principal front is in the solid Florentine style, 290 feet long, 66 feet high. The lower is an arcade or loggia, on 14 Doric pillars. The frescoes are by Hiltensberger. Telegraph and Telephone Office here.

The *Rathhaus* (Town Hall), in Marienplatz, is a modern Gothic pile, opened 1874. The Old Rathhaus, close by the new building, was restored in 1865. Underneath the tower, which is ornamented with some good stereochromatic pictures, runs the road leading to the broad street called the *Thal*, which terminates at the *Isar-Thor*. Corn markets are held in the Marienplatz. In the middle is the *Statue of the Virgin*, erected by the Elector Maximilian I., in memory of his victory at Prague, 1620, at the battle fought on the White Hill; it bears the punning invocation to the Virgin (each word increasing by a syllable). "Rem, Regem,

Regimen, Regionem, Religionem, conserva Bavaria Virgo Maria tuis." In front of the Government buildings, in the same Platz, is the *Fischbrunnen*, into which butchers' apprentices, wrapped in hides, were formerly made to jump at the end of their term of service. This was called the "Metzgersprung."

The *Isarthor* (Isar Gate), an old German Gothic pile, with three towers, was ornamented with fresco paintings, by King Ludwig. The subject is the entrance of the Emperor Ludwig, of Bavaria, after the battle of Ampfing, 1322. On the two side gates are the arms of the nobility and of the towns which fought for Ludwig in this battle. They were done by Gärtner, 1833. The Statues of St. George and St. Michael, by Eberhard.

In front of the *Sendlingerthor* is the *Allgemeines Krankenhaus* (General Hospital), built 1813, by King Max Joseph, from Fischer's designs. It is a large quadrangle, 140 paces long, 175 broad, and is well arranged, containing 54 wards, for about 650 patients, besides 31 chambers for separate patients and the officials, chapel and other requisites. Behind the Hospital is a Convent for Sisters of Mercy, who nurse the sick, with a chapel built 1837. The Anatomie-Saal, or Dissecting Room, is a detached building, in Sendlinger-strasse.

The *Southern Cemetery* (Gottesacker), or Friedhof, is in the old suburbs, on the southern side. At its entrance is St. Stephen's Church, built in the time of Albrecht V. Among the *Monuments* is one erected 1831, for those who fell in defence of their country at Sendling, and with this inscription: "To those who on Christmas Day, 25th December, 1704, fell in battle for Prince and Fatherland, in Upper Bavaria;" and an Obelisk to General Bastoul, who died at Munich after the battle of Hohenlinden. Here also are monuments to F. H. Jacobi; Frauenhofer, the optician; and Sennefelder, the discoverer of Lithography, &c. At the end is a circular arcade or crescent, with a chapel in the middle, and a room in which corpses are placed for identification. On All Saints' and All Souls' Days, thousands, both Catholics and Protestants, visit the cemetery to deck the graves of their dead friends. A new grave-yard (Leichenfeld), with a vestibule in the middle age Lombard style, is situated behind it. Here is the monument of Gärtner.

The *Schmerzhaftes Capelle* (Dolorous Chapel) was built, 1705, "in honour of the Passion of Christ and of his Mother." About three-quarters of a mile distant is the Jews' Cemetery, with a monument to the poet, Michael Beer.

Environs of Munich.—One of the most frequented is the *Englischer Garten* (English Garden), a beautiful park, more than three miles long from the end of the Hofgarten. It contains some charming groups of tall trees and plants, bridge, statues, waterfalls, &c., and was first laid out by the Elector Karl Theodor, from the plans of Count Rumford, an American loyalist, named Thompson, who, after being knighted in England, entered the Bavarian service, and, in the pursuit of studies on heat, invented an economic plan of cooking food for the poor. He assisted in founding the Royal Institution in London, and died at Paris.

To the left of the entrance is the Palace of Prince Charles; from which a row of villas stretches from Königin-strasse to the Royal Veterinary School. To the right the road leads to the Park, in the middle of which is a Chinese Pagoda. A circular building or Monopteros, by Klenze, on twelve Doric pillars, was dedicated, 1833, to Karl Theodor, the founder of the Park. Its capitals, &c., are coloured in the polychrome style, in imitation of the old Greek style. There are several coffee houses and favourite spots near the English Garden, such as Tivoli, Paradiesgarten, Schwabing, the Aumeister, Hirschau, and the Isar-Anlagen. A bridge leads across the Isar to Bogenhausen. The *Observatory* at Bogenhausen is near Gasteig hill, and a walk in this direction is recommended for sunset effects.

To *Unter Sendling*, through the Sendling Gate, where the parish church displays a large fresco, painted 1831, by Lindenschmit, of the battle fought here, 1704, between the Austrians and the country people. Hence to *Gross-Hesellohe*, three miles distant, a pleasant spot on the Isar, which belonged to General D'Erlon, who lived here as Baron Schmid. It can be reached by rail.

Nymphenburg is a royal pleasure Castle, three miles from Munich, built by Princess Adelheid, 1663. It has a large fountain 90 feet high, and the porcelain factory, once royal property. In the garden is the *Magdalenenkapelle*, near a miraculous spring and Charles V.'s hunting lodge.

Schleissheim is another royal Lust-Schloss (Pleasure Castle), 6 miles from Munich, built 1684-1700, by Kurfürst Max Emanuel, but now neglected. A model farm and stud are placed here. Most of the pictures for which it was celebrated have been transferred to the Pinacothek, but a few, chiefly Dutch, remain.

One of the popular excursions from Munich is to **Starnberg**, and its Lake, or **Würmsee**, about 18 miles distant (see below. Route 39A).

ROUTE 39A

Munich to Starnberg, and the Würmsee, Tutzing, Pensberg, and Weilheim, Füssen, Hohenschwangau, and Innsbruck,—through the Bavarian Highlands.

By Rail (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn), the Stations are as follow:—

	Miles.	Branch to	Miles.
Munich to		Bernried.....	29½
Pasing	5	Seeshaupt	32
Planegg.....	9½	Penzberg	38½
Starnberg.....	17½	Wilzhofen	30½
Possenhofen	20½	Weilheim	34
Tutzing	25	Peissenberg.....	37½

From Peissenberg by road, as under:—

	German miles.		German miles.
Peiting	2½	Füssen	3½
Steingaden	1½		

This, as far as the Starnbergersee, is a favourite excursion from the Capital. The remainder of the Route penetrates the Bavarian Highlands or Alps, on the north slope of the Tyrolese Mountains. Leaving

Munich (as in Route 38), the rail passes **Pasing (Stat.)** (from which there is a rail to **Buchloe**, part of the direct line to **Lindau**—see Route 49). Then to **Planegg (Stat.)**, and

Starnberg (Stat.), and its beautiful Lake, or **Wurmsee**, 14 miles long; skirted by the rail and traversed by a small steamer to **Seeshaupt** (a station on the Tutzing and Penzberg line), at the upper end.

Possenhofen (Stat.), on its banks, near a Castle belonging to Duke Max, facing the royal hunting seat of Berg, on the east shore. At the mouth of the Würm, near the Petersbrunn Bath, begins the beautiful Mühlthal or valley of the Mühl. At Reismühle, Charlemagne is said to have been born; the ruins of Karlsburg Castle crown the heights above.

Tutzing (Stat.)—*Inn*, Zum See—near the **Hirschberg** (2,200 feet high), and the **Ammersee** behind it. Branch to **Pensberg**, whence the road to **Innsbruck** passes by **Benedictbeuern**, (see next page).

Weilheim (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,000. INNS.—Post; Traube.

A small town on the **Ammer**, near **Polling Convent**. The line goes on to **Murnau**, see next page. Branch to

Peissenberg (Stat.), under the **Hohe Peissenberg**, 3,230 feet high, the “Rigi” of Bavaria. It is about 1½ mile to the top, from whence a splendid view is obtained of the Tyrolese range, from **Sentis** to **Grossglockner**, especially at sunrise and sunset.

The road hence to **Füssen**, through **Peiting**, leads to the convent of **Steingaden**, the **Welfischen Lions** over the door. Beautiful paintings in the church, and a very old Byzantine Rotunda.

Füssen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 2,000.

INNS.—Post; Sonne.

A small town in a romantic spot at the foot of the Tyrolese Alps, at a gorge of the **Lech**, called the **Schlünden** or throat, corresponding to the **Fauces Juliae** of the Romans. Here is an old castle or Burg of the former Prince Bishops of **Augsburg**, built 1322, on a rock; also the ancient convent of **St. Mang**, formerly a Benedictine Abbey, founded in the seventh century, and **St. Magnus church**. It contains many good paintings, a **Dance of Death**, and tombs of **Ponikau** and other noble families resident here. Rail to **Oberdorf**.

Before **Füssen**, from **Buching**, you can strike into the road to the seat of the **Queen Dowager of Bavaria**.

Schloss Hohenschwangau or **Schwanstein**, an old Castle, 3 miles from **Füssen**, most romantically situated between high mountains, 2,820 feet above the sea, and restored by King **Maximilian**, under the direction of the architect, **Dominic Quaglio**, in the mediæval style. The frescoes are by **Lorenz Quaglio**, **Lindenschmit**, **Neher**, **Glinck**, and the **Schwanthalers**. Two knights over the gate by **Schwanthaler**. In the court of the castle are three fountains, respectively ornamented by a **Madonna**, by **Glinck**; four **Lions** by **Schwanthaler**; and a **Swan**, by **Schaller**. The **Lion fountain** is an imitation of the **Alhambra**. The

hall is decorated with knights in armour, coats of arms, implements of the chase, and stained windows.

On the Queen's Storey are—the Schwanrittersaal, with four frescoes of the legend of the Knight of the Swan, by Adam; the Syrenensaal, with frescoes from Bavarian history, by Lindenschmit; the Orientalische Zimmer, with the Remembrances from the East, by Scheuchzer; History of Hohenschwangau, by Lindenschmit in the fourth Saal; Bertha Zimmer, by Glinck, from Schwind's designs of the History of the Parents of Charlemagne; Damen Zimmer (Women's Room) with Scenes from German female life in the middle ages, by Schneider. In the King's Storey—the Heldensaal (Heroes' Room), with Scenes from the Nibelungenlied by Adam, Glinck, Giessman, and Neher. The Hohenstaufensaal—six frescoes by Lindenschmit. Tassozimmer,—subjects from the Jerusalem Delivered (Rinaldo and Armida), after Schwind, by Glinck. Welfenzimmer (Guelph Room), by Lindenschmit; Anthariszimmer (Antharis, King of the Lombards), after Schwind, by Glinck and Adam. Ritterzimmer (Knights' Room),—frescoes from Schwind's designs, by Neher, Glinck, and Nilson. In the third storey are eight domestic pictures, from designs by Rubens.

2. For Innsbruck. From **Weilheim** (page 148) there is a short line (14 miles, in 1½ hour) past the Lakes of Rieg and Staffel to **Murnau** (population, 1,500), at the foot of the hills, where feather ornaments are made. The distances from **Murnau** are as follow:—

	Miles.
Mittenwald	25½
Innsbruck	29½

The rail is now prolonged to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, through **Oberau**, whence there is a diligence to Oberammergau, up the beautiful valley of the Ammergau, among the Kofel and other peaks. Wood and ivory toys are made here.

At **Oberammergau** (diligence from Murnau in 4½ hours), every ten years, the *Passion Play* is performed by the natives, attended by crowds of people from all quarters, besides many foreign visitors; in a Theatre containing 100 rows of 60 each. It has been acted since 1633, when the village was delivered from the plague; and the last performance was in 1890. About 1,500 persons

take part in the play, which lasts the whole day. (See Rev. M. M'Coll's *Guide to the Passion Play*.)

The round convent of *Ettal* was founded by King Ludwig, on his coronation, 1803, and has some frescoes by Tyrolese artists.

Hence, by Partenkirchen and the *Eibsee*, the highest lake in Bavaria, to *Mittenwald*, and over the Karwendel range, to Scharnitz, in Tyrol, on the way to Innsbruck.

Partenkirchen (Stat.)

INNS.—Post; Stern.

A former Roman station, and a favourite resort, in the heart of the Bavarian Highlands, noted for its romantic scenery. Among the lofty limestone peaks here visible or worth ascending are *Wetterstein*, 9,000 feet high, and *Zugspitze*, the highest of all, 9,715 feet above the sea. The people here play on the zither, the same as the ghittern or gultar. The route over the pass was first made by the Romans, and was formerly guarded by the Porta Claudia, a fortress built by the Archduchess Claudia of Medici, and blown up by Ney, 1805.

Another road is by way of the following—

	Miles.		Miles.
Munich by rail to		Walchensee	28
Wolfrathshausen ...	22½	Mittenwald	39½
Königsdorf	8½	Innsbruck	69
Benedictbeuern ...	16½		

The line passes from the Thalkirchen Station, through Gross Hesselhohe and Ebenhausen, to

Wolfrathshausen (Stat.), at the junction of the Loisach with the Isar, among picturesque scenery, often painted by Claude when living at Harlachingen. Thence by road to

Benedictbeuern, so called from the Benedictine Abbey, now turned into a glass factory. A short distance from it is

Schlehdorf, under the *Benedictenwand*, a steep point of view, about 5,900 feet high. Hence the road winds over the *Kesselberg*, which last commands prospects of great extent.

Walchensee, or *Wallersee*, a lake in the midst of a thick forest. The village is noted for *renchen*, the name of an excellent fresh water fish caught here.

Mittenwald.

POPULATION, 2,000.

A town, at a high elevation, where musical instruments and coarse silk purses are made.

Hence past the source of the Isar, and over the Karwendel hills, on the Tyrolese boundary, to Seefeld, Zeil, and

Innsbruck Station, on the Inn.—See *Bradshaw's Hand-Books to Tyrol and to Switzerland*.

ROUTE 39 B.

Munich to Kreuth, in the Bavarian Highlands.

By rail, on the Salzburg line, as follows—

Munich to	Miles.		Miles.
Grosshesselohe	7	Miesbach	34
Sauerlach	16	Hausham	37
Holzkirchen.....	23	Schliersee.....	38
Thalham	30		

At **Ho'zkirchen (Stat.)** a branch turns off for Tölz as follows:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Holzkirchen.....	23	Reigersbauern	32½
Oberwarngau	27	Tölz	36
Schaftlach	30		

Branch line from Schaftlach to Gmund, 4 miles.

Omnibus from **Gmund** daily for **Kreuth** and the Achensee, and to Miesbach.

Beyond **Sauerlach (Stat.)** are the remains of a Roman entrenchment, called Devil's Wall.

From Gmund Station there is an omnibus 4 times daily to

Tegernsee.

HOTELS.—Guggemoos; Tegernseehof; Steinmetz.

A village on *Lake Tegern*, a picturesque and deep sheet of water under the Bavarian Alps, four miles long, and one and a quarter broad, with wooded mountains all round, commanding fine views, especially from the Waldberg and Letzberg. Here was a Benedictine Abbey, founded 772, by the Agilolfingers, and restored 979, after its destruction by the Hungarians. It was converted by King Max Joseph into a handsome country seat for his Queen, Caroline, and still belongs to the Royal Family. There are several villas around. The restored *Church* has some good paintings. Good points of view at Rottach, the Westerhof, the Paraplui, just behind the village; from the Neureit-Berg, and Schwaighof, which has a good sulphur spring. Excursions to **Schliersee (Stat.)**, six miles, over the Gindelalpe, and the narrow pass of Kaiser Klause, now called Valepp; by the Wendelstein to Oberaudorf; and to the Achensee.

Kreuth is reached by the beautiful valley of the Weissach, and has an excellent sulphur spa, called *Wildbad*, nearly 2,730 feet above the sea, at the bottom of a picturesque mountain hollow. There are douche and steam baths as well as mineral, with other appliances for visitors, in the midst of pure air and fine scenery.

EXCURSIONS.—At the *Planberg* a remarkable panorama is obtained of the line of glaciers from Zugspitz to the Grossglockner, and over the Bavaria plain, as far as Munich. There are fine walks through the Achenthal, past Achenkirchen, up to the *Achensee*, into Tyrol; and to the Dam at the Kaiser Klause. The Königsalpe, eight miles south-west of Kreuth, has a splendid view. Excellent variegated marble is found in this quarter; with naphtha, here called St. Quirinus's Oil, after a holy man of that name.

ROUTE 40.

Munich to Regensburg (Ratisbon), the Walhalla, and Nürnberg (Nuremberg).

By rail (Bayerische Ostbahn); stations as under:—

Munich to	Miles.	[To Eger, <i>via</i> Schwan-
Freising	20	dorf, 92 miles.]
Landshut	45½	Miles.
Neufahrn, by Ergols-		Eichhofen..... 93
bach	60	Parsberg.....108
[Branch to Straubing]		Neumarkt-in-Obpf. 12½
Eggmühl	69½	Nürnberg148
Regensburg	85	
[The Walhalla, about 6		
English miles distant.]		

Freising (Stat.), in Upper Bavaria.

POPULATION, 8,900.

INN.—Pflug.

An old cathedral town, the See of the Archbishop of Munich, on the Isar, in a pleasant country. The Romanesque *Dom*, built 1160-1230, but altered in 1722, has two towers and a remarkable old *Crypt*, on the short thick pillars of which, dividing it into four aisles, are carved monsters. Welhenstephan Abbey, on a hill, is now a brewery and model farm. Near the high road is a Monument to Graf von Avensberg, killed in single combat, 1455, by Duke Christoph of Bavaria.

Moosburg (Stat.), a desolate spot, beyond Freising. It has a Romanesque Church, built 1212,

LANDSHUT (Stat.), the capital of Lower Bavaria.

POPULATION, 18,870. INNS.—Kronprinz; Post.

An old town, once fortified, in a beautiful part of the Isar, which is here divided into two arms, forming an island, in which the suburb is situated. It is brick built, and has a Bridge, a Palace, called the Neu-Bau, and three brick Churches, all Gothic.

St. Martin's, begun 1450, is famous for a fine altar, and an eight-sided tower, 462 ft. high, from which there is a splendid view over the Bavarian plain; only Cologne, Rouen, Hamburg, and Strassburg are higher. The stained windows deserve notice.

Holy Ghost Church, built 1407, of brick, like the other two. The Old Post Office (Oberpostamts-Gebäude) has some interesting restored fresco-portraits of the Bavarian Dukes. There was formerly an University here, which was transferred from Ingolstadt, 1800, and was removed in 1826 to Munich; since which Landshut has lost much of its importance. The way past the Botanical Gardens leads up a hill to the old *Castle of Trausnitz*, the former residence of the dukes, many of whom are buried in the Seligenthal convent chapel, close by. It contains fine mural paintings, decorations, and panelled ceilings. Conrad, of the house of Hohenstaufen, was born here, 1252. There is a monument to Ludwig the Rich, erected by the ex-king.

Rails to **Landau** (page 178) and to Neumarkt-an-der-Rott.

Eggmühl (Stat.), or Eckmühl, 13 miles from Ratisbon, noted for the victory which Marshal Davoust gained here over the Austrians, 1809, with the title of Prince of Eckmühl.

REGENSBURG or RATISBON (Stat.), the capital of the circle or province of Oberpfalz (Upper Palatinate); in Bavaria, on the Danube.

POPULATION, 37,567.

HOTELS.—Goldenes Kreuz (Golden Cross), where Charles V. lodged; Grüner Kranz.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Munich, Vienna, Nuremberg (for the direct line, see p. 150), Prague, &c. Station on the south side of the town. Rail to Kelheim, Ingolstadt, Landshut, &c. Steamers in summer, to Donauworth (or by rail). Omnibuses to the *Walhalla* (6 miles), in 1½ hour; return fares,

1·20 marks. Or by rail to Walhallastrasse (six minutes), and thence by foot in 1 hour. Carriage and horse, there and back, 7 marks, with stay of 1½ hour; two horses, 10 marks to 13 marks.

This very old town stands in a fertile valley, on the south side of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the little river Regen, and in the circle of Regen. There was a Roman town here in the second century, called *Regina*, *Regia*, *Reginum*, afterwards *Ratisbona*; a remnant of which is perhaps the Rümerthurm, near the Herzogshof (in the Kornmarkt), the old seat of the Agilolfingers, or Dukes of Bojoarien (Bavaria), till Charlemagne made the place a free city. St. Boniface founded a bishopric here about 740. In mediæval times it became a populous mart for trade; and from 1663 to the destruction of the Empire, 1806, it was the seat of the *German Diet*, sixty-two meetings of which were held at the old Rathhaus. Here a league against the Protestants was formed, 1524. At the peace of Lunéville, it was transferred to the Prince Primate, Charles Dalberg, and in 1810 to Bavaria, after Napoleon had, in 1809, defeated the Austrians in a bloody battle of five days under its walls. He was slightly wounded in this battle.

A *Bridge*, 1,100 feet long, 23 feet broad, built 1135-40, crosses the river to the suburb of Stadt-am-Hof, on the north side, passing between the islands of Oberer Wöhrd and Unterer Wöhrd, in the midst of the stream, near the St. Catherine beerhouse. The old town ramparts are turned into gardens.

It bears all the marks of a mediæval city, in its high stone gable houses and narrow crooked streets. Maximilian Strasse is modern, and built with some regularity. In the Gesandten Strasse (Ambassadors Street), the houses still bear the arms of the countries whose envoys resided here, as the Imperial Eagle, Lion of St. Mark, &c. The Mecklenburg envoy continued to live here after the break up of the ancient empire, and died just before 1848. About 20 Renaissance fortified *Towers* and beacons are also seen, among which is the Golden Tower, in Waller-strasse; that of the Haus Zum Goliath, with its fresco of David and Goliath, near the bridge, and another at the Golden Cross Hotel. At this last was born Don John of Austria, 1547, a son of Charles V., by the pretty Barbara Blom

Near the Osten or East Gate, is the King's *Villa*, a small Gothic house, on a bastion.

The large old *Rathhaus*, in which the German Diet met, is of the fourteenth century, with a later addition made 1660. It has a carved portal and staircase leading up the large *Reichssaal*, where the members of the Diet used to assemble. It contains portraits and chairs, with a number of models by Regensburg artists. Here is the Town *Library*, with a collection of 20,000 maps. The subterranean prisons below were used down to 1784. Here are the *Blockkammern*—narrow vaults, in which you cannot stand upright; lower down, a Torture chamber, with all the implements of torture in good preservation; next is the grated room in which the judges sat. Tickets at the guardroom (*Wachtlokal*), 50 pf. Opposite the *Rathhaus* is the house of the Dollinger family, noted for two paintings of the fight between Hans Dollinger and the giant, Krako, which may be inspected.

In a house near here are the collections of the Historical Society, the Zoological and Mineralogical Society, and the Botanical Society.

The fine restored *Cathedral* or *Dom* of St. Peter, built 1275-1426, is a fine Gothic stone pile, 306 feet long, and 125 feet broad, with some excellent carved work in the fine west front. The towers, still unfinished, are 230 feet high. The nave is about 120 feet high. The stained glass windows have been completed since 1838, in a style of great beauty. The high altar, of pure silver, was made 1785, by Prince-Bishop Fugger. A good apse behind.

Among the *Monuments* are Margaret Tucherin of Nürnberg (1521)—a bronze relief of Jesus at Bethany, by Peter Vischer; the handsome bronze statue of Cardinal Bishop Philip Wilhelm, Duke of Bavaria (1598); Prince Bishop Count Herbertstein; a stone carving of Christ feeding the Five Thousand; a marble statue of Prince Primate Karl Dalberg (1817) from Canova's designs, by Luigi-Zendemeneghi; also the late Bishops of Sailer, Wittmann, and Schwäbl, the last by Eberhard.

In the cloisters outside are many old tombs and Roman remains found in the neighbourhood; also remains of the two ancient chapels of All Saints and Little St. Stephen's. The *Asses' Tower*, or *Feselthurm*, is so called because of a winding path

to the battlements, for the donkeys carrying bricks and mortar. Near the *Dom* is the old deserted *Bischofshof*, or Episcopal Palace, in which the Emperor Maximilian II. died, 1576. The Roman Tower adjoins it.

St. Blasien (St. Blaise), formerly the Dominican Church, is a large, light, Gothic building, having an altar-piece, the Fall of the Angels, by Rubens; and the chapel of Albertus Magnus, containing his portrait and pulpit.

The large *Niedermünster* Church was attached to a noble ecclesiastical establishment for ladies, founded 960-970, by Judith Gisela, widow of Duke Henry of Saxony, who entered the convent herself with twelve Countesses. It has been used as a residence of the Bishop. The church has been restored and modernised, and contains tombs of the Emperor Otto II., and his mother Adelheid, and of the founder.

The Church *St. Dionys* (Dionysius or Denls), at *Obermünster*, was part of another ecclesiastical house for noble ladies, and has graves of the foundress, Hemma, wife of King Ludwig of the Germans (died 876), and of Duke Henry I. of Bavaria; with some beautiful monuments in the *Vorhalle* or front court. The Abbesses of this house and of *Obermünster* had seats in the Diet.

St. Jacob's or the *Schottenkirche*, belonging to the old convent of Scotch Benedictines, now a Seminary for priests, is a Byzantine structure of the 12th century, with a good porch, ornamented with some quaint carvings, and fronted by a Gothic cross of the fifteenth century, restored 1855.

The Gothic *Minoriten Kirche*, in the Minorite Place, is now used as a military store-house.

The Church of *St. Aegidien* (St. Giles), attached to the Hospital of a German religious Order, is an elegant old German building of 1390, with tombs of the Knights of the Order.

The *Dreieinigkeits Kirche* (Trinity Church), built 1627-31, belongs to the Lutherans. Here is the grave of Count Ubrich Schaffgotsch, beheaded 1635, on the *Haidplatz*, as Wallenstein's accomplice.

St. Emmeram's Church, in the upper part of the town, was part of one of the oldest Benedictine Abbeys in Bavaria, founded 652-97, by Duke Theodor, to atone for the murder of St. Emmeram by his son. The Abbot had a seat in the Diet. Its

possessions were acquired 1809, by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, whose Palace is close by. The Bell Tower is a detached pile, built 1590. Among the monuments is the bust of Aventine, the historical writer, who wrote a work on Finger-numbering, in consequence of some Roman tablets he discovered here. It stands in the Vorhalle, with a stone chair, occupied by the Emperor Heinrich der Heilige at the opening of the church. St. Rupert's old chapel has been restored. Other chapels are dedicated to St. Emmeram, whose silver shrine (1423) is here; to several of the earliest bishops of Regensburg, including St. Wolfgang (in the ancient crypt); to the Emperor Arnulf, his son, Ludwig das Kind (the child); Duke Heinrich der Zänker (Wrangler); Duke Arnold, and others. Bishop Sailer's statue faces the church.

In the old Abbey buildings at the *Palace*, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis has added some new ones; including the Picture Gallery of works by Adam, Achenbach, Fries, and other Munich artists; with a modern Gothic family chapel, in the Byzantine Cloisters, built upwards of eleven centuries ago. The Chapel has painted windows by Sauerleute; Dannecker's celebrated *Statue of Christ*; and the family vault resting on short pillars, round which is the inscription, "Gottes Friede mit Euch Allen" (The Peace of God be with you all). Here also are a Library, Armoury, Observatory, and Botanical Gardens; Stables with marble mangers, and Riding House, adorned by Schwanthaler. The Prince's Gardens are now closed. He was hereditary Post-master to the German Confederation, till his rights were purchased out in 1867.

A new Theatre was built, 1849. The Zwinger is a prison near the Danube.

Near St. Peter's Gate in the *Allée* or promenade, which goes round the town, on the site of the ramparts, is an Obelisk to Prince Karl Anselm who first planted it; also a monument of the astronomer Kepler or *Keppler* (died 1630), in the form of a Doric Rotunda, built 1808, with a bust, by Döll, and an excellent bas-relief, by Dannecker; the monuments of General von Zoller (1821), of Baron von Gleichen, and of Count von Görtz. The great excursion from Regensburg is to the *Walhalla*, which may be done by rail, by private conveyance (as above), or by Schnellwagen daily at two.

Crossing the bridge, past St. Catherine's brewery, on the island, about half-way, or taking rail from Walhallastrasse Station, we reach

Stadt-am-hof (Stat.), opposite Regensburg, at the influx of the Regen, on the north side of the Danube. POPULATION, 2,000.

The greater part was burnt in the Austrian retreat, 1809. At Steinweg, close by, is the Dreifaltigkeits Kirche (Trinity Church), in a beautiful spot on a hill, commanding a fine view of the old city and the valleys of the Danube and the Regen. It was built 1713, as a memorial of the plague, and in 1887 was enlarged by a Byzantine court and tower. The road and rail hence towards the *Walhalla* lead to

Donaustauf (Stat.), 5 miles distant.

HOTEL.—Zur Walhalla.

On the Danube (crossed by a wooden bridge), close to the country seat of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, in a beautiful park. It is so called from the old fortress of Stauf on the hill above, destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1634). The pilgrims' church of St. Salvator, restored, 1842, is on another height; and close to it, about 330 feet above the Danube, is the new Temple of the German Elect, or

The WALHALLA,

A memorial of remarkable Germans, of all ages, standing on a declivity on the north side of the river, facing the south, with a view which takes in the Bavarian plains and the Tyrolese mountains. It was projected by the late King Ludwig I., designed by Klenze, and built between 1830 and 1842. The foundation and the opening in both years took place on 18th October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic. The cost is estimated at eight million florins. It is a magnificent reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens, of white marble, in the Doric style without, and the Ionic within.

It stands at the top of a lofty pyramidal basement, 138 feet high, ascended by a flight of 250 steps, divided at intervals in three terraces, which run round three sides of the building. At the second terrace is a bronze door to a crypt, called the Hall of Expectation, where the busts of living worthies are put before death calls them to the *Walhalla*, and where the arrangements for heating

the building are carried on. The marble Temple itself is externally 225 feet by 104 feet, surrounded by 52 columns, each 45 feet high, of which a double row of 16 columns forms the portico. The pediment is 12 feet higher, making the whole height from the bottom of the steps, 195 feet. Some of the marble blocks are 18 feet long.

In the south pediment is a group of 15 figures, emblematical of the German War of Liberation, 1813, designed by Rauch, and carved by Schwanthaler. The North pediment is filled up by Schwanthaler's Teutoberger Arminsschlacht, or Victory of Arminius over the Roman legions in the Teutoburg Forest. Two great bronze folding doors open into the richly decorated Hall, which is in the Ionic style, 50 feet broad, 175 feet long, including the recess at the further end, and 57 feet high to the iron roof tree (Dachstuhl). It has no ceiling, and no side windows, being lighted by skylights of ground glass in the roof above. This is made of plates of gilt bronze, spotted with stars, on an azure ground, and adorned with arabesques, in gold and various colours. The floor, of marble mosaic, has its length along the walls, broken up by three projecting masses of pillars, and bears three inscriptions. That nearest the door is "Beschlossen (determined on) 1807;" in the middle "Begonnen (begun) 18th October, 1830;" further up, "Vollendet (ended) 18th October, 1832." The walls are lined with marble, and supported by colossal Caryatides in the form of coloured Walkyren or Valkyries, the Amazons of the northern mythology; eight on each side, by Schwanthaler. The frieze extends 230 feet round the Hall, and is filled by bas-reliefs, designed by Wagner, illustrative of the German people before the preaching of Christianity by St. Boniface.

Two rows of pedestals and consoles support the *Busts* (not statues) of men and women of German origin, who have become distinguished since the Christian epoch and are considered deserving of a place here. They are separated into groups, between which are marble seats, candelabras, and six winged goddesses of Victory, by Rauch. The list, comprising heroes, statesmen, poets, divines, writers, artists, &c., as first chosen by the Roman Catholic ex-King, excluded Luther, whose bust did not appear till after the king's abdication in

1848. It runs chronologically from Heinrich der Finkler, the earliest authentic bust, 936, down to Goethe, Humboldt, and Radetzky. Among them are Guttenburg, Wallenstein, A. Dürer, Maria Theresa, Frederick II., Lessing, Mozart, Blücher, Kant, Schiller, and other representative men.

A row of gold tablets on the walls contains 64 names of Walhalla-genossen, men entitled to a memorial, but of whom no certain likeness exists. This includes Charlemagne and Alfred.

The subjects in the Frieze are as follow:—Emigration of the original people of Germany from Caucasus to Europe; Common and domestic life among the old Germans, their sacrifices, armed dances, &c.; Public life of the old Germans, their popular meetings and employment. Passage of the Cimbrri over the Alps, B.C. 113. Battle of Norela. Battle on the Rhine, under Claudius Civilis. Battle of Hadrianople. Sack of Rome, by Alaric. The rest are Scandinavian subjects, relating to Odin, Thor, &c.

The direct line from Regensburg to Nürnberg, opened 1873, passes **Eichhofen, Neumarkt-ander-Sulz, Feucht, &c.**, and completes the direct line between Frankfort and Vienna.

From Regensburg to Augsburg, as follows:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Sinzing	3½	Ingolstadt (see	
[Branch to Alling.]		Route 41)	46
Baal	15½	Dasing	78
[Br. to Kelheim, 5.]		Augsburg (see	
Neustadt	28½	Route 41)	140½

At **Kelheim (Stat.)**—population, 3,000—where the Ludwig's Canal joins the Danube, near a fine defile of the river, is the *Befreiungshalle*, a handsome Rotunda on the Michaelsberg, opened 1863, to commemorate the War of Liberation.

ROUTE 41.

Munich to Augsburg, Pleinfeld, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Hof, and Berlin.

By rail—Stations as under, *via* Augsburg and *via* Nuremberg direct.

	Miles.		Miles.
Munich to		[Branch to	
Passing	5	Ingolstadt.]	
Maisach	15½		
Augsburg	39	Harburg (Tunnel	
[Branch to Lindau.]		454 feet)	71
Donaupörth	62	Nördlingen.....	83

[Branch to Stuttgart.]	Miles.	[Branch to Gunzenhausen.]	Miles.
Oettingen	91	Weissenburg	91
Gunzenhausen	107½	Ellingen	93½
		Pleinfeld.....	97
[Branches to Wurz- burg, and to Treuchtlingen, In- goldstadt, and Munich, as below.]		Roth.....	108
Pleinfeld.....	119	Schwabach	115
		Nuremberg	124½
Direct line from Munich to Pleinfeld (see Route 42.)		Fürth	129
Munich to		Erlangen (Tunnel 1,015 feet)	139
Dachau	11½	Forchheim	149
Petershausen.....	23	Bamberg.....	164
Pfaffenhofen	31½	[Branch to Aschaffenberg and Frankfurt.]	
Reichertshofen	45½	Lichtenfels.....	184
Ingolstadt	53	[Branch to Coburg]	
Gaimersheim.....	56½	Hochstadt	189½
Eichstädt	67½	Culmbach	202½
Pappenheim	81	[Branch to Bayreuth]	
Treuchtlingen	85½	Neuenmarkt	210
		Oberkotzau	240
		Hof	244

[From Hof to Berlin, see Routes 34 and 47.]

Munich, as in Route 38A, thence to

AUGSBURG (Stat.)

POPULATION, 75,523.

HOTELS.—Three Moors; Bayrischer Hof; Württemberg; Goldene Traube; Grüner Hof; Swabia. The first Hotel, *Drei Mohren*, certainly one of the oldest hotels in Germany, was so called in records 500 years back. It adjoined part of the Fuggers' house, and had the room in which Charles V. was entertained by Count Antony Fugger when he cancelled the bonds for the Emperor's debts to him, by throwing them into a cinnamon fire. The visitors' book contained the autographs of Napoleon, Wellington, and many other celebrities. It has been almost entirely rebuilt.

This ancient Imperial city stands on a fertile eminence, 1,460 feet above the sea, at the junction of the rivers Lech and Wertach, the *Vindas* and *Licus* of the Romans, who founded a settlement here in the time of Augustus, 12 B.C., by the name of *Augusta Vindelicorum*. The crest of the city is the Roman Pine. It is the oldest town in Bavaria, and one of the oldest in Germany; and though fallen from its mediæval importance is still the seat of an active trade. Four rails and several roads meet here. It consists of an Upper, Middle, and Lower Town, once shut in by old walls and bastions,

with ten gates. The glacis is planted for a promenade. The suburb of St. James is on the east side.

Like other old places Augsburg is made up of narrow, crooked streets, which are generally paved with flint; but there are many good squares and buildings, especially in the Karolinen and Maximilian Streets, which strike from north to south, between the Cathedral and St. Ulrich's Church. It is traversed by four canals, crossed by about 220 short bridges, and is well supplied with water by a hydraulic system of very early date, which feeds the street reservoirs. Many of the houses are striped with green, red, yellow, and white bands, and adorned with frescoes of Bible subjects, painted in the 16th century, by Hecker, Holzar, Rieger, and other artists of the day. The old *Fuggerhaus*, near the *Drei Mohren*, belonging to Prince Fugger, is thus ornamented, and has some modern frescoes.

After being under the rule of the Franks and the Dukes of Swabia, it became a free city, 1276. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was the head of the Swabian commercial confederation, and the staple for the overland trade between the Levant, Italy, and South Germany; a position it retained till eclipsed by the rise of Frankfurt. Its merchants, in consequence, grew rich and powerful.

Philippina Welser, the beautiful daughter of an Augsburg citizen, married Ferdinand, the son of the Emperor Ferdinand I. Clara de Detten married Frederick the Elector Palatine. The Fugger family, who were woollen-weavers at first, obtained a pre-eminence here as merchants and bankers, which lasted for three or four centuries. They lent large sums to Charles V. and also to Philip II. to carry on his wars in the Netherlands; held a monopoly of the spice trade and the mines of Spain, and spent their gains liberally in works of charity, and in favouring literature and art. The head of the family was created a Count of the Empire; one became Prince Fugger-Babenhausen; another died a Cardinal, 1723. A district called the *Fuggerei*, in the St. James's suburb, containing 107 houses in three streets, was endowed 1519, for the benefit of poor citizens, who pay a nominal rent.

Augsburg was annexed to Bavaria in 1806. Here the celebrated *Confession of Augsburg* was presented at the "Interim," 25th June, 1530, to the Emperor

Charles V. and the Diet, sitting at the Bishop's Palace, in the Karolinen Platz, near the Dom, where Luther had held his dispute with the Legate Cajetan in 1518. This Confession of the Lutheran Church was drawn up by Melancthon, assisted by Luther, who was staying at Coburg. Charles V. was the guest of the Fuggers (see page 155). It was signed by the Elector of Saxony, the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Duke of Luneburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, and others; and resulted, in 1555, in granting complete toleration to the Protestants.

The *Rathhaus*, in Maximilian Strasse, is one of the finest structures here; built, 1620, by Holl, in the Italian style. It has the City Pine-Cone in front, and busts of Roman Emperors in the hall. On the second storey is the *Goldene Saal*, a handsome room lighted by three rows of windows, one over the other—110 feet long, 58 feet broad, and 52 feet high. The ceilings and walls are painted with frescoes, by Rottenhammer, and Kager, who was afterwards burgomaster. At the corners are *Flirstenzimmer*, or rooms once occupied by the four Electors, 1659. Near the *Rathhaus* is a clock tower, called the *Perlachthurm* (built 1053), with 500 steps to the top, and the statue of Cisa, a tutelary goddess of Augsburg, 5 feet high, for a weathercock. In front of it is Gerard's old Bronze Fountain and Statue, dedicated to the Emperor Augustus (1590). Opposite the *Rathhaus* are the new Police buildings, and the *Exchange* (*Börse*), with a fine view from the roof. The new *Theatre*, in the Renaissance style, is in Fugger Strasse.

The *Dom*, or *Cathedral*, on the Parade Platz, occupies the site of a Basilica of the tenth century, and was rebuilt after its destruction by the Huns, chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, (1321-1431). It is an irregular Gothic pile, about 350 feet long, with a middle aisle 45 feet broad. It has two stone doors to the choir, and an ancient bronze door on the south side, dated 1048, curiously carved; 24 side chapels; stained windows; paintings by old German artists (Siege of Vienna, 1683); and many monuments and portraits of Bishops down to 1750—some of which go back to 596.

There are fourteen other Churches, of which five are Protestant.

The *Catholic Church of St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, at the end of Maximilian Street was built 1467-

1500, and is 318 feet long, by 94 feet broad, and 100 feet high. The tall steeple is 350 feet high (fine prospect). It contains a fine altar bronze of Christ on the Cross, at the shrine of Cymbert, or Simbert; the Fugger Chapel; and a painting of Maximilian I. and the Diet laying the last stone. Here a conclave was called by Ferdinand IV. and Joseph I. An Evangelical church of the same name is joined to it.

The church of *St. Anna* (formerly the Carmelite Church) has a carved oak chancel, paintings by Lucas Kranach, and other old Augsburg artists, as Burckmair and the elder Holbein, and portraits of Luther, and the Elector of Saxony.

St. Moritz (St. Maurice), founded 1019, by Bishop Bruno, contains several good monuments, with paintings by Heiss, Rottenhammer, Steudlin, and sculptures by Petel. A bronze Fountain stands near it.

St. George's was built by Bishop Walther, 1143, and has a handsome choir, and paintings worth notice.

The parish church of *St. Maximilian* was founded by the Fuggers, 1609.

The *Barfüsser Church* (formerly the Carmelite), now used by the Protestants, contains a very good organ, and many paintings by old German masters.

The *Arsenal* (*Zeughaus*), built 1607, has a group in bronze by Von Rain, of St. Michael the Archangel ever coming War. It contains many old cannons, with ornaments and inscriptions. The Royal Ordnance Foundry here is the most considerable in Bavaria; to visit it permission must be obtained from an artillery officer.

Water Works.—The old aqueduct and water towers for supplying water should be noticed. Besides the Augustusbrunnen (or Fountain) above mentioned, with its statue of Augustus, there are others deserving of attention for their workmanship. The *Herculesbrunnen*, near the site of the *Drei Mohren*, by De Vries (1599), is a group of Hercules and the Hydra, with the Nalads. The *Neptunbrunnen* is in the Fishmarket. The *Mercuriusbrunnen*, with De Vries's Mercury, is at St. Maurice's Church; and the *Georgsbrunnen*, near St. George's. Another excellent bronze group, in the *Schätzlerischengarten*, was done by Gerard, 1590, for Fugger.

The Bakers', Butchers', and Weavers' Guildhalls still remain. At the last one (*Weberhaus*) they show a piece of cloth made by the first Fugger.

The house in which *Philippina Welser*, wife of the Archduke Ferdinand, was born is in the *Welserstrasse*; near to that of *Agnes Bernauer*, the barber's daughter, who married Albert III. of Bavaria.

Close by is the *Maximilians-Museum*, with the collections of the Historical and the Natural History Societies.

The *Polytechnic School*, founded 1833, is in the old convent of St. Catherine, opposite the ancient *Mauth Halle*, or Toll-house. It has collections of natural history, technical apparatus, models, a laboratory, &c.

Royal Picture Gallery, now at the old monastery of St. Catharine, contains good specimens of early German paintings; catalogue, 2 marks. It occupies three large rooms and five cabinets, and contains about 700 paintings, divided into—1st, the Swabian German school; 2nd, Dutch and Flemish; 3rd, Italian and Spanish.

Among these are Peter and the Transfiguration by Holbein the elder; two by the younger Holbein, who came to England; L. Cranach's Samson and Delilah; B. Zeltbloom's History of St. Valentine; A. Dürer's Maximilian I.; Burckkmair's Christ and the Virgin; and his Crucifixion; Kraga's Last Judgment; Vandyck's (or Kneller's) Henrietta of Orleans; Rubens's Fight of Crocodiles; Titian's Venus and Cupid; Guido's Sleeping Infant; Murillo's Savoyard; Zurbaran's St. Francis. There are also models from the antique.

The *Library* (Stadtbibliothek) in St. Annenhof, has 125,000 books, including Latin Bibles, dated from 1466; with many MSS., especially Greek, &c., bequeathed by Ulrich Fugger. In the front part of the building is the *Antiquarium Romanum*.

At *Cotta's Printing Office*, the well-known *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Universal Gazette) was formerly printed and published, but its head-quarters were transferred a few years ago to the office of this firm in Munich.

On the west side of the town, near the railway station, are the newer streets, containing several handsome buildings. The *Jacobi-strasse*, on the

opposite side, one of the finest specimens of an old mediæval street in Europe, offers a complete contrast to the newer part.

There are several large factories here, the spinning and weaving mills employing large numbers of hands.

Among its manufactures are gold and silver plate, jewellery, paper (first made from rags here, 1830), parchment, hangings, carpets, optical instruments, type, sugar (from beetroot).

The elder Holbein, and Holl, the artists, were natives of Augsburg. The first tulip in Europe was brought here, 1551, by Heerwart, a Dutchman, from Constantinople. The town is noted for its wealthy charitable endowments, their income being reckoned at three-quarters of a million sterling. The *Waisenhaus* (Orphan School), Savings Bank, and Industrial Home, were founded by Schätzler, 1828. Also an excellent Asylum in an old Dominican Friary.

Excursions to the *Lechfelde*, a large plain between the Lech and the Wertach, where Otho the Great defeated the Huns, 955. About fourteen miles from Augsburg towards Regensburg, lies the small town of Aichach, near the ruins of the *Castle of Wittelsbach*, the original seat of the present Bavarian family. An Obelisk was erected in 1882 to commemorate this fact.

Donauwörth (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,900. INN.—Krebs.

RAIL to Nuremberg, Ulm, Augsburg, Ratisbon, Munich, &c.

Formerly a free Imperial city, now a small provincial town on the Danube, where the steam navigation begins. The stone bridge is 550 feet long. Its parish Church has a statue of the *Virgin*, said to have been brought from the East in the time of the Crusades.

In consequence of a dispute between the Protestants and Catholics, in 1607, the town was placed under ban, and its religious liberties were abolished. This gave rise to the Protestant and Catholic Union, and the Thirty Years' War.

The large and beautiful Abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (Holy Cross) belongs to the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein. It has the tomb of the unfortunate Maria of Brabant, who was beheaded by her husband, Ludwig V., Duke of Bavaria, in a fit of

unfounded jealousy. From here a branch rail, opened 1874, goes off to Ingolstadt, descending the Danube. Another line ascends the river to Ulm.

Near it is *Schellenberg*, where, in the Spanish War of Succession, the French, under Tallard, suffered a heavy defeat from Marlborough, 1701, before the battle of Blenheim. **Blenheim** (Blindheim) and **Höchstädt (Stat.)**, near the site of the battle of 18th August, are on the line to Neu-Offingen, a station on the Ulm-Augsburg rail.

Harburg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 1,800 (chiefly Jews). Belongs to the Prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein, from whose *Castle* above it there is a fine prospect.

Nördlingen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 7,800. **INNS.**—Krone; Hotel Wüst.

An old Imperial city, shut in by walls, in the pleasant valley of the Riesgau, among beautiful scenery. It is noted for its carpet and rug weaving, and for its geese and sausages. A famous battle was fought here in the Thirty Years' War, on the 23rd and 24th August, 1634, when the Swedes under Von Weimer and Marshal Horn were defeated with great slaughter by the Imperial troops. Actions were fought here between the French and Austrians, in 1798 and 1809.

The *Hauptkirche* is a handsome Gothic Cathedral, built 1427-1505, with a tower 300 feet high; a head of Christ, by Michael Angelo; besides above 30 excellent paintings by Herlen, and by Hans Schüpflein (A. Durer's pupil), restored in 1848; and many good monuments. Some other works by Herlen are contained in *St. Salvator's* church; and at the *Rathhaus* is a large fresco painting by Schüpflein (The Siege of Bethulia), successfully restored, 1849, by Eichner. The view from the Cathedral embraces about 100 places in the Riesgau.

Rail to Dombühl (page 166) 34 miles.

Rail to Stuttgart through Aalen and Gmund.

Oettingen (Stat.), the seat of the Princes of Oettingen-Spielberg.

POPULATION, 3,000, including many Jews, who have a synagogue here. The *Castle* and *St. James's Church*, with its high tower, deserve notice.

Kronhelm (Stat.) Here is a *Castle* surrounded with a deep ditch and having four towers.

Gunzenhausen (Stat.), where the Wurzburg line joins with a branch to Treuchtlingen.

POPULATION, 2,700.

An old walled town on the Altmühl, which is crossed by a bridge. It is the birth-place of an historian of the Reformation, known as *Osiander*, whose name was Hosmann. Here is a Roman camp, with remains of the *Teufelsmauer* (Devil's Wall), built by Probus, in the third century, to guard the frontier against the Germans.

At **Pleinfeld (Stat.)**, a small town on the Swabian Rezat, the direct line from *Münich* to Nuremberg comes in, by way of Ingolstadt, Eichstädt, Weissenberg, and Ellingen, as below.

[Ingolstadt (Stat.), in Upper Bavaria.

POPULATION, 17,539. **INNS.**—Goldner Adler.

Tramway from the station to the town.

A fortified place on the Danube, containing a royal palace, and a church (one of seven), in which Tilly was buried, 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus laid siege to the town. Urban Regius or Faustus was at the famous University, founded here 1472, but afterwards moved to Landshut. From here the rail is open up and down the Danube to Donauwörth and Regensburg. Page 151.

Eichstädt (Stat.), in Bavarian Franconia.

POPULATION, 7,600.

INNS.—Bayrischer Hof; Traube; Post.

An old walled town in the deep valley of the Altmühl, and head of a Principality, which, in 1817, was bestowed upon Eugene Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, step-son of Napoleon, and son-in-law of King Max of Bavaria. It has four bridges and five churches; and takes name from the oaks which occupied the place of the first church, built here by St. Willibald, on the site of the present Cathedral, or

Dom, a Gothic building (built 1042-1496), containing many good monuments of the bishops; the statue of St. Willibald; and some beautiful old stained glass. Another statue of the patron saint is in the market place.

The *Church of St. Walpurgis* has the saint's bones, from which the miraculous Walpurgis oil springs every Mayday.

At the Ducal Schloss (Castle), once the residence of the Bishops, are many portraits of the time of the Empire; a Library and Museum; and a cabinet

of Natural History, collected in Brazil, by the late Prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg, the husband of Maria da Gloria, the late Queen of Portugal, who died at Lisbon. There is a memorial of Eugene Beauharnais at the Altmühlwald.

The Bishop's Fortress, in the Willibaldsburg, above the town, is the site of the Roman *Aureatum*, and has been lately restored. It was besieged and taken by Desaix, 1796, after a smart defence made by its Governor and a party of invalids.

About nine miles from Eichstädt to the west lies the village of *Sohlenhofen*, or *Solnhofen*, in the valley of the Altmühl, remarkable for its quarry of stone for lithography, once worked by the Romans. Large quantities of fossils of a peculiar and interesting type have been found here, including the archæopteryx, now at Berlin.

Weissenburg am Sand (Stat.)

A town on the Rezat, near quarries of beautiful marble; and the mountain fortress of *Witzburg*, which contains a little arsenal, bastions, deep foss, and a well 500 feet deep. At the parish church are some old German paintings. Good beer is made here. In the neighbouring oak forest of *Paradies*, as well as all around are Roman mementoes.

Ellingen (Stat.)

The seat of Prince Wrede, granted by the king of Bavaria, to his father, Field-Marshal Wrede, who died 1838.]

From **Pleinfeld** (above) the line to Nuremberg runs 12 miles past Georgensmünd, where is a short branch to **Spalt**, to

Roth (Stat.)

A small town, with 2,000 inhabitants, and an old Schloss, built 1335.

Schwabach (Stat.)

POPULATION, 7,300.

INXS.—Goldner Engel; Rose.

A manufacturing town, on a river of the same name, where needles and pins, gold and silver lace, and paper and tobacco are made.

The parish Church has paintings by Wohlgemuth and Schön at the high altar. A handsome Fountain stands in the market place.

Before reaching Nürnberg, the rail crosses the Ludwigs-canal, uniting the Rhine and Danube. (See Erlangen, page 163.)

NUREMBERG, German, Nürnberg.

POPULATION, 142,403.

HOTELS.—De Bavière; Golden Eagle; Hotel Württemberg, first-class hotel, very well situated, facing the station. See Advt.

Hotel Zum Strauss (Ostrich Hotel).—Excellent Hotel; centrally situated; furnished throughout in the best style.

Roths Ross Hotel.—O'd-established house.

Hotel Deutscherhof; Wittelsbacherhof; Café Seegitz.

TRAMWAY.—Through the city to railway station, and to Fürth.

CABS.—To and from stations; 1 person, 50 pf.; 2 persons, 1 m.; trunks, 20 to 40 pf.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 1 person, 50 pf.; to 4 persons, 1m.

RAIL.—To Augsburg, Munich, Regensburg (see p. 150), Würzburg, Weiden, Muggendorf (for Franconian Switzerland), Prague, Lepsic, &c. N.B.—The oldest railway in Germany was opened from here to Fürth 1836.

This old and picturesque German city stands on a plain about 1,100 feet above the sea, on both sides of the Pegnitz; which divides it into the Sebalder Seite (side), to the north, and the Lorenzer (Lawrence) side, to the south. Between them are three islands, joined to the mainland by seven stone and nine wooden bridges, and a suspension bridge (Ketten-brücke), built 1824, one of the first of its kind in Germany.

The *Bridges* are short, the most noticeable being the Fleischbrücke (near the Hauptmarkt), on the plan of the Rialto, and the Carlsbrücke, on which are two obelisks, with the dove and eagle, built as memorials of the visit of the Emperor Charles VI.

It is still partially enclosed by old walls, eleven gates, and a broad dry moat. Many square and round towers remain on the walls. Three of the *Gates* or towers, the Frauenthor (near the station), Spittelerthor, and Lauferthor, were designed by A. Dürer, 1555-68.

Nuremberg is first mentioned in 1050, when it was a place of trade, with the privilege of holding fairs; and, like Augsburg, it grew in prosperity from being on the line of the overland traffic from Italy and the Levant. It was made a free Imperial city, 1219, by Frederick Barbarossa.

From 1359 it became the real capital of Germany where every new emperor held his first

where the regalia were kept. The Emperor was its sole protector. It ruled over a tract of 500 square miles, which in 1806 was annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon. It sided with the Reformation, and with Gustavus Adolphus against Wallenstein, in 1632, in the Thirty Years' War.

It was the birth-place of *Albert Dürer*, *Hans Sachs*, *Behaim*, and others, who ended their lives here and are buried in St. John's Churchyard. A statue to *Hans Sachs*, by the late Herr Krausser, was erected in 1874, in presence of many trade processions of the different guilds. Among contemporary men eminent in art and science who have contributed to adorn the city were M. Wohlgemuth, *Schauffelein*, P. Vischer, Veit Stoss, the wood carver, and *Hirschvögel*, the painter on glass.

Here watches, called "Nürnbergger Eier" (eggs), were first invented by Peter Hele; air guns by Lobsinger; brass metal, by Ebner; globes, by Behaim; and clarionets, by C. Denner. The first paper mill in Germany was opened here, 1390. Printing began here 1370; and here Luther printed his German Bible, 1524. About 1547 it was full of masons, copper-smiths, braziers, wood-engravers, printers, potters, goldsmiths, sculptors, painters, &c., all employed in multiplying works of art. It is still noted for its manufactures of hardware, and works in brass, iron, and other metals, looking glasses, musical instruments, paper, colours, watches, but especially for the turnery, lead pencils, dolls, and cheap toys, called "Dutch Toys," made by the country people in the neighbouring forests of Franconia and Thuringia, and exported to all parts of the world. Hence the old rhyme, "Nürnberg's Hand geht in alles Land."

The prosperity of the city declined after the Thirty Years' War, during which it suffered severely; but since the incorporation of the city with Bavaria in 1806 it has steadily prospered, and is now the most considerable place for trade and manufacture in Southern Germany.

The town stands on several low hills, the old fort or *Burg* being on the highest, and has a thoroughly German and mediæval appearance. The streets are irregular, but broader than usual; and the old-fashioned gable houses, with their narrow fronts, and projecting bay windows and balconies often stretch through into the street behind.

Among houses remarkable for style and appearance, are *Wiss's House*, a Gothic building, near the Rathhaus, restored by Heideloff 1858; *Krafft's* in Theresien-strasse, and *Petersen's*, in Panier Platz, both dated 1590; and *Eysser's*, formerly *Peller's*, near St. Giles's, dated 1605.

A. Dürer's House, at the corner of Albrecht Dürer-strasse, is an old red building, not far from the Burg, and the Thiergärtner Gate. Close to it, in the Albrecht Dürer Platz, is a modern *Statue* of the artist, erected 1840, from a design by Rauch. His *Hercules killing the Lion* has been successfully restored. His pupils, the brothers Behaim, Penez, or Penez, &c., were styled the Little Masters.

Hans Sachs' House, in the Mell Gasse, has been rebuilt. *P. Vischer's House* is near the Theatre. The house of Behaim, the navigator, is also shown. Near St. Sebaldus Church, is the house of *Palm*, the patriotic bookseller, who was shot by Napoleon, 1806.

FOUNTAINS.—There are several worth notice, of which the most remarkable is the *Schöne Brunnen* (i.e., Beautiful Fountain), in the Market-place, opposite the Frauenkirche. It is a handsome Gothic obelisk, 66 feet high, in three divisions, erected by *Heinr. Behaim der Balier*, 1385; and is full of carvings and ornaments, many of which were added at its restoration, in 1824. In the lower division are the seven Kurfürsten (Electors of the Empire), three Christian, three Jewish, and three heathen men of renown (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis of France; Judas Maccabeus, Joshua, and David; Cæsar, Alexander, and Hector); in the upper division, Moses and seven Prophets. On the iron railing is the movable ring, the crest of Nürnberg; as the rhyme runs—

"Der Schöne Brunn ist schön und fest,
Nur ein Ring der sich rühren lässt."

At the *Lorenz Platz Fountain* the water flows from the breasts of several female *Virtues*, in bronze, by Wurzelbauer, 1589. The *Gänsemännchen Fountain*, behind the Frauenkirche, is a bronze figure, by P. Labenwolf, of a countryman carrying two geese under his arm, the water flowing from their bills. *A. Dürer's Fountain*, on the Promenade, has medallion busts of Dürer and Pirkheimer. The Fountain in *Max Platz* is a basin filled by a Triton.

The Gostenhof Fountain has a statue of Field-Marshal Schweppermann. In Adler-strasse is a Monumental Victory (for 1870-1).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The *Rathhaus*, opposite Sebaldus Church, is a building in the Italian style, built 1619, 278 feet long, with a large room, containing wall-paintings by A. Dürer, representing a Triumphant Procession in honour of the Emperor Maximilian. There are other mural paintings, a ceiling in stucco with figures of a tournament held in 1446, portraits of Bavarian kings, &c. In the court is a bronze fountain, by P. Labenwolf. Underground ways and dungeons exist below. The new *Law Courts* are at the corner of Augustiner-strasse.

The *Burg*, or *Schloss*, or *Reichsfeste*, on the steep hill, close to the Thiergärtner Gate, within the boundary walls, is an untouched specimen of a mediæval fortress, dating as far back as 1030. It was occupied by Conrad I., and its former Burg-graves, ancestors of the Hohenzollerns. The outer gate, called Himmelsthor (Gate of Heaven), leads into a fore court surrounded by the Heidenthurm (Pagan's Tower), and two ancient Romanesque chapels, St Margaret and St. Ottmar, one over the other. The second court contains a lime tree, about eight centuries old, planted by the Empress Kunigunde. The Picture Gallery, of the old German school, has now been mostly removed to the German National Museum; it included pictures by Albert Dürer, Holbein, Wohlgemuth, Schüßlelein, Burekmaier, and L. Kranach; portraits of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, of Friedrich der Weise, by L. Kranach, &c. In the chapel are wood carvings, by Veit Stoss, of the Life of Christ and Crowning the Virgin. A bronze statue, belonging originally to a fountain, is by Peter Vischer. Another statue is that of General Blausdorf, who was killed here in the Thirty Years' War. Two towers, called Nero's and Luegin's Land, are of the fourteenth century, or earlier.

Nearly every German Emperor in succession has taken up his quarters at the Castle, on visiting the city. In 1853 it was given to the town by King Maximilian.

CHURCHES.—There are ten left here, of which eight are Protestant.

The *Sebalduskirche* (Protestant), dedicated to St.

M

Sebald, is a fine building of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, including St. Peter's Chapel, which dates back to the tenth century. It faces the *Rathhaus*. Outside it is a carving of the Entombment, by Krafft (1492), with another of Christ's Passion, in the north door or Brautthor (Bride's Porch); also the ancient tomb of Conrad Neumarkt. Within are statues by Krafft; the Margrave Frederick's window, by Hirschvögel, and the fine *Tomb of Sebaldus*, entirely of bronze, a master-piece of Peter Vischer and his five sons, 1506-19. It includes the Twelve Apostles, in niches, nearly two feet high; over which stand twelve Fathers of the Church; with about seventy-five figures of men and animals. Near the altar is a small statue of the artist himself, with his apron and chisel. At the new high altar, in the Gothic style, is Veit Stoss's fine Crucifixion, with statues, in wood, of the Virgin and St. John. The Burial of Christ is a painting by A. Dürer. At the Holzschuher monument, near the chancel, the Creation of the World is by Kreuzfelder. On the Tucher altar is a painting by Hans von Kulmbach (1513), from designs by A. Dürer. Notice also the finely stained windows, and the old font in the Peterskapelle, in which the Emperor Wenzel (Wenceslas) was baptised 1361. The Parsonage was once occupied by Melchior Pfünzing, the poet. Near this Church is St. Maurice's Chapel, dating from 1524.

The *Lorenzkirche* (St. Lawrence), at the end of König Strasse, the finest in the city, is a beautiful and regular Gothic Church, of red sandstone, restored 1824. The nave and north tower were built 1283; the south tower was added 1400; the choir 1459-77. The towers are 290 feet high. Between them is a richly-carved relief of the Judgment, with a fine rose *Window*, and a sun-dial made by J. Stabius, 1552. The interior has splendid *Windows* of stained glass, especially the Genealogy of Christ, in the Volkamer windows, and the Emperor William window. The fine *Ciborium*, or Sacraments-Häuslein, containing the Pyx, is a slender carved tower, 64 feet high, the work of Krafft, 1493-1500, representing scenes from the life of Christ, with several statues and bas-reliefs. In the choir hangs a beautiful wood carving of the Annunciation, by Veit Stoss, restored, 1826, by the Brothers Rotermundt. The high altar, chancel, and oratory have also been

restored by Heideloff. A tomb was erected 1649 to the Margravine, Sophia of Brandenburg. There are many old paintings and two old illuminated missals in the Sacristy. Behind the Church is the Parsonage in the old German style, with a handsome balcony; also a Latin School. Near it are the Nassau House, built 1350; and the Statue of the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau; with Wurzelbauer's Fountain of the Virtues (Tugendbrunnen).

The *Jacobskirche* (St. James's) was built in 1212, enlarged 1500, and restored 1825, by Heideloff, when the old Egloffstein Chapel was rebuilt. It contains sculptures, from Heideloff's designs, by Burgsschmied and Rotermundt; and a new large altar, with carvings and fine paintings.

The *St. Clara Church* contains some stained glass as old as 1278. That called the *Holy Ghost*, in Spittal Platz, is a large pile, where the regalia were kept.

The *Aegidienkirche* (St. Giles's) is an Italian church, rebuilt 1717-18, and restored 1834. At the high altar is the Virgin and dead Christ, by Vandyck. It has bronze and stone reliefs by P. Vischer and Krafft. Near it is the *Gymnasium*, or High School, transformed 1526 by Melanchthon (?) from a former convent school, and faced by his *Statue*, erected 1826.

The *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady), in the Haupt Markt, is a small but rich Gothic Church, built 1361. It has a fine front adorned by Schönhover; an ingenious clock (unfinished); beautiful altars and painted glass; carvings by Krafft; paintings by Wohlgemuth, Dürer, and Burgkmaier, including a fine Crucifixion at the high altar. The *Schöne* and *Gänse* Fountains are before and behind it.

St. Johanniskirche stands in the Cemetery, outside the Thiergärtner Thor, which was for centuries the burial place of the leading families of Nuremberg. Here lie Hans Sachs, Albrecht Dürer, Pirkheimer, Veit Stoss. Along the road from this gate are the Seven Stations for pilgrims, marked by pillars with high reliefs, by Adam Krafft; with a good Entombment at the Holzschuher chapel.

The new Central Cemetery is in the Johannis Vorstadt.

The Cemetery of St. Rochus, the next largest in Nuremberg, has the tomb of Peter Vischer, and

the Imhoff Chapel, with beautiful paintings by Eurgkmaier.

GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.—The Royal *Bildersaal* (Picture Gallery), formerly kept in the old chapel of *St. Maurice*, is now in the National Museum. The collection (about 140) included works of Van Eyck, A. Dürer, Memling, Heemskerck, Burgkmaier, Holbein the elder, Kulmbach, Zeitblom, &c. This Museum has been recently enlarged and enriched.

The GERMAN NATIONAL MUSEUM in the old Carthusian Convent, near the South Wall and the Corn Market, contains collections of books, pictures, sculptures, coins, &c., relating to the past history of Germany. Prince Sulkowsky's magnificent collection of arms was acquired in 1889, and cost £18,000. There are several portraits (some from the Rathhaus), one, by A. Dürer, of Burgomaster Holzschuher. It has a fresco by Kaulbach, painted 1859, of Otho III. opening Charlemagne's Tomb; and has been restored. Free, Wednesday and Sunday; other days 1 mark, companies of 3 to 5, 3 marks, catalogues, 50pf.

At the *School of Design and Industrial Art*, *Kunstaustellung*, in the *Landauer Convent*, are about 200 paintings of the German and Flemish Schools, including Sandrart's Banquet at the Peace of Westphalia (full of portraits), besides busts, reliefs, and casts. The *Chapel* is a beautiful Gothic specimen.

There is a Bavarian Gewerbe Museum (Industrial) in the Königs-strasse.

The town *Library*, in the Dominican Convent, at the foot of the Burg, contains about 50,000 volumes, many of them rare printed books, besides MSS., Missals, Autographs, and the Municipal Archives.

A relief by Krafft (1497) may be noticed on the *Stadtwaage* (Weigh House), near A. Dürer's house.

ENVIRONS.—The *Rosenau*, on the west side of the town, and the *Stadtpark*, on the north, are favourite resorts. Near Hummelstein is the old Castle of *Lichtenhof*, sometimes occupied by Gustavus Adolphus during the Thirty Years' War, and afterwards by his daughter, Queen Christina. A Reformatory Deaconess Institution, at **Neudettelsau**, on a healthy plain.

From Nuremberg, by the oldest rail in Germany, you reach, in five miles,

Fürth (Stat.)

POPULATION, 42,659, of whom 4,000 are Jews.

HOTEL.—National.

This manufacturing town was called Furthum, and belonged to the Margrave of Ansbach, till annexed to Bavaria, 1803. It lies at the junction of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, and has two bridges and a new Rathhaus; with a prosperous trade in looking-glasses, chandeliers, sealing-wax, pencils, needles, turnery, clocks, jewellery, and other Nuremberg wares. One of its productions is sham gold leaf, or *Leon gold*.

The Michaeliskirche is an old building of the fourteenth century; with a good ciborium.

The *Jews' Synagogue* was rebuilt 1834, in a handsome Gothic style. Here are Hebrew printing-offices; a fine Hospital, Courts of Law and a Talmud school, or College, for training Jewish rabbis. They settled here in old times when forbidden to settle in Nuremberg.

[At **Siegersdorf (Stat.)**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from Nürnberg, past Fürth, on the line to Würzburg, a short branch was opened, 1872, to **Langenzenn**.

From **Neustadt-an-der-Aisch**, near Siegersdorf, a short line runs to **Windsheim**.]

About two miles, by rail, from Fürth is the old fortress of

Zirndorf, where Wallenstein was intrenched September, 1632, and sustained for the sixth time the attack of Gustavus Adolphus, who was obliged to retreat. The head-quarters of the Swedish king were at Fürth, at the Grünen Baum Inn, in the street now named after him.

Erlangen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 17,565.

Inns—Walfisch; Blaue Glocke.

A walled town, with seven gates, in a sandy plain, at the junction of the Schwabach and Regnitz. The New Town was regularly built by Christian, Margrave of Bayreuth, 1686, when the French Huguenots settled here; and is sometimes called Christian's Erlangen.

The *Schloss*, belonging to the Margrave, was rebuilt, after a fire, 1814, and appropriated to the Protestant University (the only one in Bavaria), founded here by the Margrave Alexander, 1743. It has a gallery of portraits in the Aula; large

lecture-rooms; a library of 100,000 volumes; cabinets of natural history and art, with a museum and anatomical theatre in the orangery and garden, which are ornamented with many statues. Schwanthaler's bronze of Friedrich Alexander, the founder, stands in front of the building. Here are Fischer's looking-glass factory; and large breweries and glove manufactories.

Under the Welsische Garten, and at the foot of the Burgberg, is the monument of the

Ludwig's Canal, which unites the Danube, Main, and Rhine. It is a fine composition in the Grecian style. The pedestal is 44 feet long, bearing reliefs. On one side is a rudder, wound about with a chaplet of pinewood, and on the other side Neptune, with his trident. The figures on the pedestal are symbolical of the Danube and Main, holding hands, supported by Trade and Navigation, and inscribed, "The Danube and Main, united for Navigation. A work attempted by Charlemagne: begun and finished by Ludwig I., King of Bavaria." It follows the Altmühl from the Danube, passes Neumarkt, Nuremberg, Erlangen, Forchheim, and enters the Regnitz (near Bamberg), which is navigable to the Main. Length, about 110 miles; breadth, 55 ft.; depth, 5 ft.

[Short line from Erlangen to Gräfenberg, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.]

Forchheim (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4,400.

Inns—Bayrischer Hof; Goldener Schwan.

A small fortified town at the junction of the Wiesent with the Regnitz, which was besieged several times during the Thirty Years' and the Seven Years' Wars. At the Church are twelve paintings by Wohlgemuth.

Rail to Ebermannstadt (page 172).

From Forchheim, as well as from **Bayersdorf (Stat.)**, 4 miles off, roads lead to Muggendorf, in Franconian Switzerland. (See Route 46).

BAMBERG (Stat.), in Bavarian Franconia.

POPULATION, 35,248.

INN.—Bamberger Hof. Buffet and Table d'Hôte at the station.

DILIGENCES.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

An ancient archiepiscopal city, in a fertile spot, among orchards and kitchen gardens, on the Lud-

wig Canal and the Regnitz, 3 miles from its junction with the Main.

The Regnitz divides into two arms, and is crossed by several bridges. The principal is a suspension bridge. Another, the Obere Brücke, built 1456, runs across to the island on which the Rathhaus stands.

The town is built on five or six low hills, and was surrounded by old ramparts, now turned into walks and gardens. The main streets and the Steinweg suburb are well built.

Bamberg is a great place for beer (having about sixty breweries), hops, liquorice, and seeds of all kinds, which are raised by the Gardeners' Corporation.

It was founded by the Saxons about 809, and became the seat of a bishop, who ruled here from 1008 till it was annexed to Bavaria, in 1801.

The *Residenz* or Schloss, near the Cathedral, is an unfinished pile, three storeys high, in the Italian style, begun 1702, by Prince-Bishop Lothar Franz, of Schönborn, upon giving up the old Palace. It has some frescoes by Steidel, in the Kaisersaal, and the archives of Bamberg, Bayreuth, &c. It was Napoleon's head-quarters, 1806, and was occupied by Marshal Berthier, at his death, 1815. Looking out of a window for the Russian army, which was approaching, he overbalanced himself, and was killed on the spot, now marked by a cross.

The picturesque remains of the former Palace, called the "Alte Hofhaltung," built 1571, are on the opposite side of the Platz. Near this is the monument of Bishop Von Erthal, erected 1865.

The *Dom* or *Cathedral*, in Carolinen Platz, opposite the *Residenz*, is a fine Church, in a mixed style, with four square towers, and was founded by the Emperor, Henry II., or the Pious, and his wife, Kunigunde. It stands on St. Peter's Hill, and is about 360 feet long by 102 feet broad. The east, or oldest end, is in the Romanesque or Byzantine style; the other end, in the early pointed style, must be two centuries later. The two west towers, built about 1274, resemble those of Laon, in France. The whole building was restored by Heldeloff, for King Ludwig, in 1828-37, when several unsuitable monuments were transferred to St. Michael's.

The north porch is the best of the four entrances.

It has a double choir, with two crypts below, in which the prelates were buried. Among the paintings are works by Tintoretto, Sandrart, Merian, and Schlotthauer. A fine bronze Christ on the Cross was designed by Schwanthaler; twenty-two saints in the George choir are by Schönlaub. Among a great many *Monuments*, distributed about, are P. Vischer's tombs of Bishops Gross and Ebner; the marble sarcophagus of Pope Clement II., who was Bishop of Wurzburg, and died 1047; and Bishop Fedenbach, the last Prince-Bishop, who died 1808. But the most striking monument consists of the *Effigies of the founders*, Henry II. and his wife, life size, by Riemenschneider, of Wurzburg, 1499-1513, with reliefs of the chief events in their lives round the sides. One event, which Kunigunde went through, was the trial by ordeal on a red-hot bar, in the Dom Platz, adjoining. On one pillar is an equestrian statue of Conrad II., called "St. Stephen." Bronze heads of several canons, and arms and names of persons whose monuments have been removed, may be noticed; and several relics richly mounted.

St. Michael's, on the Michelsberg, at a fine point of view, is a Romanesque Church, belonging to the Benedictine Convent, founded by the Emperor Henry, 1009, and entirely restored in the eighteenth century. It contains several monuments, which were formerly in the Cathedral, and the tomb of St. Otto or Otho (1139), with his walking-stick and mitre.

The convent buildings are converted into a well-endowed almshouse, also a restaurant. Here also is the Municipal Picture Gallery, of about 160 works. Open daily at 10 a.m.; 60 pf.

The *Marienkirche*, or *Frauenkirche* (Our Lady), on the Kaulberg, is a handsome Gothic pile, built 1320-87, with a fine tower. At the Ehethür (Marriage Porch), on the north side, are carvings of the Ten Virgins, and the marriage of Christ and his Church. It contains wood carvings by Veit Stoss (1533); wall-paintings, by Treu; and a stone Sacarium (1392), with figures of Apostles and a Christ's Head. On the ceiling are frescoes by Gebhard.

St. Martin's, formerly the Jesuits' Church, in the Market Place, in the midst of the town, is a modern structure, a beautiful and regular edifice

in the Italian style, built 1680–1720. It occupies the site of one founded by Charlemagne, and is cross-shaped, with Corinthian and Doric pillars at the principal and side doors.

The square Tower, 180 feet high, commands a fine prospect of the town. The interior rests on pillars, and contains good paintings at the nine altars; with a fresco by Marcolini, in the cupola. The body of Marquard Rotenheim, who was beatified 1733, rests under the high altar.

The adjoining buildings are devoted to the *Lyceum*, or High School, and the public *Library*. The Lyceum was made to take the place, in 1804, of the University, founded 1585.

The *Library* contains about 300,000 volumes and 3,000 MSS., some as old as the eighth and tenth centuries, including Alcuin's MS. copy of the Bible, and the illuminated missals of the Emperor Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde. Here also is a cabinet of *Natural History*, the gift of Bishop Franz Ludwig, of Erthal (1790); with additions made by Dr. Schönbein, the king's physician; and Heller's collection of rare German *Engravings*, after Dürer and Kranach, &c.

St. Stephen's, now used by the Protestants, is an Italian cross, on the St. Stephansberg, built 1628–80; except the tower, which, with its round arches, is much older, dating from the eleventh century. The walls and ceilings are covered with stucco ornaments. In the Cupola is Vogel's Stoning of Stephen.

St. James' (Jacobus), at the end of Carolinen Strasse, has a good porch, and a cupola adorned by frescoes.

The *Rathhaus*, which has some paintings on its walls, stands on an island in the Regnitz, near an old bridge, and the terminus of the Ludwig Canal. On another island is the Bishop's old Winter Palace, or *Geierswörth*, now converted into a Court of Justice.

The *Theatre* is near the Synagogue, in Schiller Platz.

Clavius, the mathematician, author of the Gregorian Calendar, and Camerarius, the philologist, were born here. Bonner's *Fables*, the first book printed in German, was printed here 1461.

Beer is drunk at the Felsenkellern, or Caves, in

the neighbourhood; and at the Theresien Hain, a pretty promenade, between the river and the canal.

About one mile distant is the *Altenburg*, or Babenburg, an old castle, or citadel, overlooking the town, formerly the seat of the Counts of Babenburg; rebuilt after its destruction by Albert of Baireuth, 1553. It has a mediæval chapel. Here (or in the town itself) Berengarius, King of Lombardy, and Otto of Wittelsbach, stabbed the Emperor Philip. The view from the old tower is a remarkably fine one, taking in Nuremberg, Würzburg, Baireuth, Coburg, &c., and the Main, for several miles in extent.

At *Pommersfelden*, nine miles off, the seat of Count Schönborn, is a good gallery of *Paintings*, chiefly Italian and Flemish.

Rail to Würzburg, *viâ* Schweinfurt.

An excursion may be made to Seehof, the old pleasure castle of the Bishops; another to

Staffelstein (Stat.), 22 miles, near *Banz Castle*, a fine seat of Duke Max, formerly a Benedictine Abbey, founded 1096. Here Marshal Berthier, son-in-law of Duke Wilhelm, was buried 1815. It has a complete Ichthyosaurus, in the collection of fossils. The Church attached to it has two high towers, and commands a beautiful prospect.

Another Church, for *pilgrims*, facing this, was rebuilt 1772, after its destruction in the Peasant War, and enjoys a prospect of equal extent. It is dedicated to the *Vierzehnheiligen*, or Fourteen Saints, whose relics are shown here to the faithful. Another point of view is the *Feitsberg*. Banz Castle and the *Vierzehnheiligen* can both be visited, perhaps better, from

Lichtenfels (Stat.), where the *Werra* rail goes off to Coburg, &c.

Hochstadt (Stat.)

A road hence to Kronach (population 3,000), an old walled town, where *Lucas Kranach*, or *Cranach*, the painter, was born, 1472. Branch rail to Saalfeld, by Kronach and Probstzella.

Kulmbach (Stat.) A pretty spot on the White Main; and the old seat of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach, whose old castle on the Plassenberg Hill is now a House of Correction. Much beer is made here. At **Münchberg (Stat.)** the rail crosses the water-shed of the Saale and Main. It belonged to the robber knights of Sparneck.

HOF (Stat.), in Upper Franconia, Bavaria.

POPULATION, 24,548.

INNS.—Lamm; Hirsch; Löwe.

Here the line joins the Altenburg and Leipsic Rail to Nuremberg, &c.

A well built town and seat of the cotton manufacture on the Saale, with some iron and marble works near it. Much of the town, including St. Michael's Church, has been rebuilt since a fire in 1823.

It has a handsome Rathhaus, in the Gothic style, built 1563; and a High School or Gymnasium, in the old Franciscan convent.

On the road to *Lobenstein*, about 9 miles distant, are the Steben and Langenau *Baths*, chiefly alkaline and chalybeate. Steben stands among several objects of interest. Excursions may be made from or to the Stebenbach waterfall; to Rumpelbüchel, a fine point of view; to the Cave in the Langenau Valley; and to Sparenberg and Lichtenberg Castles. Diligence daily from Hof.

For the remainder of the line to

Berlin, see Route 34.

ROUTE 42.

Munich to Frankfort-on-the-Main, via Gunzenhausen, Würzburg, and Aschaffenburg.

This, in the reverse order, is part of the direct route from central Germany to Italy, *via* the Brenner Pass; taking in, on the outward journey, Frankfort, Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Gunzenhausen, Munich, Kufstein, Innsbruck, the Brenner, Brixen, Botzen, Trent, Verona, Bologna, &c.

1. By rail to Gunzenhausen, either *via* Augsburg, as in Route 53, or *via* Ingolstadt and Treuchtlingen, as on page 158. From Treuchtlingen it is 15 miles to Gunzenhausen.

2. **Gunzenhausen to Ansbach and Würzburg** (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn).

Miles.	Miles.
Gunzenhausen to	Ochsenfurt
Ansbach	Heidingsfeld
Burgbernheim	Würzburg
Steinach	[Branches to Bam-
[Branch to Rothen-	berg, Nuremberg,
burg.]	Stuttgart, and
Uffenheim	Heidelberg.]
Marktbreit	

3. Würzburg to Frankfort.

English miles.	English miles.
Veitshöchheim	Kl. Ostheim
Karlstadt	Dettingen
Gemünden	Kahl
[Branch to Bebra	Grosse Auheim
and Hamm.]	Hanau
Lohr	[Branch to Fulda,
[Branch to Wertheim]	Geissen, &c.]
Heigenbrücken (tun-	Wilhelmsbad
nel, 3,172 feet) ...	Dörnigheim
Laufach	Mainkur
Aschaffenburg	Frankfort
[Branch to Darm-	
stadt.]	

Gunzenhausen (Stat.), as in Route 41. From here 16½ miles to

Ansbach (Stat.)

POPULATION, 14,234.

INNS.—Stern; Löwe.

A well-built town, in the pleasant valley of the Rezat, where the Holsbach joins it. It was founded by the monks of St. Gumbert, and was the head of a principality annexed to Prussia 1791, and to Bavaria 1806, as the capital of Mayence and Franconia.

The *Schloss*, or Palace, now a government house, built 1713, was the residenz of the Margraves of Ansbach-Baireuth, the last of whom married Lady Craven, a daughter of Lord Berkeley, who resided here for a while, and complains of the dulness of the place in her "Memoirs." It has a picture gallery and pretty gardens, and is in the Italian style. Statue of Von Platen.

The *Church of St. Gumbertus*, in the Gothic style, is marked by three towers, and includes the Chapel of St. George, in which are tombs of twelve knights of the Order of the Swan. In the *Hofgarten* are houses of the poet Uz (a native), and of Caspar Hauser, on the spot where he was assassinated. A stone in St. John's churchyard bears this inscription, "Hic jacet Casparus Hauser, ænigma sui temporis, ignota nativitas, occulta mors 1833." His birthplace was unknown, as were the circumstances of his death. In this church are tombs of the Margraves. Cronegk, another poet, was also a native of this town. Wolfram of Eschenbach, a poet of the 13th cen-

tury, was born near this place. About 9 miles distant, on the way to Gunzenhausen, is situated *Friesdorf*, the country seat of the last Margrave, who kept a good stud and breed of cattle here. The men about here dress in scarlet waistcoats and long black coats. The women are generally handsome.

Here crosses the line coming *via* Crailsheim (page 187) from Stuttgart direct to Nuremberg, passing Ellrichshausen, Dombühl, and Leutershausen, and on the eastern side from Ansbach, Heilsbronn, Rossstall, Stein, and Schweinau.

Dombühl (Stat.) *Restaurant.*

[From this place a line, 33½ miles, runs to Nördlingen (page 158). The principal stations are

Feuchtwangen.

POPULATION, 2,500.

Inns.—Post; Hirsch.

An old town on the Sulz with an old Gothic Abbey-Church.

Dinkelsbühl.

Inn.—Goldene Rose.

One of the oldest towns in Swabia, in the Bavarian Virngrunde, still surrounded with walls and towers. Church of the twelfth century. Statue of Chr. von Schmid, a native, a popular writer for young people.]

Heilsbronn (Stat.)

A small town (population, 800), with a mineral spring (brunn). The old Cistercian Church, founded 1132, by Bishop Otto of Bamberg, contains the tombs of the Margraves of Nuremberg, of the Hohenzollern line, its former owners.

The next station after Ansbach is

Burgbernheim (Stat.)

Here is a mineral spring, romantically situated in a large wood.

Steinach (Stat.) is the junction for

[**Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber**, 6½ miles.

POPULATION, 6,500.

Inn.—Hirsch.

An old Imperial city, on a ridge over the Tauber, surrounded by ancient walls and towers; probably the best existing sample of a mediæval German town. The *Hauptkirche* (St. Wolfgang) is a pic-

turesque Gothic of the 13th and 14th centuries, with good carvings, paintings, and stained windows. *St. James*, a good restored church, has a beautiful carved triptych of wood, by Riemenschneider, of the 16th century. The old Rathhaus is also Gothic. Water is supplied from works established by a monk, in the 15th century, by which it is raised from the Tauber.]

Uffenheim (Stat.)

In a pretty spot, on the Gollach. Near it is *Hohenlandsberg Castle* in a thick forest on a mountain, with splendid view.

Ochsenfurt (Stat.)

Inn.—Schnecke (Snail).

On the Main, here crossed by a stone bridge, 590 feet long, of the 17th century. It has a Church in the Byzantine style, built in the middle of the ninth century; and Michaeliskirche, with its Gothic portal. The vine is largely cultivated here.

Heidingsfeld (Stat.) has a church with a good stone pulpit of the 15th and 16th centuries.

WÜRZBURG (Stat.), the Capital of the Unterfranken (Lower Franconia) Circle in Bavaria.

POPULATION, 60,844.

HOTELS.—Kronprinz, first-class hotel, centrally placed and well furnished; Frankischer Hof; Adler; Wittelsbacher.

RAIL to Frankfort-on-Main, Bamberg, Heidelberg, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Munich, Augsburg, Leipsic, Schweinfurt, Heilbronn, Aschaffenburg, &c.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

This old cathedral town, formerly the seat of a Prince-Bishop of the Empire was founded as far back as 741, in the beautiful winding valley of the Main. It derives its name from the gardens and vineyards on the surrounding hills. The Leisten, Steinberg, Bochsbeutel, and other vineyards cover about 7,000 acres. In the German War of 1866, three or four actions took place near this town, 25th to 28th July, in which the Baden and Württemberg troops were defeated by the Prussians.

The town contains many picturesque old houses and Churches, and close crooked streets. The best are the Dom and Hof Strasser, and the Neubaugasse. The site of the former ramparts is laid out in pleasant gardens. On a hill, 400 feet above the

town, called the *Frauenberg*, or *Marienberg*, stands the old *Citadel*, built 1650, by the Prince-Bishop, on the site of an old Roman fort; it has a fine porch. *Rotenhan*, its defender in the Peasant War of 1525, is buried in the Church. Apply at the guard-house for a guide.

A bridge, 659 feet long, built 1745-1607, is adorned with twelve statues of saints. From the middle of it a causeway, called *Wehr*, stretches off to the suburb on the West bank, near *St. Burkard's Church*, the oldest one in the town; it was built 1042, with a choir and transept added in the 15th century; and has been restored, in common with many other churches here.

At the centre of the town is the Cathedral or *Dom*, a handsome building (1189 to 1240), with later additions, marked by four towers, on the site of a crypt of the ninth century. It contains a fine statue of the Virgin, at the altar, and an altarpiece by Sandrart, with some other good paintings worth notice. Among the statues and monuments of many of its eighty-two or eighty-three bishops, are the carvings on those of Bishops von Bibra and Scherenberg, by Riemenschneider, of the sixteenth century; and Bishop Schönborn's chapel, ornamented with marble and gilding. The tomb of Sebastian von Mespelbrunn is a sleeping knight. An urn marks the spot where Conrad von Ravensburg was killed by his uncle, 1202. Notice the *Jachin* and *Boaz* at the altar, two symbols of the freemasons.

St. Johannes im Haug (St. John in Haug) is an Italian building (1671) on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, with a handsome cupola and two towers; and is adorned with much gilding. Old *Stifthaug* or Priest's College.

The *Marienkirche*, in the Market Place (built 1377-1479), is a handsome Gothic building with good lancet windows, and sculptures by Riemenschneider; on the top of its high tower is a gilt statue of the Virgin, 11 feet high. On the porch, a relief of the Conception.

The *Neßmunsterkirche*, near the *Dom*, has the bones of St. Kilian, an Irishman, the Apostle of Franconia. It is of the twelfth century. Here is Ludwig I.'s statue of Walther von der Vogelweide, the German poet of the thirteenth century.

so called because of his bequest of a sum for feeding the birds.

The *Residenz* or Royal Schloss (formerly the seat of the Prince Bishop) is a large stone pile, built 1720-44, on the model of the Palace of Versailles, by Bishop Schönborn. It forms three sides of a rectangle, about 550 feet long, 290 feet deep, and 70 feet high. It contains seven courts and 283 rooms; a fine staircase, with frescoes by Tiepolo; theatre, and a richly furnished Chapel. The *Spiegelsaal* (cost £40,000) is unique. Some of the old apartments were occupied by the Emperor at his visit. Ludwig I. resided here when Crown Prince. The capacious cellars would hold upwards of 2,000 tuns (4,000 fuder) of wine.

The *University* was founded as early as 1582, by Bishop Julius Echter of Mespelbrunn, and is chiefly attended by medical students. It has a library of 200,000 volumes, cabinets of physics, natural history and art, and a curious collection of "naturnosaiken," by Professor Blank, of wood, feathers, the dust of butterflies' wings, grains of seed, flax, &c.; the most successful imitation being an Eruption of Vesuvius, the fire represented through the outer wing of a cricket. Also the Martinengo collection of paintings, sculptures, and weapons.

The Observatory is fixed in the tower of the old disused Church.

The *Julius Spital* (Julius Hospital), founded by the same munificent Bishop, 1576, is an extensive and richly endowed training school for physicians, with room for 500 patients. King Ludwig's bronze statue of the founder, by Schwanthaler, stands in the Square. It includes an Anatomical Theatre, built 1852, a Botanical Garden, several collections, and an elegant Church.

The *Rathhaus* and Theatre deserve notice; with the Pillar of Bishop Zobel (killed 1558).

The Leisten vineyard occupies about sixty acres on the slope of the Citadel Hill. This is the best of the Franconian wines. Another good quality is grown on the Steinberg, whence there is a fine prospect of the town and river. Another point of view is St. Nicholas's Pilgrim Chapel, on the *Kapellenberg*, an eight-sided building reached by a series of stations or shrines.

The Archduke Charles defeated Marshal Jourdain near this, 1796.

Excursions can be made to the country seat of Count Schönborn at Gaibach, with its bas-relief by Thorwaldsen and a colossal bust of Schiller by Dannecker. To Ludwigshad, at **Wipfeld-on-the-Main**, with useful chalybeate and saline springs, schlamm (mud) and vapour baths; and to Klingenbergr Castle.

Lohr (Stat.), on the Main; from which a branch goes off to **Hafenlohr, Trennfeld, Wertheim**, and **Lauda**. Wertheim, where the Tauber joins the Main, is the seat of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim, with some picturesque castle ruins.

Laufach (Stat.), near Lengfurt. Across the Main, to *Triefenstein Castle*, belonging to Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim, formerly an Augustine convent.

Between Esselbach and Hessenthal, at Rohrbrunn, the post road reaches the highest point of the heights of Spessart, the Geyersberg (Vulture's Hill) 1920 feet above the sea. The Spessart is one of the largest forests in Germany, part of the ancient Hercynian Forest.

Aschaffenburg (Stat.), in Lower Franconia, Bavaria. POPULATION, 13,275.

Hotels.—Adler; Frelhof.

RAIL to Mayence, Darmstadt, &c.

An old walled town of the eighth century, on a fine spot at the West corner of the Spessart hills, over the Main. It belonged to the Elector of Mayence, before 1814, when it was transferred to Bavaria. In the German war of 1866, the Federal army of 80,000, under the Prince of Hesse, was defeated by General Von Falkenstein, and driven across the Main into the town, which was afterwards stormed and burnt. A handsome stone bridge crosses the river. The streets are old and narrow; the ramparts are laid out in gardens.

The *Johannisberg Schloss* overlooking the town, belonging to the Royal Family, was a hunting seat of the Electors, built 1603–14, on the site of a Roman fortress, in the Renaissance style. It is a handsome square of red sandstone, about 260 feet each way, with towers at the corners 190 feet high. Here is a good picture gallery of 380 works; about 20,000 engravings, some from Kranach, Grüin, and other early masters; a Library including some early books and illuminations, with cork models of old temples and ruins. It stands near an orangery in a picturesque botanical

garden, which extends round to the Schönethal. Among the eight churches are some Gothic buildings. The *Dom*, or *Stiftskirche*, was founded 980 by Otho of Bavaria, in the Romanesque style. It contains the Electoral tombs, including that of Albert of Brandenburg—an effigy by P. Vischer, opposite a statue of the Virgin; also a monument of the founder, and a canopied bronze of St. Margaret.

The large old University; the Rathhaus; and the ancient House of the Teutonic Knights, deserve notice.

Near the Station is the *Pompeianum Villa*, built 1842–9 by Gärtner, for King Ludwig, after the model of the house of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii, and ornamented with wall paintings, mosaics, &c. There is an English Roman Catholic establishment for ladies here.

Wilhelm Heinse, author of *Ardinghella*, who died here 1803, as Librarian to the Prince, is buried in St. Agatha's cemetery. Boat building is carried on.

In the neighbourhood, a walk may be taken to Schöne Busch, and another to the Schmerlenbacher Forest, which is about 20 miles in circumference. From here a branch of 22 miles runs up the Main, past *Sulzbach-am-Main*, and *Klingenbergr*, to **Miltenberg (Stat.)**, an interesting town with a population of 3,600, **Weilbach**, and **Amorbach**. Diligence from Miltenberg to **Wertheim**, 18 miles.

Klein Ostheim (Stat.), a Bavarian frontier custom-house.

Dettingen (Stat.) Celebrated in the Austrian War of Succession, when the French were defeated 27th June, 1743, by the allied armies of England and Austria. George II. and his son the Duke of Cumberland took part. In the churchyard of Klein Ostheim are several monuments to officers who fell in the battle, which was heaviest at the "Hessenacker," as it is called. It stands on the Hesse side of the border. Handel composed his *Dettingen Te Deum* on this occasion.

From Dettingen $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to **Hanau** (see page 75), the junction of the line from Fulda, from which it is 10 miles to Frankfurt by **Mainkur**, see page 75.

Frankfort.—See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*. This old free city and capital of the Federal Diet, upon being evacuated

by the Federals in the German war of 1866, was occupied by 7,000 Prussians, 17th July, and a contribution of three millions levied, part of which was remitted upon its annexation to the German Empire. The Diet was moved to Augsburg and afterwards dissolved.

ROUTE 43.

Nuremberg to Würzburg and Aschaffenburg.—(Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn.)

Nuremberg to	Miles.		Miles.
Flüth	5	Kitzingen	50
Burgfarnbach	8½	Würzburg	64
Neustadt	26	Gemünden	87
Markt-Bibart	35	Aschaffenburg	120

Nuremberg and Fürth. See Route 41.

Burgfarnbach (Stat.) Here excellent white beer is brewed, and hops are grown.

Neustadt-an-der-Aisch (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4,100.

A small town in a beautiful and fertile tract of Franconia, near *Possenheim*, and the old fortress of *Speckfeld*, which overlooks it. Hops grown here.

Kitzingen (Stat.), in Lower Franconia.

POPULATION, 7,000.

Inn.—Rothes Ross.

A town on the right bank of the Main, noted for its beer and vineyards. *Etwashausen*, on the left bank, is joined to the town by a handsome bridge, 880 feet long. The Gothic Church contains some curious monuments. Old toll-house, with a high roof, was built by Bishop Julius. Vinegar made.

The people here took an active part in the Peasant war of 1525, for which the Margrave Casimer, their feudal lord, beheaded seven men in the old *Leidenhof*, or Tournament Yard, and put out the eyes of seventy-five others.

Würzburg and Aschaffenburg. See Route 42.

ROUTE 44.

Würzburg to Bamberg, Kissingen, and Meiningen.

	English miles.		English miles.
Würzburg to		Neustadt-an-der-	
Seligenstadt	10	Saale	24
Weigolshausen	19	Meiningen	49
Bergrheinfeld	24		
Schweinfurt	29	Schonungen	32
[Branch to Kissingen & Meiningen].		Hassfurt	42
Ebenhausen	9	Zeil	46
Kissingen	15	Bamberg	62

Würzburg. See Route 43.

Seligenstadt, in Hesse.

POPULATION, 3,700.

Of the Benedictine Abbey built in the eleventh century, there remains the very ancient *Church* of *Eginhard*, the one-thousandth jubilee of which was kept in 1825. In the present parish church is a marble sarcophagus, containing the bones of *Emma*, daughter of *Charlemagne*, and of her husband, *Eginhard*. The original sarcophagus was taken, 1810, to *Erbach* in the *Odenwalde*.

Weigolshausen (Stat.), junction for **Gemünden**, page 172.

Bergrheinfeld (Stat.)

About six miles from this is *Kloster Ebrach*, formerly a rich Cistercian abbey, with a handsome Church of the twelfth century, in the Gothic-Byzantine style, supported by thirty columns. It has twenty-five altars (some entirely of marble), and a fine rose window in the front. Within are several excellent paintings, and many monuments of the *Hohenstaufen* family. The oldest monument (1126) is outside the Church.

The rail enters Schweinfurt by a short tunnel.

Schweinfurt (Stat.)

POPULATION, 12,438.

HOTEL.—Rabe.

A well-built place (formerly an imperial town) on the right bank of the Main. Coloured papers are made. The old walls were erected by *Gustavus Adolphus*, who made this his head-quarters in the Thirty Years' War. The *Rathhaus*, built 1570, has a good Library. The *Gymnasium Gustavianum* was founded by *Gustavus Adolphus*.

St. Johanniskirche, the most important church, is of the thirteenth century. During summer, steamboats ply on the Main from here to *Bamberg*. Near Schweinfurt is a monument of *King Ludwig*, the constructor of the *Ludwig's Canal*.

A connecting rail, of 49 miles (as above), *via Ebenhausen* to *Meiningen*, joins the rails in South and Central Germany. See Route 28.

For *Kissingen Baths*, see next page.

The line to *Bamberg* follows the Main by the side of vineyards. On the heights here and there are remains of old forts.

Hassfurt (Stat.) A small town, shut in by mediæval walls; has a Church of the fourteenth century. Towards the south is a view of the Mountains of the Stiegerwalde.

Zell (Stat.) Another old place near the remains of Schmachtenberg Castle, destroyed 1552.

Eltmann, near the rail. A new bridge crosses the valley at the side of the Main. The tower to the south-east is a part of Waldburg Castle, more than ten centuries old.

Cross the river to

Bamberg. See Route 41. Lines to Coburg, Nuremberg, &c.

From Oberndorf-Schweinfurt, as above, a branch rail opened 1871 goes *via* **Poppenhausen (Stat.)**, where the road from Würzburg crosses, and **Ebenhausen (Stat.)**, (9 miles), to the famous bathing-place of

KISSINGEN (Stat.), 15 English miles from Schweinfurt.

POPULATION, nearly 4,000.

HOTELS.—Sanner, first-class family hotel.

Victoria and Kaiserhof, first-class family hotels, deservedly recommended.

Kurhaus (Bath Hotel).

Russischer Hof.

Englischerhof; De Prusse; Bayrischer Hof.

For good apartments apply to the Königl. Bad-Kommissariat.

Reading Room at the Kurhaus. Post and Telegraph Office in Salinen Strasse.

Carriages, to Salzdamfbad, 1½ mark; to Bocklet, 5 marks; Brückenau, 15 marks; Gemünden, 24 marks; Schweinfurt, 10 marks. One-horse *Fiaker*, as per tariff. The Frankfort Steamers come up the Main to Gemünden.

English Church Service in the new Church, built by the Colonial and Continental Church Society, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Granville, author of "Kissingen; its Sources and Resources."

SEASON.—April to October. Curtaxe, payable after a week, first, second, and third class, according to rank and position.

Kissingen, on the Franconian Saale, in a fine valley, is much frequented by English and Russian

visitors in the season, to the number of nearly 10,000. It has come into general repute since 1836. The waters have been known for ages past, and are as efficacious as ever, especially in disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two of them, the *Rakoczy* for drinkers, and the *Pandur* for bathers, contain salt and iron, and were put under a handsome arcaded Kurhaus, erected by King Ludwig, and designed by Gärtner, 1842. Another spring, the *Marbrunnen*, near these, is effervescent, like Seltzer water. The waters are taken from six to eight in the morning, and 300,000 bottles are exported yearly. The Actien Bath-house lies across the river. Here are two hospitals and a theatre; with Arnold's statues of Maximilian II. and Germany. Pike fishing in the Saale.

Amongst the sights here are some old monuments and frescoes in the Church; the "Soolen sprudel" (brine fountain), a powerful intermittent spring, charged with carbonic acid gas, at a temperature of 68 degrees. It rises from a depth of 330 feet, and supplies the Evaporation Houses close by. At Hausen, further up the Saale, is the Artesische Quelle (Artesian Well), a boring 2,000 feet in depth, which has been closed, as it was thought prejudicial to the other springs.

Promenades in the Garten, at the Music Hall, to the Lindesmühle, Euersdorf, Oehlmühle, Altenberg. More distant *Excursions* to Bocklet, **Neustadt-an-der-Saale (Stat.)**; *Salzburg Castle*, said to have been built by Charlemagne; Sinnberg, with fine view, Schloss Aschach, Stufenberg, Cascadenthal, Trimberg Castle, and to the Kreuzberg, the highest spot of the Rhöngelbirge Hills. Diligence to Bocklet (see below), and to Steinach. Omnibus daily to Brückenau, see next page.

This pretty place suffered in the German war of 1866, when 40,000 Bavarians, on their way to join the Federal army, were defeated with great loss by the Prussians. Prince Bismarck's life was attempted here 1874. A statue marks the spot.

Still further up the Saale (1½ hour) is—

Bocklet, with a strong chalybeate mineral water, formed by the union of three warm springs; used for drinking and bathing. A weak sulphur spring is good for piles and chronic diarrhœa. There is

an hotel at the Klosterhausen, with conversation and coffee rooms.

Diligence to Brückenau.

ROUTE 45.

Würzburg to Fulda.

Würzburg to	Miles.		Miles.
Veitshöchheim.....	4½	Jossa	35
Karlstadt	15½	Elm	53
Gemünden.....	24	Fulda	70
Burgsinn	32		

Karlstadt (Stat.), the best for

Arnstein, on the Wern, the birthplace of Mich. J. Schmidt, the historian.

Gemünden (Stat.), on the R. Main, to which the Frankfort steamers come. A line was opened 1872, from here to **Elm**, for Fulda, &c., on the Bebra line. There is a short line, 17½ miles, in 1½ hour, from Gemünden to

Hammelburg.

POPULATION, 3,000.

A pretty spot on the right bank of the Saale, which belonged to the Prince Bishops of Fulda, whose country seat was burnt, 1844, with the Rathhaus, &c. Near this is Saaleck Castle and the ruins of Amalienburg, a mountain fortress. Fruit and wine are produced.

Jossa (Stat.); short line to **Brückenau**, reached also by omnibus from Kissingen, in 5 hours.

POPULATION, 1,800.

A small town and watering-place in the valley of the Sinn, at the foot of the Rhöngebirge Hills. The *Bath*, 1½ mile distant, has much prospered owing to the yearly visits of the late King Ludwig. There are three springs called Sinnberg, Wernatz, and Brückenau, all of a chalybeate nature, and excellent for bracing the system, especially after a course of Kissingen waters.

The large *Kurhaus*, containing ninety chambers, is near the Fürstenbau, which was the usual residence of the king. There is a pavilion for music, &c. The neighbourhood of this place is beautiful, the best spots being provided with resting places and agreeable paths. A fine view from the Heiligen Kreuz convent, near the Rhöngebirge.

Fulda see Route 17.

ROUTE 46.

Nuremberg, Bamberg, or Bayreuth, to Franconian Switzerland.

Coming from the south, the nearest station on the Bamberg and Hof line is Forchheim, between Nuremberg and Bamberg; from the north the branch of 13 miles from Neuenmarkt to Bayreuth (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn) should be taken. From Nuremberg, a direct line (58 miles) runs to Bayreuth and Hof, through a picturesque part of *Franconian Switzerland*, past *Lauf*, *Hersbruck*, a place for hops, under the Michelsberg, and at a junction for Neukirchen and *Weiden*, page 175; *Rupprechtstegen* and some old castles; *Neuhaus*, near Veldenstein Castle; Pegnitz, in a pretty valley; *Creussen*, &c.

FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND,

As it is called, lying between Bayreuth, Forchheim, and Bamberg, is a picturesque table land at the west end of the Fichtelgebirge Hills, about 2,000 feet above sea, and styled Franconian, as being mostly in the old circle of Franconia, now part of Bavaria. It covers about 200 square miles, and is watered by the Wiesent, Aufsees, and other streams abounding with trout. The valleys are often deep gorges hemmed in by rugged castle-looking rocks, and containing many *Caves* and grottoes with animal bones in them. The roads through it meet at Muggendorf. Omnibuses start from

Forchheim and **Bayersdorf (Stats.)**, on the Nürnberg-Bamberger rail, or from **Bayreuth** (see Route 47), by way of Gesees and Blankenfels; making the journey in two or three hours. Coaches keep the straight country road, as many of the mountain paths are heavy.

Rail from Forchheim to **Ebermannstadt**, in three-quarters of an hour, thence by road, 3½ miles, to

Streitberg.

Inns.—Goldener Löwe; Adler.

Most romantically situated in the valley of the Wiesent. It has a *Kurhaus*, with baths, &c., under Dr. Weber. From the Amtsschloss, on a rock near the town, is a fine view of the neighbourhood, taking in Muggendorf, as far as Guckhüll to the Wehrberg, &c. Near it are the Hanging

Stone, Markstein, and the Cave of the Schönstein, or

Schönsteinhöhle, one and a half mile from Streitberg on the road to Muggendorf. The entire Cave is about 300 feet long, and is divided into seven compartments, containing stalactites. The further one has the names of Rosenmüller and other naturalists who have visited the spot.

The **Brunnenstein Cave** has two small entrances, one two feet high, through which you enter a cave 100 feet long; beyond which lies another and smaller cave full of beautiful stalactites. At

Neudeck are remains of two round thick Castle towers, surrounded with walls, on a rocky flat, 150 feet high.

After passing the Felsengrotte, a large stalactite cave, overlooking the fine valley below, we reach

Muggendorf, a small village, with 450 inhabitants, at the foot of the Hohen—or Hagebrunnenstein, 1,790 feet above the sea, among hop and fruit gardens. Omnibus daily to Forchheim.

The neighbourhood abounds in Caves and picturesque mountains; among which are the Guckhül, with a fine view, the Welchselbaum, the Markensberg, the Hohleberg, the Rümersberg, and other points of view. One of the most noticeable sights is a cave in the Kuppe Mountain, called the

Rosenmüllershöhle, so named after Prof. Rosenmüller, who first described it 1793, abounding in stalactites, upwards of 100 feet high, in the middle and round the sides. It commands a splendid view. Entrance 2½ marks for one to six persons.

The **Oswaldshöhle**, in the Hohleberg, half-way up the mountain, is divided into three principal passages, the middle one and most beautiful being 40 feet long, 76 feet broad, and 80 feet high. A waterfall is seen in a neighbouring cave.

The **Witzenhöhle** is another remarkable series, entered by a cave 60 feet broad and of the same length; beyond which is a second, 30 feet broad, and 100 feet long, containing *yellow* stalactites. Then three caves, in which are the remains of heathen altars, and urns, with black stalactites, and many fossil beds. Hence past the Baumfurter Mill, in a pretty spot, to

The **Gallenreutherhöhle**, also called the

Zoolithenhöhle, from the numberless bones of antediluvian animals found in it, together with those of wolves, hyenas, bears, &c. It is divided into a series of small caves, and has been described by Esper, Rosenmüller, Cuvier, Buckland, and other naturalists. The forester shows the cave, 1 mark each person.

From the Eisgrotte, or Ice grotto, there is a way to a hole full of fossil remains. Over the back of the range to

Gössweinstein, a small place with 600 inhabitants, near a mountain of the same name, with a fine view from the Castle on its summit, over three valleys which meet here.

The village church has a so-called miraculous image of the Holy Trinity, to which many pilgrimages are made; with fine altar-pieces and stucco ornaments. In the neighbourhood are the Espers, Allersdorfer, and Eitzdorfer Caves, and the Wichsenstein Hill.

The next place is

Pottenstein.

POPULATION, 1,000.

It has the picturesque remains of a *Castle*, surrounded with high rocks, and beautifully situated. In the neighbourhood are the large and small Teufelsloch, the first 330 feet long. Through the beautiful Tüchersfelder Thal, and into the

Engelhardsberger Thal, a continuation of the Wiesenthal, between striking pyramids of rock, to the *Riesenberg*, or Giant's Hill. This is a group of rocks shaped into arches and towers, and made accessible by the owner, Count Schönborn. A guide may be had at the Toos Inn. It overlooks the Engelhardsberger Valley.

The Rabenecker Thal is another beautiful valley leading to

Walschenfeld.

Inn.—Hofman.

A small place on the Wiesent, surrounded with groups of rocks. Its church, built 1450, has the monument of Bishop Grau, a native, who died at Vienna, 1552. Fine views from the remains of Schlüsselsberg and Gutenberg Castles; also from the *Rabeneck*, formerly a very extensive mountain castle, in one of the most lovely parts of the Wiesent Valley. Remains of the original structure and the chapel are in good preservation.

Rabenstein Castle has modern additions made by its owner, Count Schönborn; and stands over the **Rabensteinerhöhle**, one of the most remarkable caves in this locality, on account of the great number of fossil bones and stalactites. Another name is the *Sophienhöhle* or cave. Admittance, 2 marks for one to five persons, including the lighting up of from forty to fifty lights.

On the opposite side of the romantic *Ahornthal* is **König Ludwigshöhle**.

The *Förstershöhle*, first described by *Esper*, belongs to the landlord of the *Meisel Inn*.

Past *Unteraufsees* to

Greifenstein, a rocky height, surmounted by an armoury, a Chinese pavilion, and other fanciful buildings.

From here to **Helligenstadt** and by way of *Burggrub* back to

Bamberg. See Route 41.

ROUTE 47.

Regensburg (Ratisbon) to Bayreuth, Hof, and Eger.

By *Bayerische Ostbahn*, the stations are as follow:—

Miles.		Miles
Regensburg to	Nabburg.....	36
Walhallastrasse ... 2½	Wernberg	44
Regenstauf..... 9½	Weiden	54
Haidhof	[Branches to Neu-	
17	kirchen & Nurem-	
Schwandorf	berg, and to Eger	
27	and Carlsbad.]	
[Branch to Prague.]	Kemnath-Neustadt 75	
Irrenlohe	Bayreuth	90
29½	Neuenmarkt	104
[Br. to Nuremberg:—	Falls-Gefrees.....	
Amberg	Münchberg	
14	Oberkotzau	
Sulzbach..... 21	Hof	132½
Neukirchen		
(Loop to Weiden, 32.)		
Etzelwang..... 29½		
Nuremberg ... 56]		

Regensburg, or *Ratisbon*, as in Route 40.

The line proceeds up to *Regen*, through the quartz hills, which are used by the Bohemian glass makers, to the *Walhallastrasse*, or road to the *Walhalla* (Route 40); then to

Regenstauf (Stat.), near the remains of *Ehrenfels* and *Carlstein* Castles.

Haidhof (Stat.), near *Burglengenfeld*, a small town on the *Nab*, having an old church and a ruined mountain fort.

POPULATION, 1,500.

Schwandorf (Stat.), at the junction of the *Prague line*, on the *Nab*. It has the *Castle of Prince Wallerstein*.

Irrenlohe (Stat.), on the *Nab*, where the branch to *Nuremberg* turns off. It passes by *Amberg*, *Sulzbach*, *Neukirchen*, &c., as below.

[**Amberg (Stat.)**.

POPULATION, 19,098.

Inn.—*Pfälzer Hof*.

A well-built town, on the *Vils*, in the Upper *Palatinate*, and so called because it is "am Berge," on the slope of the *Erzgebirge Hills*, in the neighbourhood. The ramparts are turned into public walks. At the *Vilsthor Gate* is a monument of *Max Joseph I*. It is celebrated for the victory gained by the *Austrians* under *Archduke Charles*, 1796, over *Jourdan*. *St. George's Church* has three towers. The *Gothic*

Martin's kirche, in the principal square, has a beautiful tower, 320 feet high, and several monuments, including that of the Count *Palatine Rupert* (1397).

The *Rathhaus* is a very old *Gothic* building.

Other buildings deserving notice are the *Royal Castle*, and the *Jesuits' College*, now a *Gymnasium*, containing a large *Library* from the suppressed abbeys, and cabinets of natural objects and of antiquities.

The *Royal Factory* of arms turns out 20,000 weapons yearly. There are also manufactures of *delftware*.

On a height near the town is the *Mariahilf Pilgrimage Church*, with a fine view of the *Bayrische Wald*. Here the *Austrians* defeated the *French*, 1793.

The forges in the *Erzgebirge* range in the vicinity yield 2,500 tons of iron yearly.

Sulzbach (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,200.

Inns.—*Wilder Mann*; *Rother Krebs* (Red Crab); *Bayerischer Hof*.

This small town is on the declivity of the *Fichtelgebirge Hills*, and has an old *Royal Castle*, or *Schloss*, once the residence of the *Bavarian dukes*, belonging to the bookseller *Von Seidel*.]

Nabburg (Stat.), on the main line, under the slope of a hill, surmounted by a *Gothic church*.

Wernberg (Stat.), near an old *Castle*.

Weiden (Stat.) A small manufacturing town on the Nab, where the lines from **Neukirchen** and Nuremberg, and Eger in Austria fall in. The latter passes by Waldessen, on the Bavarian border.

BAYREUTH or BAIREUTH (Stat.)

POPULATION, 24,361.

INN.—Anker.

RAIL to Neuenmarkt, Hof, Nuremberg, &c. A rail is open past Creussen to Nuremberg (p. 167).

COACHES to Walschenfeld in Franconian Switzerland and other places. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

This is a well-built town in Upper Franconia, surrounded by pleasant gardens and promenades, on the Red Main between the Mistelbach and Sendelbach. It has six gates in the old walls, and the suburb of St. Georgen. Bayreuth, which formerly belonged to the Brandenburg family, came at length to the Margraves of Anspach-Baireuth, who gave it up to Prussia, 1791. In 1806 it was transferred to Bavaria. Parts of it have been rebuilt since the fires of 1621 and 1753. It was captured at the close of the German war, 28th July, 1866.

The *Sophienkirche*, in St. George's suburb, was built 1705-11.

The large Opera House, or *Theatre*, which was handsomely fitted, 1748, in part of the old Riding House, was rebuilt as a National Opera, in honour of Wagner, the composer, author of *Lohengrin*, *Tannhäuser*, &c., who resided here. It is fan-shaped, not semicircular; and has been adopted as a German National Theatre.

Wagner's House, in the Richard-Wagner-strasse, 283½, has an appropriate inscription, and the grave of the composer is in the Garden. The Alt Schloss (burnt 1758 and rebuilt) has a lofty tower, with a good view.

The *Neue Schloss* has a very fine garden, which is used as a public promenade.

A Statue of *Jean Paul Richter*, the German writer, who lived and died (1825) at Baireuth, stands in Gymnasiums Platz; it is the work of Schwanthaler, at the cost of King Ludwig of Bavaria. His grave, with that of his son, lies

under a marble pyramid in the Gottesacker (Cemetery).

St. George's suburb is united to the town by an avenue of trees.

The *Eremitage*, three miles east of the town, the most beautiful spot in the neighbourhood, is a country seat, built 1726, in a fine park, with gardens, temples, waterworks, &c. Two wings were fitted up by a former Margrave with cells for himself and his wife, and their followers, to retire to when disposed. Here Frederick the Great's sister, the Margravine, wrote her *Memoirs*.

Near Eckersdorf, west of the town, is the *Phantasie*, once a country seat of Duke Alexander of Württemberg, in another beautiful spot. It contains sculptures by the late Duchess (Marie of Orleans), including her well-known Joan of Arc, and the Guardian Angel; also paintings and portraits from her own hand.

At *Mistelgau*, eight miles distant, are graves of the Wends, in which many old weapons have been found.

For Franconian Switzerland, see Route 46.

[Two hours distant, on the post road to Hof, is **Berneck**. INN.—Löwe.

A small town, in a deep valley, surrounded by the **Fichtelgebirge Range**, on which are remains of old castles. A small bridge crosses the Oelsnitz, which flows through the town, and produces excellent trout; a few pearls are also found. Further on is

Gefrees, near Falls-Gefrees (Stat.), 11 miles from Münchberg. INN.—Löwe.

The road turns off here to the right through the Fichtelgebirge towards Bohemia, and by way of Weissenstadt to Wunsiedel (nine miles), and Alexanderbad (two miles). From Wunsiedel there is a direct line to Hof (see below). It follows the western slope of the mountains, the highest peaks of which are—the Schneeberg, 3,540 feet high, and the Ochsenkopf, 3,360 feet high. The Main, the Eger, the Naab, and the Saale, all rise at the foot of these mountains. In the last few years, a large trade in mock pearls has sprung up in the small towns of this district, which has seriously interfered with the Venetian monopoly.]

Hof (Stat.) See Munich to Hof, Route 41.

From here a branch of 20 miles proceeds *via* Oberkotzau, Röslau, &c., to

Wunsiedel (Stat.)*Inn.*—Kronprinz.

A town on the Rossia, at the bottom of the half circular Fichtelgebirge range, rebuilt since the fire of 1834. Its wealthy, endowed Hospital was founded 1486. It was the birthplace of Jean Paul Richter, whose statue stands before his house. Woollen goods are made.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Wunsiedel lies the watering place of

Alexandersbad, formerly called *Sichersreuth*, but re-named by the last Margrave Alexander of Baireuth. It is a black alkaline chalybeate water, used for drinking and for warm baths, and excellent in all cases of weakness. It is effervescent, and bottled for exportation. There are good private lodgings, and two *Inns*, the Weber and the Kurhaus, or Schloss, the latter at the Springs. It belonged to the Margraves, and contains nearly fifty rooms, at a height of 2,000 feet above the sea, in a fine situation on the declivity of the Kössein, one of the remarkable peaks of the Fichtelgebirge. *Table d'hôte* at the Schloss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks. The air is bracing, and the views are remarkably beautiful and extensive. Carriage from Wunsiedel to Alexandersbad and the Luisenburg and back, 7 to 8 marks.

Excursions may be made in the neighbourhood to the Kösseine, 3,080 feet above the sea; the Schneeberg, 3,450 feet high (the highest peak of the Fichtelgebirge range, marked by a watch-tower, built 1520); the Ochsenkopf, 3,360 feet; and to the Schneeloch (snow hole), where the snow remains till July. These hills are extremely rugged and fissured. One of the most remarkable, called the *Luisenburg*, or *Luchsburg*, consists of loose blocks, heaped in the most grotesque way, and covered with small shrubs and trees. It requires a guide, and two hours to see it completely. Refreshments.

ROUTE 48.**Augsburg to Ulm.**

(Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn.)

By rail, past the following stations:—

English miles.	English miles.
Augsburg to	
Westheim	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Gessertshausen	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dinkelscherben	$16\frac{1}{2}$
B.....	28
".....	$32\frac{1}{2}$
Wuworth.]	
Günzburg	$37\frac{1}{2}$
Leipheim.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nersingen	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neu Ulm.....	$51\frac{1}{2}$
Ulm	53 $\frac{1}{2}$

Augsburg (Stat.), as in Route 41.**Günzburg (Stat.)**, in Swabia.

POPULATION, 4,000.

Inn.—Bür.

A town at the influx of the Günz into the Danube, over which is a four-arched bridge. It is the Roman *Guntia*, and has a turreted castle overlooking the Günzthal and the surrounding scenery.

Leipheim (Stat.) is passed, with a Castle built in the middle of the sixteenth century; then *Falheim*, the inhabitants of which carry on a large trade in snails as far as Vienna. On the other side of the Danube is *Elchingen*, from which Marshal Ney took his title of Duke, which he received in acknowledgment of the victory gained by him here over the Austrians under Laudon, 14th October, 1805. He took this place by storm, crossed the Danube, and made General Mack prisoner in Ulm.

The last place in the Bavarian territory is

Neu Ulm (Stat.), on the right bank of the Danube, a kind of suburb of Ulm, with large barracks. A bridge crosses the river to

Ulm (Stat.), on Württemberg territory. See Route 54.

From Ulm a rail runs across the Bavarian territory to Memmingen and Kempten, where it meets the line from Augsburg (Route 49), towards the Lake of Constance. The stations on this line are as follow:—

Ulm to	Miles.		Miles.
Neu Ulm	2	Memmingen	33
Senden	8	[Branch to Buchloe.]	
Illertissen	15½	Grönenbach	41
Kellmünz	22	Kempten	55
Fellheim	26	for Lindau.	

Memmingen (Stat.), in Swabia.

POPULATION, 8,400.

Inn.—Bayrischer Hof.

A manufacturing town and ancient free city, annexed to Bavaria in 1803; standing on a branch of the Iller. It has an arsenal and barracks, and was the scene of Moreau's victory, 10th May, 1800, over the Austrians. The Iller is the boundary of Württemberg. A direct rail towards Munich was opened in 1874, past the neighbourhood of Mindelheim to **Buchloe (Stat.)**, as in Route 49.

ROUTE 49.

Augsburg to Lindau and Lake of Constance, through the Bavarian Highlands.

By rail (Bayerische Staats Eisenbahn); stations as under:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Bobingen	7	[Branch to Ulm, as in Route 48.]	
[Branch to Landsberg.]		Immenstadt	78
Schwabmünchen ...	14	[Branch to South-ofen.]	
Buchloe	24½	Oberstaufen	—
[Branch to Munich.]		Harbatzhofen	93½
Kaufbeuren	37½	Röthenbach	96½
Biessenhofen	41½	Hergatz	106
[Branch to Oberndorf.]		Schlachters	111½
Günzach	52½	Lindau	121½
Kempton	64		

Augsburg (Stat.), as in Route 41.

At the next station, *Bobingen*, a branch goes up the Lech to Landsberg, past *Lager-Lechfeld*, *Kloster-Lechfeld*, and *Kaufering*. **Landsberg** (population 3,500) is an old place, which suffered in the Thirty Years' War. On the Lechfeld, or plain of the Wertach and Lech, Otho I. defeated the Huns, A.D. 955. Wellenburg belongs to the Fugger-Babenhhausen family.

Schwabmünchen (Stat.), on the Wertach, near the remains of a Roman bridge. Here the foot road parts off to *Mindelheim*, a principality given by Joseph I. to Marlborough, after his victory at Blenheim. The parish church contains tombs of the Dukes of Teck, and George von Frundsberg, Charles V's General, called the German Bayard. One of this family (a branch of the Royal House of Württemberg) is the present Duke of Teck, the husband of Princess Mary of Cambridge.

Buchloe (Stat.), where a line from **Munich** and **Pasing** (see page 148) comes in; 44 English miles long from Munich. It passes **Bruck** and **Igling**, among other stations, and was opened 1873; thus completing a direct line from Munich to Lindau. Another line comes in from **Memmingen**, on the line between Ulm and Kempton, as in Route 48.

Hence across the Wertach, in the Algäu Valley, the *Zugspitz*, 9,710 feet high, and other peaks, are in view.

Kaufbeuren (Stat.) POPULATION, 5,000.
Inns.—Sonne; Hirsch.

N

An old Imperial city, on the Wertach, with manufactures of paper, &c.

Biessenhofen (Stat.), where roads strike off to Peissenburg, Flüssen, &c., in the Highlands. Branch rail to Oberdorf, 4 miles.

Günzach (Stat.), the nearest to **Obergünzburg**. POPULATION, 1,500. *Inn.*—Stern (Star). About 2,770 feet above sea, over the Günzthal. Wagegg Castle, a ruin on a height, is near.

Kempton (Stat.), in Swabia. POPULATION, 15,739. *Inns.*—Algäuer Hof; Krone.

A large, old, free city, the Roman *Campodunum*, on the Iller, or valley of the Algäus, here traversed by a high railway viaduct. The *Cathedral* is on one hill overlooking the town; another is topped by the ruins of the Burghalde or Castle. The Prince Abbot's Schloss is of the eighteenth century. Many Roman remains, including a forum.

Within a short distance are several peaks of the *Bavarian Highlands*, or Algäu range; as the Grlinten, 5,730 feet high; Hochvogel 8,495 feet; and the *Mädele Gabel*, upwards of 8,670 feet, and a fine view may be obtained from the Marlenberg, 2½ miles west from Kempton.

The line passes through a succession of ravines following the Iller to

Immenstadt (Stat.), near the Tyrol borders, and 2,400 feet above the sea. From here it is 70 to 80 miles to Innsbruck, through the Lechthal. Rail through Sonthofen to **Oberstdorf**.

Oberstaufen (Stat.)

The watershed of the Danube and the Rhine.

Röthenbach (Stat.), or Röthenbach by Lindau.

About 2,150 feet above the sea, near the *Rentershofener Damm*, a viaduct across the valley, upwards of one-third of a mile long. Beyond this the view takes in the Lake of Constance and the mountains of St. Gall and Appenzell, beyond.

LINDAU (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,600.

HOTEL.—Bavière. *Buffet* at station.

An old imperial city and fort on the *Lake of Constance* (Bodensee), founded by the Romans under Tiberius, part of whose old *Castle*, called the Heldenmauer, remains. It stands on an island united to the mainland by a wooden bridge and viaduct of the rail, about 1,000 feet long. Switzerland and Vorarlberg are in view.

Halbig's monument to Maximilian II., on the harbour mole, was erected 1856.

Steamers to Constance, Friedrichshafen, Bregenz, Rorschach, &c., on the Swiss side, in connection with the rails to Coire, St. Gall, &c. Direct railway communication is now open between Lindau and the Swiss and Austrian Vorarlberg lines, by way of St. Margarethen, Feldkirch, &c. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland and the Tyrol*.

ROUTE 50.

Munich to Landshut and Passau.

By Rail.

For Munich to Landshut see Route 40.

Thence to Passau (Bayerische-Ostbahn); the stations are as follow:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Neufahrn	15	Plattling	52
Geiselhöring	27	Langenisarhofen...	57½
[Branch to Sün- ching.]		Pleinting	67½
Straubing	37	Vilshofen	71
		Passau	84

A nearer way to Pilsen is from Landshut *via* Altheim, Ahrain, Wörth, &c., to **Landau-am-Isar**, thence through Wallersdorf and Otzing to Plattling.

1. Plattling to Pilsen, over the Austrian Border:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Deggendorf	6	Grün	60
Gotteszell	20½	Klattau	75½
Rogen	30	Prestitz	90
Ludwigsstha	40	Pilsen	105½
Eisenstein	45		

2. Munich to Linz (see page 181), by the direct line:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Munich (south) ...	3½	Mühldorf	53
Munich (east)	6	[Branch to Lan- dau, Plattling, &c.]	
Schwaben	19½	Neuötting	61
Dorfen	36	Simbach	77½
Schwindegg	40	Linz	145
Ampfing	48		

Straubing (Stat.) Population, 13,561.

Hotel.—Wagner.

Diligences.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

An old town, the Roman *Castra Augustana*, in a fertile plain, near the Danube, which is crossed by two bridges traversing an island. From one of them the unfortunate wife of Albert III., Agnes Bernauer, daughter of an Augsburg citizen, was

sworn, to be drowned in the river, 1436. She is

in St. Peter's Church. St. James's Gothic

Church of the fifteenth century has some paintings by Wohlgeinuth. The Carmelite or *Gymnasial-kirche* Church, has a fine monument of Albert II.

Plattling (Stat.), on the Isar, at the junction of the Mühldorf line, on the south side of the Danube.

[Branch rail across the Danube, to

Deggendorf (Stat.), in the Bayrische Wald.

POPULATION, 4,000. It has pottery works and breweries. Hence to **Eisenstein** (as above) for **Pilsen** (page 234)].

Osterhofen (Stat.)

Here are extensive remains of a convent, with a handsome church.

Vilshofen (Stat.) *Inns*.—Ochs (Ox); Rössel.

The Roman *Villa Quintanica*, at the junction of the Vils with the Danube. The bridge commands a fine view of the Danube, and the memorial Lion to Maximilian I. is seen on a rock to the left of the line. It has a Collegiate Church, founded 1376.

PASSAU (Stat.)

POPULATION, 16,700.

INNS.—Zum Bayrischerhof; Wilder Mann.

Rail to Ratisbon, Linz, Munich, and Vienna.

Steamer to Ratisbon, Linz, &c.

Diligence to Breitenberg, under the *Dreisselselgebirge* in the Bayrischer Wald.

The capital of Lower Bavaria, and an old cathedral town, at the junction of the Inn and the Ilz with the Danube, on the site of the Roman *Castra Batava*. This is the most beautiful spot on the Danube. The Inn and the Danube are respectively 960 feet and 790 feet broad, running between high picturesque cliffs, covered with old buildings and suggesting a likeness to Coblenz. The old town stands on the Danube and Inn; the suburb of Innstadt, on the west bank of the Inn; that of Oberhaus between the Danube and Ilz; and that of Ilzstadt, on the west bank of the Ilz. The rivers may be distinguished by three colours: the Danube is greenish; the Inn, white; the Ilz, rather black.

St. Stephen's Dom has an old Gothic choir, and additions in the old Italian style, with a cupola, &c., made since the fire of 1652. It contains monuments to Otto von Laybng (1414) and others, some adorned with mosaic; and the gravestone of Hans Sinching (1565), who was court

fool to four bishops. He is represented in jester's armour. On the Domplatz is a bronze of Maximilian I., raised 1824, inscribed "Charta Magna." The Bishop now occupies part of the old Ducal Residenz; and opposite this is the *Post Office* in which the *Treaty of Passau* between the Emperor Ferdinand and Maurice of Saxony was signed, 1552, securing religious liberty to the Protestants. *St. Paul's Church* of the seventeenth century, has a slender tower.

The *Rathhaus* is partly of the fourteenth century.

A pyramid to President Rudhardt stands on the promenade near the Inn.

The Ilzstadt suburb is principally inhabited by timber-raftsmen. It is overlooked by the *Nonnberg*, on the summit of which is the *Nonnengüttl*, whence is a fine view, the singular colouring of the waters of the three rivers being clearly marked.

The *Oberhaus* on the *Georgberg*, on the north side of the Danube, is a strong fortress and state prison, 430 feet high. Another point is the *Pilgrim Church* on *Mariahilfberg*, across the bridge to Innstadt. Hals Castle, and the winding valley of the Ilz deserve a visit for their picturesque beauty.

The *Bavarian Forest* (Bayrische Wald) extends from here 35 miles towards Furth, past the Arbor and Rachel peaks, 4,800 feet high.

ROUTE 51.

Munich to Innsbruck, Salzburg, Ischl, and Vienna.

The line here given, as far as Rosenheim, is not used by express trains, but is much the finest route.

Munich to	Miles.		Miles.
Holzkirchen	23	tion for Kufstein	
[Branches to Schlier-		and Innsbruck.]	
see and Tölz.]		Endorf	57½
Aibling.....	40	Prien	62½
Rosenheim	47	Uebersee	81½
[Branch to Munich		Traunstein.....	91
via Grafting, the di-		Freilassing	108½
rect route, 6½m.		[Branch to Reichen-	
shorter(very unin-		hall	9½]
teresting). June-		Salzburg	113
		[Branch to Hallein, 10]	

From **Munich** the line passes by **Mittersendling**, and **Untersendling Church**, which has Lindenschmidt's fresco of the battle of 1705. Further on, at **Delsenhofen**, it crosses an old Roman way, which comes down from Peiss.

Holzkirchen (Stat.), near the ravine called the Teufelsgrube. Diligence to Benedictbeuern and Penzberg (Route 39a). Here a short branch line was opened, 1874, to **Tölz (Stat.)**, in a fine part of the Bavarian Highlands. (See Route 39b.)

Aibling (Stat.)

POPULATION, 2,000. *Inn*.—Schullbräu.

The Roman *Albeanum* on the Mangfall, near which is a Column to the Virgin, erected by Queen Theresa, on the spot where she parted from her son Otto on his way to Greece. The Castle has a view of the mountains of the Inn, towards Innsbruck, a road to which turns off here *via* Kufstein.

Rosenheim (Stat.)

POPULATION, 10,059.

Inns.—Alte Post; Bahnhof Restaurant.

The junction of the Innsbruck, Salzburg, Mühl-dorf, and Holzkirchen lines.

A pleasant town on the Inn, at a junction of the Mangfall, among salt baths, and salt works fed by brine brought all the way from Reichenhall.

[A rail to **Mühldorf** and **Landau-am-Isar**, descends the Inn, passing **Wasserburg (Stat.)**, with a church of the 13th century.]

Endorf (Stat.) near the Stimmsee.

Prien (Stat.) From here a steam tramway to **Stock**, on the Chiemsee, or *Chiem Lake*, the largest in Bavaria, about 9 miles by 12 and 40 miles in circumference. Its fish are excellent. The mountains on the south side rise from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, the highest peak being the Wendelstein. It contains three islands; one of which, the Herreninsel, has the handsome castle of *Schloss Herrenchiemsee*, commenced by Ludwig II., but not completed; it was planned on the model of Versailles, and is magnificently fitted up; another, called Fraueninsel, has a nunnery, near which is a good inn, much frequented by artists.

Uebersee (Stat.); branch to Marguartstein.

Traunstein (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4,500. *Inns*.—Hirsch; Post.

Rail to **Trostberg**, opened 1890. Diligence.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

A town on the Traun, among salt works. Most of it has been rebuilt since the fire of 1851, which nearly destroyed the town. The brine is brought from Reichenhall, 25 miles distant.

There is a large and well-arranged bathing establishment and *Pension*.

From here it is about 14 miles to Reichenhall by a fine road ascending the hills, with the Tyrolese heights in view. But the shortest way is by a branch rail from

Freilassing (Stat.), further on, the last station in Bavaria.

[Reichenhall (Stat.), in Bavaria.

POPULATION, 3,000. *English Church Service*.

Hotels.—Hotel and Villas Berkert; Louisenbad, first-class hotel, and excellent accommodation, with moderate charges; Hotel Achselmannstein. Kurtaxe after 7 days' stay, 15 marks.

A salt town and watering place, in a healthy mountain valley, on the Saale or Saalach, mostly rebuilt since the fire of 1834. About 15,000 invalids and visitors come here in the season to take the brine baths. Kurhaus, reading-room, and every accommodation. Reichenhall is in the centre of four Bavarian salt works; the brine being conducted along troughs of wood and iron, is pumped from a depth of 50 feet, to the boiling and graduation works; and thence it runs down to Traunstein and Rosenheim, at a lower elevation. The surplus brine from **Berchtesgaden** is also brought down to this place by a conduit, which winds through the mountains, and is about 20 miles long, passing the Ramsau and other beautiful spots.

Rail, 11½ miles, through Hallthurm to

Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria.

Inns.—Leuthaus; Neuhaus.

A beautiful spot, with a castle formerly belonging to the Prince Bishop, now the summer Palace of the King of Bavaria. It is noted for carvings in wood, ivory, and bone, of great excellence. Salt works and saline baths. Here the sunrise and sunset effects on the Watzmann and other peaks of the Bavarian Alps are seen to great advantage.

The **Königs-See**, close by, is a mountain lake, the finest in Germany, 6 miles long, and shut in by overhanging peaks 6,000 to 9,000 feet high. Another name for it is *Lake St. Bartholomew*, from a hunting castle of that name, near the little inn, at the foot of the *Watzmann*, a mountain covered with glaciers. Excellent salmon-trout are to be had at the inn, where boats may be hired for visiting the *Schraimbach fall*, the *Eisapelle*, and

other sights. Stag and chamois hunts take place when the Court resides here. The *Sallet Alp* divides the *Königssee* from the *Obersee* or Upper Lake. A narrow pass along the course of the little rivulet *Alba*, between the *Unterberg* and *Hohen Göhl*, leads over the Austrian boundary. The *Unterberg* is 6,000 feet high, and has a cave in which according to an old prophecy, Charles V. is said still to sleep till the day when Germany shall reach its highest pitch of prosperity.]

From Freilassing (above) the line crosses the Saalach to

Salzburg (Stat.), on Austrian ground.

POPULATION, 27,741.

Hotels.—De l'Europe; d'Autriche; Nelboeck; Erzherzog Carl, &c.

A beautifully situated city, mostly rebuilt after frequent fires. The *Residenz Platz*, with the *Hofbrunnen* in the centre, is the principal point in the old town. Here are the 17th century *Residenz Schloss*, the *Neubau* (Government Buildings), and the fine Cathedral, a miniature copy of St. Peter's, at Rome. The Mozart Museum, St. Peter's Cemetery, the *Carolino-Augustum*, the fortress of *Hohen-Salzburg* (fifteenth century), are the principal attractions. Mozart was born here 1756, in the house No. 7, *Getreidegasse*, which contains the Museum (fee, 50 kr.); the house in which he lived is in *Makart-platz*. From the *Achleitners-Thurm*, on the *Mönchsberg*, and also from the *Nonnberg* and the *Capuzinerberg*, very fine and extensive views are obtained.

Munich to Linz.—For stations and distances, see Route 50, No. 2.

Schwaben (Stat.); from which a branch to **Erding**, eight miles long, was opened 1873. Schwaben is the nearest station for

Hohenlinden, on the *Isar*, the scene of the battle of the 3rd Dec., 1800, when Moreau defeated the Austrians and Bavarians under Archduke John; and celebrated in Campbell's lines:—

"On *Linden* when the sun was low."

Ampfing (Stat.) — Between this and **Mühldorf**, the next station, Ludwig of Bavaria defeated Friedrich of Austria at the *Hirschkuhwiese*, 28th Sept., 1322, and took him prisoner. A memorial chapel stands at *Wimmasing*, near Ampfing. Here also the Bohemian King, *Ottokar*,

was defeated by the Archdukes Heinrich and Ludwig of Bavaria, and 5,000 Bohemians were drowned in crossing the Inn, by the giving way of the bridge.

Neuötting (Stat.), near

Altötting, a favourite place of pilgrimage, on the high road from Munich to Linz. At the *Wallfahrtskirche* is a richly endowed shrine, containing a black image of the Virgin, under which are preserved relics of many Bavarian princes. It has been visited by distinguished pilgrims, from Charlemagne and Otto von Wittelsbach to Pope Pius VI., whose names are engraved on bronze tablets. In a vault is the leaden sarcophagus of *Tilly*, the Catholic leader in the Thirty Years' War, (with an inscription on the gravestone, beginning, "Johannes Tzerklas, Comes ab Tilly, Generalissimus Lignæ, &c.") who died at Ingolstadt, 1632, of wounds received in the battle on the Lechfeld. His clothes are still preserved, somewhat faded in colour.

The frontier custom-houses are at **Simbach** and **Braunau (Stats.)**, whence it is 65 miles to Linz.

ROUTE 51—Continued.

From Salzburg to Linz and Vienna.

The stations are as follow:—

Salzburg to	English miles.		English miles.
Strasswalchen	18½	Linz	77
Frankenmarkt	28	[Branch to Budweis.]	
Redl	32½	Kleinmünchen	79½
Vöcklabruck	39½	Enns	86½
Attnang	42	[Branch to Steyer.]	
[Branch to Ischl.]		St. Valentin	90½
Schwanenstadt	42½	St. Peter	102½
Lambach	53½	Anstetten	116½
[Branch to		[Branch to Weyer, &c.]	
Traunfell ...	9½	Kemmelbach	125½
Gmünden ...	19]	Pöchlarn	135½
Gunskirchen	51	[Branch to	
[Branch from Pas-		Gaming	23]
sau:—		Melk	139½
Scheerding..	9½	Loosdorf	144½
Riedau	25½]	St. Pölten	156
[Branch from		[Branch to Schrambach	
Simbach and		and Leobersdorf.]	
Munich.]		Neulengbach	167½
Grieskirchen	39½	Purkersdorf	184
Wels	51]	Penzing	190
Wels	60½	Vienna	192½

Salzburg. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland and Tyrol*, and *Notes for Travellers in the Tyrol*.

Lambach (*Hotel Rössl*) contains a Benedictine

Abbey, and a Pilgrimage Church dedicated to the Trinity. A branch line to **Gmünden** and **Ischl**.

Wels (Stat.) Here the line from Passau and Ratisbon, down the Danube, falls in, and is continued to Linz and Vienna.

LINZ (Stat.)

POPULATION, 47,560; with Urfahr, 55,000.

HOTELS.—Erzherzog Karl; Neubauer; Goldner Adler.

Cab from station to the town, 1 horse, 60 kr.: 2 horses, 1fl. Steamer to Regensburg.

The Roman *Lentium*, and the capital of Upper Austria (Ober-Oesterreich), in a fine spot, on the right bank of the Danube, fortified since 1832, when the Archduke Maximilian built a circle of twenty to thirty bastions and forts, on the most commanding points. An iron bridge, 930 feet long, connects the town with the Urfahr Suburb, on the opposite bank. In the Franz-Josefs-Platz is the *Trinity Column*, built by Charles VI., 1723. The fine Promenade is near the Landhaus and the Theatre. The *Rathhaus* was built 1414. The house No. 394 is the oldest building in the town, 1098.

The Domkirche was built 1670, by the Jesuits. The old Stadtpfarrkirche dates from 1286. St. Matthias, belonging to the Capuchins, has the tomb of the celebrated General Montecuculi (1680), a leader in the Thirty Years' War. Near the *Landhaus*, in which the Provincial States assemble, is a *National Museum*, containing Roman antiquities, old weapons, portraits, works of art, and coins.

The *Schloss* (Castle), situated on an elevated spot, in which the Emperor Leopold resided when the Turks besieged Vienna, 1683, is now partly a Provinzial Strafhaus and barrack. The Lyceum has a *Library* of 32,000 volumes, and 500 early printed books.

The *Freinberg Tower*, near the Capuchin Church and the bridge, is used as a Jesuit College, and is close to a small church in the Byzantine style. The view from hence of the valley of the Danube, and of the fine chain of mountains, is splendid. *Ladies not admitted.* Another fine view is obtained by walking hence (good level road) to the mountain inn of *Jägermayr*, where the promenade is in the Styrian Alps, and in the forest of Traunstein in the Salzkammergut.

prospects from the *Pöstlingberg* (1,760 feet), on the other side of the Danube, near the Pilgrimage Church; and from the Magdalena Church about 3 miles to the north of Urfahr.

Amstetten (Stat.) Here a branch of 29 English miles was opened, 1873, to **Weyer** and **Klein Reifling**.

Vienna. See Route 65.

ROUTE 52.

KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

STUTTGART.—POPULATION (1890), 139,659.

HOTELS.—**Marquardt**, adjoining the Railway Station, a splendid house, highly recommended. See Advt.

Royal, near the station; Silber; Oberpollinger; Textor; Weber.

Pension Ruthling, 31, Olgastrasse.

Restaurant.—**Marquardt**.

RESIDENT ENGLISH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

POST OFFICE, near the railway station and palace.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE at the English Church.

DROSCHKIES (fares inside the vehicles). One quarter hour, one horse, two persons, 60pf.; 3 to 4 persons, 80pf. By the hour, 1 to 2 persons, 1 m. 80pf.; 3 to 4 persons, 2 m. 10pf. **RAIL** to Munich, Heilbronn, Bruchsal, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, &c.

Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, and seat of the Court, is, for the most part, a modern city, its chief buildings have been erected in the present century, since its rulers obtained the kingly dignity.

The Counts of Württemberg began to reside here 1320; the first duke, Everard the Bearded (died 1483), was so created by the Emperor Maximilian; and the last duke was made king by the grace of Napoleon in 1805.

It was fortified 1286; and stands about 900 feet above the sea, in a beautiful valley, watered by the Nesenbach about two miles from the Neckar, surrounded by hills covered with gardens, vineyards, orchards, and woodland, which are seen at the end of every street. Living is cheap here; and the situation is a convenient one for the Rhine, Switzerland, Tyrol, &c.

The town consists of the Altstadt, or old Town, and three suburbs, called the Eßling or Outer, the

Reichen (Rich) or Upper, and the Tübing or Gerber (Leather).

In the old Town, near the market place, the houses are timbered and in narrow streets; the rest of the town is regular and well built. The two best streets, König Strasse and Neckar Strasse, run parallel to each other in the direction of the Schloss Garden. The Schloss Platz is the centre point of the city.

The Old *Schloss*, or Palace (Altes Schloss), built 1570, is an irregular quadrangle, with round corner towers, and looking like a citadel. It is now turned into Government offices. The ditch in which bears and stags were kept is now filled up, which lessens the apparent height of the building. On the Schiller Platz, in front of it, is

Schiller's Statue, of bronze, 14 feet high, by Thorwaldsen; erected 9th May, 1839, by public subscription on the anniversary of his death, 1805. He was born at Marbach on the banks of the Neckar.

The new **Palace**, or *Residenz Schloss*, in Schloss Platz, is the greatest ornament of Stuttgart. It was begun 1746, finished 1806, and consists of a centre and side wings, enclosing a large court, adorned with metal statues of the supporters of the Württemberg arms, a lion and stag. Here also is Hofer's equestrian statue of Eberhard, or Everard the Bearded, the first duke of the royal line, erected 1859, by the late King William, who died 1864. This is the good duke, who boasted that he could safely fall asleep in his forests, when others were obliged to keep to their castles. On the Platz in front is a *Jubilee Column*, 60 feet high, to the late king, erected 1841, on the 25th anniversary of his reign. He promoted most of the modern improvements in his capital. The Column bears reliefs by Wagner; at the base are allegorical statues by Hofer, and it stands between two fountains, which are adorned by figures, by Kopp, representing the Main, the Naab, the Saale, and the Eger, the principal rivers of Württemberg. The porch of this Schloss is a cupola, adorned with a colossal Crown. Its "365" rooms include the Marble Room and others, containing good paintings, statuary, vases, china, &c., including Dannecker's Venus, Thorwaldsen's Bacchus, Canova's Gladiator, Seele's Battle pieces, and other treasures of art. The Sèvres china is the gift of

Napoleon. Several rooms are painted with frescoes of early Württemberg history, by Gegenbauer. The king's private Library is now in the Academy dining-hall. The large *Theatre* adjoins the Palace. Behind it is the old Akademie, now occupied as dwellings of the officers attached to the court, and connected with the *Leibstall*, or Royal Stable. The beautiful Gardens extend hence to Cannstatt.

The Palace of the Royal Princesses (*Prinzessin Palais*) is in the Neckar Strasse.

The *Prinzenbau*, in the Old Schloss Platz, a handsome building in the Italian style, is the residence of the Crown Prince. The *Königsbau* is a large pile, 445 yards long, built 1856-60, by Leins. It has an Ionic portico of 26 columns, and contains the Exchange and Concert Room.

Adjoining the Königsbau is another new *Schloss*, or Palace, built (1753) in the Italian style, the residence of the Crown Prince. It has a picture gallery, including the *Weisse Frau*, or White Lady, who murdered her children for love of Albert of Brandenburg. Near it are the *Kanzlei* (Government Offices), and the *Ministerium des Auswärtigen*.

There are six or seven Churches: *St. Mary Magdalene*, or the *Stadtkirche*, is Gothic, built 1435-46, and contains old tombs of the Margraves, and a modern painting by Riedel (a native), of St. Peter healing the Paralytic Man.

Holy Trinity, or the *Hauptkirche*, is also Gothic, re-built 1614, after the fire. It has oil paintings.

The *Schlosskirche*, re-built 1758, in the Italian style, has a painted ceiling, and the tombs of Margrave Friedrich and his Wife, the sister of Frederick the Great. Its eight-sided tower was built 1603. In front of it is Brugger's statue of Maximilian II., erected 1860.

The *Stiftkirche* (for Protestants), near the Old Schloss and Schiller's statue, is a handsome Gothic building, erected 1436-90, and restored by Heideloff. It has two unfinished towers, one 200 feet high, with reliefs of Christ and the Apostles. It contains new painted windows, by Neher, several good paintings, and about a dozen effigy tombs of the Old Counts of Württemberg, with one of Count Albert of Hohenlohe-Langenberg.

The *Spitalkirche* is old and worth notice, built

1471. It stands in Fuchsen Strasse, and has the model of a Christ, by Dannecker; with several interesting tombs, especially that of Reuchlin, the friend of Melancthon, in the cloister.

St. Leonhardtskirche, built 1470-75, is in Hauptstadter Strasse. Before it is a Mount of Olives, cut in stone, a curious work of art, much decayed. Near the station is the *Katholischekirche*, built 1611 and having on the high altar a beautiful painting by Dieterich. At the *Hofkirche* is an altar-piece by Hetsch. The *Englischekirche* has some finely stained windows worth notice.

The Royal *Marstall*, or Stud, is 840 feet long, near the station. The Chambers meet at the *Ständehaus*, which has a hall in the shape of an amphitheatre, rebuilt 1819. In Hirsch Strasse is the Town Hall, or *Rathhaus*, built 1456, restored 1825. The *Cavalry Barracks*, near Königsthor, were built 1810-5. An extensive *Infantry Barrack* was built 1828-42, on the site of the old Post Office, and is large enough to hold 3,000 men. The *Mint* is in Neckar Strasse.

Museum of Fine Arts (*der Bildenden Künste*) is a square building with wings, opposite the *Mint*, in Neckar Strasse. Open (partly) four days a-week; free. In the Court is an Equestrian Statue of King William I.

On the ground-floor are casts of the best statues, such as Niobe, Venus de Medici, Laocoon, Apollo Belvedere, &c., with casts of Thorwaldsen's works (presented by himself), and of the works of Dannecker, Schwanthaler, &c.

In the rooms above are 700 *Pictures*, arranged in Schools, including the Swabian, Italian, &c., ending with modern artists. Among these are:—

Titian's *Magdalene* and *Portrait of Andrea Doria*. G. Bellini's *Pieta*. Giulio Romano's *Madonna della Seggiola*. Pordonone's *Judith with the Head of Holofernes*. P. Vecchio's *Madonna and Saints*. Fra Bartolommeo's *Coronation of the Virgin*. A. del Sarto's *Holy Family*. Murillo's *Portrait of a Boy*. Vandyck's *Portrait of Snyders and his Family*. B. Zeitlom's *Visitation* (Swabian). L. Cranach's *Portrait of a Woman*. Modern Pictures by Schick, Langer, Rottmann, Neher, Riebel, Kaulbach, and other Germans.

The *Royal Library*, built 1813, in Neckar Strasse,

is open ten to twelve and two to five. It contains 500,000 volumes, including 2,400 early printed books, and an extensive collection of 9,000 *Bibles* in eighty different languages, comprising 4,000 various editions; also Collections of Coins, Art, and Antiquities; a curious astronomical clock, by Hahn; and an equally curious map of Württemberg, etched in marble. In the same building, collection of Württemberg antiquities, very interesting from a historical point of view.

Close to the Royal Infirmary, the visitor will find the *Archives* and Cabinet of *Natural Objects*, both in one building; the latter divided into Botanical, Zoological, Anatomical, and Mineralogical sections. Open daily, 11 to 12 and 2 to 3. Sundays, 11 to 1 and 2 to 4. Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 4. The *Gymnasium* has a collection of physical and mathematical Instruments, and an Observatory. The *Musterlager*, or Industrial Museum, is at the Legion Barrack. Free.

Katharinen Stift was founded 1818, for daughters of the higher classes, by the Emperor Alexander's sister, the Duchess of Oldenburg, afterwards Queen of Württemberg; who died 1819. The *Waisenhaus*, or Orphan Asylum, is a large building near the Prinzessin Palais.

The former Alléenplatz is now the Stadtgarten or Town Park; and has been greatly improved by the houses erected there, by the members of the Polytechnicum (for Architects) and Baugewerkeschule (School for the Building Trade). The latter building is a handsome Italian quadrangle on one side of a square; the other sides of which are occupied by the Polytechnicum, making a long pile; the Kriegbergstrasse; and the Trades' Hall (Gewerbehalle). Several groups of model houses, in fours, have been erected for postal and railway employés. The new *Courts of Justice* have a Grecian front on a rustic base, 330 feet long.

Café Marquardt was formerly Dannecker's studio. Dannecker was born here 1758, his father being a groom in the duke's stables. He went to school with Schiller, and died in 1841, in his native city. Wagner was his pupil; his *Ariadne* is at Frankfort. G. W. Hegel, the philosopher, was born here, 1770.

The *Schlossgarten*, extending from the Palace to the heights of Cannstatt, is a beautiful Park,

with a botanical garden, orangery, and trees upwards of 300 years old. In the middle are two groups of statuary by Hofer—the Horse-tamers, or *Pferde Bändiger*, and the Rape of Hylas. At the further end, near the suburb of Berg, is

Rosenstein, the king's summer residence, built 1823-9, in the Grecian style, containing many good pictures, and one of Dannecker's finest works, the *Cupid and Psyche*; with painted ceilings by Gegenbauer and Dietrich. A Moorish tower, called *Wilhelma*, built by the late King William, is seen below. Tickets at the Königsbau in the city. Fine view of the valleys on either side; one towards the capital, the others over the Neckar, towards Cannstatt and the *Rothenberg*. On the top of the latter, 1,350 feet high, on the site of the first castle of the Württemberg house, is a round Grecian Chapel, built 1824, over the grave of Queen Katharina. It contains the four Evangelists in Carrara marble, by Dannecker, after Thorwaldsen's designs.

The *Royal Villa* (tickets as above), opposite Rosenstein, has an equally splendid view of the valley of the Neckar, Stuttgart, &c., and is decorated inside by native artists. Other objects of notice are the *Solitude*, a deserted Palace, built in the last century; and another at *Hohenheim*, built 1768, now a model farm.

The Württembergische Staatsbahn, on to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance, follows the valley of the Neckar, through Cannstatt, &c. It was finished 1850.

Cannstatt (Stat.) POPULATION, 20,267.

HOTEL.—Hotel Hermann.

An old town on the Neckar, in the suburbs of Stuttgart, at the end of the Schloss Garten, and of a railway tunnel, two-thirds of a mile long. It is a beautiful spot, much frequented for its mineral waters and bathing-houses on the river. The *Springs* number between thirty and forty, are chiefly saline and tepid, and useful in stomach complaints, hypochondria, &c. The best spring is *Wilhelmsbrunnen*, near the Kursaal, on the Sulzerrain.

The *Sprudel* is at Berg, on the opposite side of the river, above which rises the king's villa, built by Leins, 1853. Lodgings are plentiful and moderate, and the usual resources for visitors are at hand. There is also an excellent Orthopædic Institution,

with another for diseases of the skin. The Neckar is navigable from here down to the Rhine. The excursions and walks embrace Rosenstein and Hohenheim, already mentioned, the Burgholz, 2½ miles, with a fine view up the Neckar, the Solitude, a hunting park with wild animals, Waiblingen, Stetten, and other attractive spots.

Several engagements were fought here on the 16th and 25th of June, 1796, between Moreau and Archduke Charles. A Volksfest, or agricultural festival, takes place on 28th September.

ROUTE 52 A.

Stuttgart to Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Heidelberg, Osterburken, and Würzburg.

By railway (Württembergische Staatseisenbahn) as follows:—

Miles.		Miles.
Stuttgart to	Untergriesheim...	28
Feuerbach	Züttlingen	36
3	Möckmühl..	39
[Branch to Weil-der-	Adelsheim	47
Stadt, in Black	[Branch to Hei-	
Forest. Route 56]	delberg.]	
Zuffenhausen (tun-	Osterburken	49
nel, 2,900 feet).	Eubigheim	56
5½	Königshofen	68½
Ludwigsburg.....	[Branch to Crails-	
7½	heim.]	
Asperg	Lauda	70½
10	[Branch to Wert-	
Bietigheim (buffet)	heim.]	
14	Wittighausen.....	80
[Branch to Bruch-	Geroldshausen.....	87½
sal, Carlsruhe, &	Würzburg.....	97½]
Wildbad, in Black	Jagstfeld to Hei-	
Forest, Route 56]	delberg as follows:—	
Bietigheim to	Babstadt	32
Besigheim	Steinsfurth	40
3½	Sinzheim	42
Kirchheim	Meckesheim	48
7½	Neckargemünd	54
Lauffen (tunnel,	Heidelberg	60½
2,000 feet)		
10½		
Heilbronn (buffet) ...		
18		
[Branch to Hall and		
Crailsheim.]		
Neckarsulm		
21		
Kochendorf		
24		
Jagstfeld		
25		
[Branch to Würz-		
burg.]		

Stuttgart, as in Route 52.

Ludwigsburg (Stat.) Population, 17,397.

Inns.—Waldhorn; Bär; Post.

A garrison town, capital of Neckar province, in a beautiful part of the Neckar, founded 1706, by Duke Eberhard Ludwig (Louis), from whom it derives its name, "Louis's town," and enlarged by his successor, Duke Charles, or Karl, who gives name to Karl strasse, the principal street, above a mile long.

This is the head-quarters of the Württemberg

Army, and it has an arsenal and cannon foundry, with a garrison of about 6,000 men. Strauss, author of "The Life of Jesus," was born here, 1808.

The large *Schloss*, or Palace, joined to the town by a park and avenues of trees, is a handsome edifice, consisting properly of sixteen buildings in imitation of Versailles. It contains a gallery of the German and Dutch schools; and a series of family portraits of the Württemberg Royal Family, from the first Duke, Eberhard the Bearded, in the Familien Gallerie. In the Schlossgarten is the tomb, by Dannecker, of Count von Zeppelin, erected by King Frederick to the memory of a favourite minister.

The *Emichsburg*, so called from Count Emich, an ancestor of the royal house, is an artificial ruin, with a collection of old weapons and implements. It commands a beautiful view.

The *Stadtkirche*, in the Market Place, faces a statue of the founder of the town; and Karlsplatz has an obelisk to Duke Charles.

The park extends towards Bietigheim, past the *Favorite* hunting seat, to another royal country seat called *Seegut*, or *Monrepos*, which contains a Sappho by Dannecker. *Hohen-Asperg*, a fortress, two miles distant, is a state prison, on a rock 1,000 feet high, in which the poet Schubart was confined two years.

Bietigheim (Stat.) Rail through Marbach to Backnang on the Hall-Stuttgart line.

Here the line to Bruchsal (35 miles) turns off, past **Vaihingen**, a beautiful spot on the Enz; **Maulbronn**, and its fine Abbey Church; and **Bretten**, where Melancthon was born 1497.

Marbach a. Neckar, where the small house in which *Schiller* was born, 1759, is shown; now faced by a statue of the poet. He went to school at Ludwigsburg, under Jahn, and wrote his "Robbers" here.

Besigheim (Stat.)

Inns.—Sonne; Waldhorn.

A small place where the Enz and Neckar join, on a rocky hill, with remains of two Roman or mediæval towers. Neckar wine is grown on the Schalkstein, facing the town. Michelsberg church stands 1,280 feet high. Beyond

Kirchheim (Stat.) you pass through a tunnel, about 700 yards long, to

Lauffen (Stat.), or Lauffen-am-Neckar.

HOTEL.—Hirsch.

An old town on the Neckar, which is crossed by a bridge, near the old castle and the church, from either of which a charming view of the valley is obtained. Here Duke Ulrich overthrew the Swabian Bund, 1534. Soon after, the Heuchelberger Warte, a tower so called, and the picturesque Wartberg, come into view.

HEILBRONN (Stat.)

POPULATION, 29,939.

HOTELS.—Eisenbahn; Falke; Rose.

An old Imperial city, in a fine part of the Neckar (here crossed by an iron bridge). It was founded, about 800, by Charlemagne, under its present name, signifying "Spring of Health," from a fountain discovered here, which figures in the town arms. Fred. Barbarossa built the walls, which are now taken away, their place being occupied by a well-planted avenue. It was assigned to Württemberg, 1803. There are many old gabled houses and five churches.

St. Kilianskirche, begun 1013 and finished 1529, has a handsome Gothic tower, 220 feet high, and a finely-carved altar-piece of wood, by Tilmann Riemenschneider.

The *Rathhaus* contains many rare documents; among which, are several Papal bulls, letters by Franz von Sickingen, of the Reformation era, and a declaration of war, written by Götz von Berlichingen (the hero of Göethe's story), which he sent to the town. Being captured 1525, he was confined in the *Diebs Thurm* (Thieves' Tower) or Götzens Thurm, which still remains. Another relic is the old Commandery of the Teutonic Knights, or *Deutsches Haus*, near to which is the Restaurant zum Deutschen Hause, in which Charles V. once spent some weeks. In the Cemetery is the tomb of Herr von Bankenhagen, a masterpiece by Dannecker. An old Orphan Home has been restored as a Palace.

Heilbronn has a good trade in wine, &c., much facilitated by the Wilhelms-Canal, opened 1821. Justinus Kerber, author of "*Scherin von Prevost*," lived here. The finest view of Heilbronn and of the vineyards of the Neckar is obtained from the tower on the Wartberg or Nordberg, where the Winzerfest or Vinedressers' Feast is celebrated in

the autumn. A rail is open to Carlsruhe, *via* Schwalgern and Eppingen, 45 miles.

The *Descent of the Neckar* may be made from here, in the flat-bottomed steamers which run on it. The scenery is like that of the Moselle. You pass *Eberbach*, where false pearls are made from fish scales; *Katzen*, a peak about 2,000 feet high; the cliffs of *Reicherhalde*, swarming with hawks; *Hornberg*, where the famous Götz von Berlichingen died 1562; *Gundelsheim*, once a seat of the Teutonic Grand Masters; and Wimpfen, as below, noted for its salt springs.

At Lützenstein, to the south-east, is the Theusser spring, with manufactures of Epsom salts.

Excursions to the Kocher and Jagst valleys.

Rail to Hall and Crailsheim.

From Heilbronn the next station is

Neckarsulm (Stat.), at the junction of the Sulm and Neckar, near an old Commandery of the Teutonic Knights.

Jagstfeld, or Jaxtfeld (Stat.) Here is a saline Bath. Branch line to Neckarelz. Here the lines from Stuttgart to Berlin, *via* Hanau, and to Würzburg, turn off.

[At **Friedrichshall**, on the Kocher, a trough three miles long runs to salt works, which produce 7,000 to 8,000 tons yearly.]

At **Ingelfingen**, on the Kocher, are two castles of the Princes of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen-Schönthal, on the Jaxt. At the church of the old Cistercian Convent is a monument of Götz von Berlichingen, the Knight of the Iron Hand, whose ruined Castle lies to the south-west. His native place, *Jaxthausen*, has three castles; in one are the iron hand and some Roman antiquities.

At **Wimpfen (Stat.)**, on the Neckar, belonging to Hesse, are the salt works of Ludwigshall and Clemenshall, with two old churches; that on the hill (Am Berg) being the site of the Roman *Cornelia*, destroyed by Attila.

Sinzheim (Stat.), in Baden.

POPULATION, 3,000.

Inns.—Pfalzer Hof; Drei Könige; Post.

A town in the Elsenz valley, once the seat of a rich Abbey, the eight-sided Tower of which is in good preservation, dating probably from 1099. At Weiler Schloss (three miles) Turenne defeated the Austrians, June 6, 1674. Hence 22 miles to

Heidelberg. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine.*

ROUTE 53.

Stuttgart to Hall, Crailsheim, and Würzburg.

English miles.	Miles.
(1) Stuttgart to Cannstadt	2½
Waiblingen	8
Winnenden	14
Backnang	19½
Oppenweiler	23½
Sulzbach on the Murr.....	25½
Murrhardt.....	29½
Thence to Hall (on Heilbronn and Crailsheim line).	50
[Hall to Oehringen 28 k. Heilbronn 53.]	
Hall to Sulzdorf.....	58
Eckartshausen	65
Crailsheim (see No. 2)	71
Wallhausen	77
Roth-am-See	80
Blaufelden	85
Schrozberg	89
Niederstetten	95
Weikersheim.....	101
Mergentheim.....	108
Edelfingen.....	110
Königshausen.....	113
[Branch to Heilbronn]	
Lauda	104½
Grünsfeld.....	117
Wittighausen	123
Geroldshausen	134
Heidingsfeld.....	137
Würzburg.....	141
(2) Crailsheim to Dombühl	15
[Branch to Feuchtwangen, page 166.]	
Ansbach	29½
Heilsbronn.....	40½
Nuremberg.....	57

Stuttgart and Cannstadt, see Route 52.

Waiblingen (Stat.) Pop., 3,100. Inn.—Post.

An ancient town in the fertile valley of the Rems, which belonged to Conrad, Duke of Suabia, afterwards Emperor as Conrad III., of the Hohenstaufen line. In the battle of Weinsberg, 1140, between him and his rival, on the Welf or Wölfe side, Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, his followers used the battle cry of *Hie Waiblingen*, "Hurrah for Waiblingen." These two names of Welf and Waiblingen afterwards took the forms of *Guelph* and *Ghibeline* in Italy; the latter representing the Imperial side as opposed to the Papal.

Winnenden (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,200. Inn.—Krone.

A beautiful spot, having an iron spring.

Backnang (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,600. Inns.—Hirsch; Schwan.

A small town on the Murr. Its *Stiftskirche* has tombs of the Margraves of Baden. Branch to Bietigheim, see preceding Route.

Hence the rail runs through the romantic Murrthal to **Sulzbach (Stat.)**, near *Schloss Lautereck*.

Murrhardt (Stat.) The *Stadtkirche* and *Walderichs Kapelle* will repay a visit.

Hessenthal (Stat.), junction of the line to

[**Hall (Stat.)**, called *Swabian* (Schwäbische) *Hall*, to distinguish it from other places of the same name.

POPULATION, 9,000.

Inns.—Adler; Lamm.

An old free Imperial town, at the bottom of the deep valley of the Kocher. It contains six Churches, one of which, *St. Michael's*, built 1427-1525, is Gothic, and has good wood carvings.

The *Rathhaus*, in the Market Place, is a handsome building. The *Salt Works* here (from which the place derives its name) are supplied from *Wilhelmsh Glück* mine, which is situated six miles from Hall. Here rock-salt has been worked since 1824; this mine is easily accessible and well worth inspection.

The *Heller*, a small coin, value about a farthing, was first coined here, and takes its name from this place. About 1½ mile to the south of Hall is

Comburg or *Komburg*, a royal Castle, in a picturesque spot, near the old Benedictine Church, which has a golden altar-cloth of the 12th century. From the **Einkorn**, four miles distant, formerly a place of pilgrimage, there is a fine view.

At twelve miles north of Hall is the little town of

Kirchberg.

POPULATION, 1,300.

Picturesquely situated on the Jaxt. It has only one gate, and belongs to the Prince of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg, whose family *Castle* is here.

About 17 miles north-west of Hall, on the line to Heilbronn (see next page), is

Oehringen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,700.

Inn.—Kaiser.

A pretty town on the Ohrn, the seat of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, whose *Residenz* stands in extensive grounds near the old church.]

Crailsheim or Krailsheim (Sta.)

POPULATION, 4,640.

Inns.—Post; Adler; Falke.

A bustling little town on the Jagst, which is crossed by a stone bridge. It contains an old *Schloss*, the handsome church of *St. John*, and a large *Rathhaus*. Powder works here. The direct line to Nuremberg passes **Ansbach** and **Heilsbronn** (see Route 42).

From Crailsheim to Mergentheim 37 miles. At **Niederstetten (Stat.)** and **Weikersheim (Stat.)** are castles of the Hohenlohe families.

Mergentheim (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4,440. *Inn.*—Post.

An old fortified town on the Tauber, among vineyards; having to the east the *Schloss*, which, from 1526 till 1809, was the seat of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. There is a collection of archives. Near it is a *Brunnen* or mineral Spa.

Further up the Tauber is

Creglingen, and its beautiful Gothic *Herrgotts-Kirche*, built 1384, containing some good carvings at the altar. Diligence to Rothenburg (page 167). In the neighbourhood of Mergentheim are *Eppinger Bath*, and *Ballenberg*, the birth-place, 1525, of Metzler, the leader of the Peasant War.

Würzburg (Stat.), as in Route 23.

Some of the places above may be reached by means of the rails from Stuttgart to Nördlingen (Route 54A), and from Heilbronn to Crailsheim, which intersect it. The stations on the latter line to Hall, are as follow:—

Heilbronn to	Miles.		Miles.
Weinsberg	4½	Hall	34
Bretzfeld	12½	From Hall to Würz-	
Oehringen	17	burg, as above.	
Waldenburg	24		

From Heilbronn the rail crosses the Neckar, and passes under the Wartberg by a tunnel nearly two miles long. Beyond this it crosses the Enz, by a viaduct on 21 double arches, 110 feet high, 1,070 feet long.

Weinsberg (Stat.) *Inn.*—Traube.

An old town near the ruined Castle of *Weibertreue* (Wives' Fidelity), renowned in German story for the behaviour of the faithful "Weiber von Weinsberg," which forms the subject of Bürger's

"Wer sagt mir an wo Weinsberg liegt!"

At the siege of 1140, after the battle between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, when the Emperor Conrad III. defeated his rival here, he threatened the little town with fire and sword for holding out; the women, however, obtained his favour, with leave to carry off their treasures; upon which they appeared coming out of the gates, each loaded with her husband or sweetheart in a sack.

"Mit ihrem Männchen schwer im Sack,

So wahr ich lebe! Huckepack."

ROUTE 54.

Stuttgart to Ulm and Friedrichshafen, and Ulm to Constance and Schaffhausen.

By rail—the stations are as follow:—

	English miles.		English miles.
Stuttgart to		Aulendorf	97½
Cannstatt (tunnel		[Branches to Wald-	
1,200 feet)	2½	see and Kislegg,	
Untertürkheim	4½	19 miles; and to	
Esslingen	9½	Herbertingen, 18]	
Altbach	—	Ravensburg	111½
Plochingen (Buffet)	14	Meckenbeuren	119
[Branch to Kirch-		Friedrichshafen	123½
heim-unter-Teck,			
Rottweil, and		(a) Branch from Ulm	
Schaffhausen.]		to Constance	
Reichenbach	17	and Schaffhau-	
Göppingen	26½	sen.	
Stüssen	31½	Söflingen	1½
Gingen	33½	Blaubeuren	10
Geislingen	38½	Ehingen	21
Belmerstetten	51½	Rottenacker	25
Ulm (two tunnels)	58½	Rechtenstein	32½
[Branches to Augs-		Riedlingen	40½
burg & Munich,		Herbertingen	47½
to Immenstadt, &		[Branch to Aulen-	
(a) to Constance		dorf.]	
& Schaffhausen		Mengen	51
(as below).]		Messkirch	63
Erbach	65	Stockach	76
Laupheim	72	Radolfzell	87
Biberach	81½	Constance	99
Essendorf	89½	Schaffhausen	130
Schussenried	94½		

N.B.—The best route from Stuttgart to Schaffhausen is Route 55.

Untertürkheim (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,165. *Inn.*—Hirsch.

A pretty spot at the foot of the Rothenberg, on the Neckar, and a summer retreat for people from Stuttgart. On the Rothenberg is the tomb of Queen Catharina, a Greek rotunda, built 1824. It stands 1,350 feet above the sea, and commands a fine view of the Neckar, Weil, the Swabian Alps, &c.

Esslingen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 22,156.

Inns.—Krone; Adler.

An old Imperial city, partly surrounded by walls, built by Fred. II. (1216), on a hill overlooking the beautiful Neckar. A handsome stone bridge crosses an island in the river. The houses in the suburbs form a succession of villages called Esslingen Gebiet, ascending to the Rothenberg. It has five churches, the best being *St. Mary's*, or the *Lieb-*

frauen Kirche (1406-1522), with a very beautiful Gothic tower, 245 feet high, and stained windows. There is a richly endowed hospital.

The *Rathhaus*, built 1430, has an ingenious clock. Here are Kessler's machinery works, with large manufactories of lacquered wares, paper, &c. Esslingen champagne is also made.

Beyond the town are remains of the old fortress of Perfried. At the Wolfsthor Gate are the Hohenstaufen Lions. The neighbourhood is all orchards and vineyards, for Neckar wines, and offers many attractive points. About 1½ mile is the romantic Himbachthal and its Water Cure.

Plochingen (Stat.)

Inns.—Waldhorn; Krone.

At the junction of the Fils with the Neckar, over which is a light wooden bridge. Branch to Kirchheim-unter-Teck, *via* **Unterboihingen (Stat.)**

Kirchheim-unter-Teck (Stat.), reached by branch from Plochingen.

POPULATION, 5,000.

Inns.—Bär; Post.

It has a royal Castle and a considerable market for wool. A short stay should be made here.

Further upwards, on the Lindach, is the small town of WEILHEIM (population, 3,500), with an old church of the year 1089, in a very pleasant situation. To the south of this place, on the summit of the *Limberg*, are the remains of *Limburg*, the old ancestral castle of the Zähringer Dukes.

From Kirchheim the Lauter Thal also may be visited; and the Teckberg, crowned by the old *Castle of the Dukes of Teck*, and remarkable for its splendid prospect in the Swabian Alps. Villa Weil, not far from Esslingen, is in the Neckarthal.

Going over the Hasenberg, in this neighbourhood, you reach the Park for the king's deer and swine, containing two beautiful lakes, the Pfaffensee and the Bürensee, with the Bären Schlösschen (Bear's Castle).

The main line now follows the valley of the Fils to **Geislingen (Stat.)**, while a branch turns off to Tübingen, &c. (Route 55A).

Göppingen (Stat.) Population, 14,202.

Inns.—Post; Sandwirth.

A town on the Fils, rebuilt since the fire of 1782. Cotton spinning is carried on. It has a mineral spring and a tower built 1562, by the Duke of Württemberg, out of the stones of the old castle of Hohenstauffen.

About six miles distant is the *Bollerbad*, a sulphur spring, in a pleasant spot, at the foot of the *Rauhen Alb* or Alp, a high table-land in the *Swabian Alps*; and six miles from this towards Gmünd, is

Hohenstaufen, on the north-west declivity of the Alb, 2,250 feet high, having a few remains of the ancestral castle of the Hohenstaufen or Swabian house of the Imperial line, which lasted from Conrad, Duke of Franconia, 1138, till the accession of Rudolf of Hapsburg, 1272. Here lived the Emperor Frederick I., or Barbarossa. It was demolished in the Peasant War, 1525. From the top there is a view of more than sixty towns. On the *Rechberg*, near this, was another mountain Castle, burnt in 1865. Einspänner from Göppingen, 4 marks.

The range of the Alb runs near the rail to

Geislingen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 2,300.

Inn.—Post.

Diligence to Wiesensteig (below).

A small town beautifully situated at the foot of the Alb, in a narrow valley, commanded by the old Castle of Helfenstein. Carvings are made in wood, horn, and ivory. The valley of the Fils may be ascended to *Wiesensteig*, near which are some remarkable masses of calcareous rock, rich in petrifications; among them are the *Steinerne Weib*, Stone Woman; the *Schertelhöhle*, a stalactite cave 470 feet long; and another cave called the *Steinerne Haus* (Stone House).

The railway now passes **Beimerstetten, &c.**, on its summit level on the Swabian Alps, the watershed between the Danube and the Neckar, that is, between the Black and the North Seas.

ULM (Stat.), in Württemberg.

POPULATION, 36,201.

INNS.—De Russie, an excellent house for families and gentlemen, near the station.

De l'Europe; Kronprinz.

Rail to Augsburg, Kempten, &c. Six lines meet here.

An old Imperial town and fortress on the left bank of the Danube, at the foot of the Swabian Alps, on the borders of Württemberg and Bavaria. The Blau joins the Danube here, and the Iller a little below; and here the main stream of the Danube becomes navigable, being about 230 feet broad. The streets are narrow and irregular, and contain many old wooden and stone houses. The *Neue Bau*, erected 1591, on a hill.

There are five churches here, besides the *Cathedral* or *Minster* (Münster), the finest building here, and one of the finest churches in Germany. It is used by the Protestants, and stands in the Münster Platz. It is a noble Gothic pile, finally completed in 1890, chiefly built between 1377 and 1488; is 420 feet long, 165 feet broad, and has a south tower 530 feet high, the highest in Europe. A fine porch leads into the nave, consisting of three immense aisles, supported by pillars; the middle one being 140 feet high, and adorned with coats of arms, &c. It contains stained windows of the year 1480; paintings by old German masters, richly carved stalls, by J. Syrlin, 1474; monuments of Besserer, Krafft, Neithardt, and other founders of the church; and a fine organ, restored in 1856. Performances daily in summer.

The *Rathhaus* is an old building in the Market Place, with an ingenious clock and several good old German paintings, one being a portrait of Gustavus Adolphus. It contains the town archives.

Near here is the handsome fountain called the *Fischkasten*, by the elder Syrlin, erected 1482.

The *Deutsches Haus*, now used as a barrack, is the most regularly built edifice in the town. The *Theatre* (Schauspielhaus) is marked by a Greek portico. There is also a Ducal Palace, with a richly endowed hospital.

Opposite to it is **Neu or New Ulm (Stat.)**, on the Bavarian side, with which it is connected by two bridges, one on three arches, built 1832. Ulm, as an important military post, is famous for the *Capitulation* of Oct. 17th, 1805 (just before Trafalgar), when 30,000 Austrians, under Mack, who were shut up in the Citadel on the Wilhelmshöhe, surrendered to Napoleon, after Ney's victory a day or two before at Elchingen, for which he was made a duke. Ulm became a Federal town in 1842, in the

joint occupation of the Bavarians, Württembergers, and Austrians.

Michelsberg, near this, is 1,800 feet high, and a fine point of view. Thalfingen and Ueberkingen are two small bathing places.

Ulm to Donauwörth, by rail.

Miles.	Miles.
Ulm	—
Neu-Ulm	2
Nersingen	7½
Günzburg	15½
Neu Offingen	20
[Branch to Augs- burg 35 miles.]	
Lauingen	27
Dillingen	30
Hochstädt	34½
Blindheim, or Blenheim	37½
Donauwörth (page 157)	44

From Donauwörth the rail is complete down the Danube past Ingolstadt, Regensburg, &c.

From Ulm, on the line to Radolfzell and Constance, the narrow valley of the Blau is ascended to

Blaubeuern (Stat.)

Inn.—Post.

At the centre of some of the most charming country in Württemberg, at the head of the Blau, near the Blautopf, a cavity, 70 feet deep, in a romantic locality. Not far from it a remarkable cave called the Sontheimer Höhle, full of stalactites. There is an old Benedictine Convent in the village. In the old church there is a very fine ancient altar of carved wood.

Ehingen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4,100.

Inn.—Traube.

An old place, having, on the other side of the Danube, the picturesque Marchthal Castle, belonging to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

Zwiefaltendorf (Stat.), in the valley of Aach.

Further up the Danube is **Mengen (Stat.)**, Route 55; and towards the Lake of Constance are **Messkirch (Stat.)** and **Stockach (Stat.)**, where Archduke Charles defeated the French, 1799. From Stockach 10 miles to **Radolfzell (Stat.)**, junction with the Bâle and Constance line.

CONSTANCE (Stat.)

POPULATION, 16,233.

HOTELS.—Insel; Hecht (Brochet).

Formerly an Austrian town, but transferred to Baden in 1805, on the edge of Switzerland. Situated on the beautiful lake of Constance (see below), where the Rhine emerges. For description, see *Bradshaw's Handbook to Switzerland and the Tyrol*.

[From Constance to Bâle, by rail as follows:—

Miles.	Miles.
To Radolfzell..... 13	[Branch to Stühlingen,
Singen..... 19½	and Weizen.]
Schaffhausen 31	Waldshut 60½
Oberlauchringen ... 49	Bâle..... 90½]

The Friedrichshafen line runs from Ulm (page 190) for 23 miles, through uninteresting country, to

BIBERACH (Stat.)

POPULATION, 8,000.

INNS.—Kaiser; Rad; Ente.

An old Imperial city, in the beautiful valley of the Riss or Reiss, surrounded by walls and towers built by Rudolf of Hapsburg, 1272. It was annexed to Baden 1802, and to Württemberg in 1806. Here are four churches and two suppressed convents, with a well-endowed hospital. Moreau defeated the Austrians here in 1796 under Latour, and again in 1800 under Kray. It was the birth-place of the painters, Dietrich, Meher, Pflug, Göser, and Emminger; and of Knecht, the organist. At Ober Holzheim, in the neighbourhood, the poet *Wieland* was born, 1733 (statue). *Buchau*, near the Federsee, on the west, is an ecclesiastical foundation, now the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. On the east is the Jordanbad, or Jordan iron spring, near the picturesque old Abbey of Ochsenhausen.

Essendorf (Stat.)

Here the rail leaves the Risthal, and opens distant views of Switzerland and Vorarlberg, the mountains of Appenzell, and the Sentis, &c. It afterwards follows the Schussenthal through the Altdorfer Forest.

At **Aulendorf (Stat.)** is the Castle of Count Königsegg, beyond which lies **Waldsee (Stat.)**, the seat of the Prince of Walburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee. To the left of Niederbingen (a little further on) is the ancient but suppressed Benedictine Abbey of *Weingarten*, founded by the Guelfs in 1053, now a barrack, with a very handsome Church, formerly much resorted to by pilgrims. Railway connection with **Kislegg, Wangen, Isny** (on the Argen), **Herbertingen**, &c.

Ravensburg (Stat.)

POPULATION, 12,265.

INNS.—Post; Kronprinz.

An old Imperial city, on the Schussen, shut in by walls and turrets, 1,455 feet above the sea. The old castle of *Veitsburg*, on the hill above, has a view of the Lake of Constance and the Swiss Alps beyond. In the neighbourhood are the valley of Laura and the Waldburg, the ancestral castle of the Princes of Waldburg. Branch to **Weingarten**, where is an old Benedictine abbey, founded in the 11th century (see above).

Meckenbeuern (Stat.) About 3 miles distant is

Tettwang, with a large Castle, once the seat of the extinct family of the Counts of Montfort.

From here the post road goes to Lindau (12 miles), and to Bregenz (7 miles).

Friedrichshafen (Stat.), on the Lake of Constance.

POPULATION, 3,000.

Hotels.—Deutsches Haus; Krone.

Rail or Steamer to Ulm, &c., Ludwigshafen, Constance, Romanshorn, Bregenz, Lindau, &c.

The train runs through the town to the harbour; from which steamers run to all the principal places on the Lake.

This is the principal port on the lake, with a harbour and lighthouse. It has a summer Castle for the Royal family, in a fine position on the lake, with pictures, &c., by Pflug, Gegenbauer, &c. Good salmon and trout. In the former Hotel Belle Vue are prehistoric and historical collections worth notice.

The **Lake of Constance**, or *Bodensee*, is about 40 miles long, by 12 miles broad, and is surrounded by five different countries. The greatest part of the south shore, at Rorschach, &c., belongs to Switzerland, including the Unter See and Arenenberg Castle, once the residence of Hortense, Queen of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III. Here the mountains of St. Gall rise 2,000 to 7,000 feet high. The other part of the south-east shore (about Bregenz, in Vorarlberg) belongs to Austria; the north-west shore at Constance, &c., to Baden; the northern shore to Württemberg, and to Bavaria (Lindau). See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland and the Tyrol*.

ROUTE 54A.**Stuttgart to Aalen (for Ulm) and Nördlingen**

(Württembergische Staats Eisenbahn).

By rail—the stations are as follow:—

Stuttgart to	English miles.		English miles.
Cannstadt	2½	Niderstotzingen	28
Fellbach	6	Langenau	33
Waiblingen	8	Ulm.....	45½
Endersbach	11½	Wasseraffingen ...	49
Grunbach	14	Goldshöhe	52
Schorndorf	18½	[Branch to	
Lorch	27½	Ellwangen ...	5
Gmünd	31½	Jagstzell	11
Unterböblingen	38	Jagstheim.....	16
Aalen	47½	Crailsheim ...	19
[Branch to		Lauchheim	58
Heidenheim	14	Bopfingen	64½
Giengen.....	21	Nördlingen.....	73

Stuttgart and Cannstadt, as in Route 51.**Schorndorf (Stat.)**

POPULATION, 4,000.

Inns.—Hirsch.

A town among vineyards and orchards, on the Rems; memorable for the defence made by its women against the French, in 1688. Here are a Royal castle and a fine Gothic Church of the 14th century.

Lorch (Stat.), where Schiller lived when a boy; the restored Convent on the Marienberg has the graves of some of the Hohenstaufen family.

Gmünd (Stat.)

POPULATION, 16,804.

Inns.—Bad; Drei Mohren.

A town, called *Swabian Gmünd*, to distinguish it from others, in the extinct principality of the Hohenlohe family, now part of the Circle of Jaxt, or Jagst. It stands on the Rems, and was formerly an imperial city. The bridge is ornamented with statues. Here are a Town Hall, a Blind and Deaf Asylum; the Kreuzkirche (1380), a Gothic spire edifice; the old Johanniskirche; and St. Saviour's, a pilgrims' church in the neighbourhood, cut in the rock. Wooden wares and jewellery are made.

Mögglingen (Stat.)

Close by here is the

Rosenstein, a mountain on the north-west edge of the Alps, having many fissures and caves. *Lauterberg Castle*, in ruins, and the Castles of *Hohenrechberg* and *Hohenstaufen*, the latter

being the first seat of the Imperial house.—See Route 54.

Aalen (Stat.) POPULATION, 6,600.

Inns.—Krone.

Here are smelting works for the iron mines in the wild valley of the Upper Kocher. Branch line to Heidenheim and Ulm (see table above).

Heidenheim (Stat.) POPULATION, 6,200.

Inns.—Krone; Traube.

A small manufacturing town in the valley of the Brenz, where casks and buckets are made. Near it are the remains of Hellenstein, and 10 miles off is *Kestenheim*, a seat of the Thurn and Taxis family, the church contains paintings by Knoller.

At **Wasseraffingen (Stat.)** are iron works.**Goldshöhe (Stat.)** Junction for Ellwangen, &c.**Ellwangen (Stat.)** Inns.—Adler; Post.

The capital of the Jagst Circle, with two or three handsome churches. Near it is the *Schönenberg* with the Loretto pilgrim church. Hence to Crailsheim, Würzburg, &c.]

Nördlingen (Stat.), see Route 41. Hence to Nuremberg, Augsburg, &c.

ROUTE 55.**Stuttgart to Plochingen, Tübingen, Rottweil, Constance, and Schaffhausen.**

By rail—stations as under:—

Stuttgart to	Miles.		Miles.
Plochingen	14	Deisslingen. ...	4½
Unterboihingen	19	Trossingen.....	7
[Branch to Kirchheim-		Schwenningen	11
unter-Teck]		Marbach	15
Nürtingen	22½	(Branch to Vil-	
Neckarhailfingen ...	25	lingen)	
Bemplingen	28	Donauessingen	22
Metzingen	30½	Immendingen ...	35½
Reutlingen	36	Neufra	95½
Tübingen	45	Spalchingen.....	101
Rottenburg	52	Wurmlingen	106
Niedernau.....	54	Tuttlingen	108½
Eyach	59½	Immendingen	115½
Horb	64½	[Loop from Rottweil.]	
Sulz	74½	Welschingen	127
Oberndorf	81	Singen	134
Rottweil	92	Constance	154
[Loop to Immending-		Schaffhausen	146
gen—			

The fast trains take the shorter route *via* Böblingen, 42 miles to Horb, in place of 64½ miles, but the longer route is the more interesting.

Stuttgart, as in Route 52. Thence by Friedrichshafen line (Route 54) to **Plochingen (Stat.)**, where the line turns up the valley of the Neckar.

Metzingen (Stat.) Branch rail, 7 miles, to **Urach**, in the Swabian Alps.

POPULATION, 2,060.

Inns.—Post; Fass.

A small town, in the deep and narrow Emsthal, the chief seat of linen weaving in Württemberg. Old Church and Castle. The Urach Thal, 6 miles long, near this, unites in itself all the beauties of Alpine scenery, and has several *Castle ruins* on the heights above, with a Fall of 80 feet at Hohenurach.

REUTLINGEN (Stat.)

POPULATION, 18,499.

INNS.—Ochs; Kronprinz; Lamm.

An ancient Imperial city, capital of the Black Forest, on the Echaz (or Eschatz), containing many old houses and remains of mediæval walls. It stands at the foot of the *Achalm*, a conical mountain 2,296 feet high, with a splendid view of the town from the top. It is covered with vineyards and orchards.

The *Marienkirche* has a handsome tower 335 feet high. It was built in the 13th century, and restored in 1814. Some ancient frescoes and the carved font (1499) deserve notice. Cloth and leather, clocks, watches, and paper are made here. It is the birthplace of Fred. List (the political economist); and it was the first Swabian town to accept the Reformation. On the Achalm are pastured the Cashmere and Angora herds of goats belonging to a royal farm. The prospect takes in Tübingen, Hohenstaufen, the Alb, &c.

Branch to Honau and Münsingen.

Excursions to the Georgenberg, and to the **Swabian, or Suabian, Alps**, as the hilly country from Balingen to Gmünd is called. The road to the Castle of Lichtenstein lies through

Oberhausen (six miles), near a large and beautiful stalactite cave called the *Nebenhöhle*, 560 feet long, 72 feet high. Entrance 35 pf. Guide at the Krone Inn, 1 m., and 45 pf. for each torch. From this it is two miles to

Lichtenstein Castle, a mediæval relic, lately restored by its owner, Count Wilhelm von Württemberg, and the subject of a romance by Hauff, "Schloss Lichtenstein." It is a good specimen of an old baronial fortress, standing on a point about 3,000 feet above the sea level, overlooking the wild

passes of the Echaz and Honau valleys on either side, a position of almost unique grandeur and beauty. The Castle contains a gallery of pictures by Zeltbloom, Holbein, Wohlgemuth, and other Flemish and Swabian masters. Tickets at the Duchess of Urach's Palace, Stuttgart.

Tübingen (Stat.)

POPULATION 13,275.

Inns.—Prinz Carl; Traube; Lamm.

A very old and irregularly built town, beautifully placed on the left bank of the Neckar, at the junction of the Ammer, among lofty hills covered with woods, vineyards, and orchards. The modern part of the town contains the new University buildings, Hospital, &c., in Wilhelmsstrasse. The ancient Castle of Hohen Tübingen, on the Schlossberg, projects over the town. It was rebuilt 1535, by Duke Ulrich, and contains in a room 220 feet long the Library (250,000 vols.) of the *University*, which was founded here as early as 1477. About 40 professors and 1,000 students, chiefly theological and medical, are attached to it. Melancthon and Rauchlin were professors here at the Reformation. The old building, containing some fossils (ichthyosauri, &c.), stands near *St. George's* or the Stiffts Kirche, which has twelve tombs of the princes of Württemberg, and is a Gothic pile, built 1469-83.

The large *Rathhaus* erected 1509, was carefully restored in 1877. Statue of Uhland the poet at the station.

An old Augustinian Convent is now converted into a Protestant Seminary; the Collegium is appropriated to Catholic use. There are a Botanical Garden, Observatory, and Museum (built 1821), all connected with the University. In the environs are many attractive spots, as the old Wurmlinger Kapelle, 1,500 feet high, with splendid views of the Neckar Valley; the *Lustnau*, a favourite promenade; *Bebenhausen*, an old Cistercian convent, situated in a wood, with a fine Gothic church, built 1183; and the *Rosberg*, 2,760 feet high, with some extensive prospects.

[From Tübingen a line, 108 miles, passes through Hechingen, Balingen, and Sigmaringen to Constance.

Hechingen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 3,500. Inns.—Linde; Löwe.

This small town, on a hill over the Starzel, is the

capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, which was transferred to Prussia, 1849, with that of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. They are surrounded by Württemberg and Baden. The town contains a new Palace and a handsome Church. In the neighbourhood is the Fasanengarten; also several peaks of the Swabian Alps, such as the *Kornbühl* (2,732 feet high), and the *Weilerberg* (one mile and a half south) or *Zollerberg* (2,840 feet high), on which stands **Hohenzollern Castle**, the ancient family seat of the Prussian reigning house, built before 800 by Thasilo, Count of Zollern. It was completely rebuilt by Frederick William IV., the old chapel only being left. The crest is an Eagle, with the motto "Von Fels zum Meer."

Balingen (Stat.) has good sulphur baths, and is near the Lochenstein, which rises 2,506 feet among the Swabian Alps.

Sigmaringen (Stat.)—Population, 3,800—on the infant Danube, the capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, now, like that of Hechingen, belonging to Prussia.

In the Rittersaal at the Schloss is a collection of family portraits. There is a new Museum, well arranged, and worth seeing. On the Branzkoferberg, above the town, a monument of the war.

Excursions into the rocky and picturesque valley at the head of the Danube, especially to *Wildenstein*, an old mountain fortress, and to *Beuron*, formerly an Augustinian convent.

Hence to Radolfzell, page 190.]

Rottenburg (Stat.) The residence of the Bishop is near some fine ruins, and is the site of the Roman *Solicinium*, of which there are relics at the palace. A bridge crosses the Neckar to Ehingen.

Haigerloch, a town romantically situated in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Elach.

Niedernau (Stat.), a Spa, with seven mineral springs, in the beautiful valley of the Katzenbach. They are useful in long-standing chronic diseases, scrofula, gout, &c. There are also douche and other baths; a Whey Cure, excellent table d'hôte, and cheap board and lodging.

Excursions to the old Castles of Hohenzollern and Lichtenstein, and to the Wurmlingerberg.

Imnau, another Spa, in the principality of Sigmaringen, 15 miles from Tübingen, 9 miles from

Hechingen. Here are six chalybeate springs of an invigorating character; and the neighbourhood offers many points of view for excursions.

Horb (Stat.), on the Neckar, with a good church and pilgrim chapel.

Rottweil (Stat.)

POPULATION, about 6,000.

Inns.—Lamm.

An old Imperial town on the Neckar, now much decayed. It has remains of the ancient walls, and of several churches. Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood. Diligence to Balingen and Schramberg.

Here a loop goes off to Immendingen, with a branch to **Villingen (Stat.)**, where the junction is made with the *Black Forest Rail*, which comes from **Offenburg** and **Hausach**, to **Villingen**; and goes on to **Marbach**, **Donaueschingen**, **Immendingen**, and **Singen** (page 198); and thus completes the direct route from Strassburg to Constance. From Offenburg to Singen is 94 miles.

Tuttlingen (Stat.)

POPULATION, 10,092.

Inns.—Post; Hecht.

A town on the Danube, much of which has been rebuilt since the fire of 1863. Good cutlery is made. Close to it are remains of *Honburg Castle*, destroyed 1643, in the Thirty Years' War.

At Schwenningen is the source of the Neckar; and Wilhelmshall has a salt work. Beyond Tuttlingen you pass over the frontiers of Baden.

A cross road (14 English miles), towards the Lake of Constance, brings you to

Stockach (Stat.) Here Archduke Charles defeated the French under Jourdan, March 25, 1799. Ludwigshafen, on the lake, is within a few miles.

Steisslingen (9 English miles from Stockach). Here is the castle of *Hohentwiel*, destroyed 1800, by the French. It is only reached by a narrow footpath, and is at an elevation of 2,300 feet, on a rock forming one of a group of volcanic peaks, commanding a fine panorama of the lake and Swiss Alps.

Immendingen (Stat.), on the Danube, near a tunnel. The river ascends to the Black Forest, past **Donaueschingen (Stat.)**, &c.

Constance and **Schaffhausen**. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland*.

ROUTE 56.

Stuttgart to Wildbad and Freudenstadt
in the Black Forest.

By rail, as follows:—

Stuttgart to	Miles.		Miles.
Feuerbach	3	Birkenfeld	40
Zuffenhausen.....	5½	Neuenbürg	43½
[Branch to Well-		Höfen	48
der-Stadt, near		Calmbach	49
Calw, in the		Wildbad	52
Black Forest.		1. By Road, Coaches	
Kornthal	2	daily in 8 to 9	
Ditzingen	4½	hours, Stuttgart	
Renningen ...	12	to	
Weil-der-Stadt	16	Röblingen	9½
Calw	30]	Calw	15
Ludwigsburg.....	8	Wildbad	14
Bietigheim.....	14	2. By Rail, Stutt-	
[Branch to Heil-		gart to	
bronn]		Röblingen	15½
Vaihingen	23	Herrenberg.....	25½
Mühlacker	30	Eutingen (for Horb,	
[Branch to Bruch-		page 194, Immen-	
sal].		dingen, &c).....	55½
Enzberg	31½	Hochdorf (for Calw)	39
Pforzheim	37½	Freudenstadt	54½
[Branch to Calw.]			

[From Karlsruhe to Wildbad, rail *via* **Durlach** (for **Bretten Bad** and Heilbronn) and **Wilferdingen**, to **Pforzheim** (below). If coming from Baden-Baden, see the description of Black Forest, further on (Route 57)].

Stuttgart, as in Route 51. **Ludwigsburg**, **Bietigheim**, &c. See Route 52.

Calw (Stat.), near *Neu Hengstadt*, a place founded by Vaudois refugees, and called *Boursette* in French. It is 3 German miles from **Weil-der-Stadt** (Stat.), where Kepler, the astronomer, was born (statue here), 3 from **Wildbad**, 3½ by rail from

Pforzheim (Stat.)

POPULATION 29,987.

HOTEL.—Waldhorn.

A growing town on the Nagold, in a wild hollow of the Black Forest, and the seat of a timber trade, as well as of many working jewellers, who work up orders from other places on the continent. It has been rebuilt since the sack of the town by the French, 1692. Old fashioned costumes are seen. In the neighbourhood are remains of the very old convent of Hirsau.

From Pforzheim rail, 14½ miles, to

WILDBAD (Stat.)

POPULATION, 4,000.

Inns.—Hotel Klumpp, a large first-class hotel, affording excellent and extensive accommodation, and particularly patronised by English travellers. Highly recommended. See Advt.

Hotel Belle Vue. Beautiful situation, on a Terrace facing the New Trinkhalle. Deservedly recommended. See Advt.

Bad-Hotel; De Russie.

Kurtaxe, after 6 days, 10 mk.

Conveyance to Baden-Baden in six hours.

English Chaplain stationed here.

A small town in a narrow beautiful valley of the Black Forest, watered by the Enz, 1,500 feet above the sea, noted for its warm salt *Baths*. The springs rise out of the granite sand, at a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees, and are excellent for gout, rheumatism, &c. The handsome Kurhaus contains every convenience for bathing, reading, and repose. About 6,000 invalids come here in the season.

Carlsbad, opened by the King of Württemberg in 1892.

Many agreeable walks to the Windhof, &c., through the healthy pine forests to Villa Waldeck, and *Herrenalb*, where Baroness Bunsen lived. *Excursions* to the Teufelsmühle at Loffenau, a wild rocky spot with a view taking in the Vosges mountains; to the Teufels Kammern, seven caves so called; to the Jagdhaus, and the *Wilde See*.

The line from Pforzheim to Horb passes

Teinach (Stat.), another watering place. The springs are alkaline and chalybeate, and are used both for drinking and bathing. The Bath-house is in a most romantic spot. In the neighbourhood is a lake called the *Wilde See*; and 1½ mile distant, among thick forests, is Zavelstein Castle, now a Whey Cure for invalids. Another old castle is *Liebenzell*, 9 miles from Wildbad, near some tepid springs useful in skin diseases.

Nagold (Stat.) is in a deep valley of the Black Forest, on the river Nagold, above which is the old castle of Hohen Nagold. Population, 2,500. Branch line to **Altensteig**, 10 miles. **Horb** (Stat.), as in Route 55, on the direct line between Karlsruhe and Constance. At **Eutingen**, just before Horb, a line, 18½ miles, runs off to

Freudenstadt (Stat.)

POPULATION, 6,025.

Black Forest Hotel (Schwarzwald). Comfortable and splendidly situated, with beautiful park surrounding it. Electric Light. Lawn Tennis. English Church Service during the Season. Recommended. See Advt.

Rail to Schiltach, Hausach, and Sebramberg.

Conveyance to Wildbad, through the Murgthal.

An old fortified place on a hill in the Black Forest, having a large quadrangular Platz, with houses built over the pavement, like the Chester "Rows." Its curious Church consists of two naves at a right angle, with towers at each end, and a pulpit at the corner, from which the preacher can see up the naves, where the men and women sit separate. A gallery all round is adorned with Bible scenes. It has a view of the *Kniebis*, a ridge of the Black Forest, over 3,000 feet high, over which the road into Baden and to Strassburg goes.

Excursions to the valley of the Murg, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Baden; by diligence to the baths of Rippoldsau (8 miles); and to those of Griesbach, Freiersbach, Petersthal, and Antogast, near the Kniebis.

Rippoldsau, reached also from **Wolfach (Stat.)**, on the Black Forest line, 8 miles south-west of Freudenstadt, at the entrance of the Schapbach valley, 1,850 feet above the sea, among thick pine forests. It is the best of the Kniebis group of Baths, consisting of five springs of various qualities, which act on the skin and glands, and are stimulating, aperient, and diuretic according to circumstances. Güringer's large Hotel for 300 makes its own gas, and has the English newspapers. The bathing arrangements are good, and the manner of living unconstrained. Charming walks everywhere. Excursions into the Schapbacher Thal, towards Freiberg, where the farmhouses are built in a peculiar style, and the owners wear a picturesque dress. Across the Holzwälder Höhe to

Griesbach, 6 English miles from Rippoldsau, in the Renththal, 1,630 feet above the sea, has chalybeate springs, much frequented by ladies, and good conveniences for bathing at the Bath-house.

Antogast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ English miles north-west of this, in a solitary part of the Maisachthal, surrounded by high mountains, has a good Bath-house over two tepid springs, and a little Chapel.

Petersthal, 3 English miles south of Griesbach, has three iron and lithia springs and a Bath-house with fifty rooms. The Hermersberg, close by, is a fine point of view.

At **Freiersbach**, near Petersthal, are springs of a similar character, further up the Renththal. See pages 203 and 204.

ROUTE 57.**The BLACK FOREST (Schwarzwald).**

The **Black Forest**, *Abnoba Mons*, or *Silva Marciana* of the Romans, and *Silva Nigra* of the middle ages, is a range of hills constituting the south-west corner of Germany, and running from the Rhine valley on the Swiss and French frontiers as far north as the town of Pforzheim. Its eastern limit is not so distinctly marked, as it either, as near Schaffhausen, joins other ranges of hills, or dies away as in the neighbourhood of Donaueschingen into high table-land.

The name of Black Forest (*Schwarzwald* in German) though conveying an impression of robbers, murderers, and other horrors, is derived from the preponderating masses of *pine woods*, which give a dark colour to the country, and more especially contrast with the beech and oak of the lower districts. Beyond this the name Black has no special application. The country is beautiful and interesting; and though the eight months' winter of the high grounds would not recommend them for a continued residence, the summer is the more enjoyable; while the lower districts, being sheltered to the north and east by mountains, possess a delicious climate, which has made Baden Baden and Freiburg the residence of so many strangers.

The Black Forest lies now to the extent of about three-fourths of its surface within the Grand Duchy of Baden, the remainder belonging to Württemberg. It was formerly divided amongst so many masters that it would be a long task to enumerate them all. Besides the two houses of Baden, some of the chief lords were the princes of Fürstenberg, the Abbots of St. Blasien, and Austria. The Black Forest is divided into

(A) The *Upper Forest*; between the valleys of the Rhine, on the Swiss frontier, and the Kinzig; with an average height of 3,000, and a maximum of nearly 5,000 feet, the Feldberg, 4,900 feet, being the highest.

(B) The *Lower Forest*, from the valley of the Kinzig northwards, with an average of 1,800 and a maximum of a little over 2,000 feet. Mercurius, near Baden-Baden is 2,200 feet, and Dobel, in Württemberg, 2,200 feet.

The chief *Passes* of the Black Forest are the Belchen Pass, between Münsterthal and Wiesenthal 3,400 feet.

The Höllenthal 2,050 ..

The Kilpen or Kilchberg 3,300 ..

The Kniebis 3,190 ..

The Kinzigthal 2,300 ..

(See a more complete list of heights further on, page 219.)

The district consists on the whole more of elevated plateaus than of isolated mountain peaks, whence it happens that in many places solitary farms or even villages are found at heights of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. Even the Abbey of St. Blasien, though lying in a valley, is 2,450 feet above the level of the sea, and a village about 3 miles from it, Höchenschwand, 3,320.

The steepest ascents of the Black Forest are from the Rhine valley, on its western side, especially near Badenweiler, Freiburg, Waldkirch, and Achern, where from a level of 800 or 900 feet, the mountains rise suddenly to 3,000 or 4,000 feet.

The *Valleys* of the Black Forest are exceedingly numerous. They lie mostly on the western side, and take a north-westerly direction. Many of them are very narrow and rocky.

The chief are, beginning at the southern or upper end, along the west side:—

The Wiesen, Münster, Höllen, Elz, Schutter, Kinzig, Achern, Murg, and lower Alb valleys.

On the eastern side the valleys are few. Here are those of the Brigach and Brege, which unite at Donaueschingen, and form the valley of the Danube. The chief valley on this side is that of the Wilde Wutach.

The southern and northern ends are traversed by deep valleys. To the south are those of the Alb, the Schlucht, and Wehra Thal. To the north those of the Enz, Nagold, and Würm.

In the midst of the hills running from south to north lies the romantic Gutach valley, which joins that of the Reichenbach, and opens into the Kinzig

valley by Hausach. This is the highest valley of the whole range, and lies near the Freiberg waterfall at a height of 2,790 feet. For a considerable distance the Neckar valley forms the boundary of the Black Forest, from Schwemmungen to Horb; but subsequently leaves it altogether.

The only large independent river, whose source lies in the Black Forest, is the *Danube*. Next to this is the *Neckar*. There are on the south and west sides innumerable small rivers running into the Rhine, such as the Elz, Kinzig, Murg, etc.

There are also many small *Lakes*, in some cases lying deep amongst rocks, and mostly being of considerable depth. The chief are the Feldsee, Schluchsee, Titisee, and Mummelsee.

The character of the *Vegetation* of the Black Forest depends on the elevation. Above the height of about 4,200 feet trees no longer flourish; from that height down to 2,500 is the region of the genuine Black Forest pine; above 3,000 feet only the red pine (*Pinus abies*) grows. From 2,500 to 1,300 feet grow deciduous trees, birch, beech, maple, oak, &c.; below these again walnuts and vines abound.

For the *Geologist*, but especially for the *Botanist*, there is much of interest. Many of the plants of the Alpine Flora are found on the higher ridges of the Schwarzwald, which has also some peculiarities of its own. A list is given at the end of this Route of the rare plants, with some of their habitats and times of flowering. In other branches of natural history there is also much worthy of notice.

It is a great country for the making of wooden clocks (two millions a year are made) and musical boxes.

The picturesque costumes, which, though gradually yielding before the improvements and increasing communication of modern times, still exist in great variety in the valleys of the Black Forest, will much interest the traveller. Some of the costumes date from the sixteenth or even fifteenth century, but most are at least a hundred years later.

Coloured photographs of these have been published by MM. Lallemant and Hart, of Baden-Baden (London Agency, 146, Oxford Street), as part of a series, under the title of *Galerie universelle des Peuples*. A good way to see the people

In a short time is to take the early trains on the Black Forest Line (see below), by which the country folks usually travel.

The genuine country-people are friendly and hospitable, and hide, under a rough exterior, real goodness of heart.

Inns.—An attempt has been made lately to connect the whole Black Forest, by means of a society called the "Black Forest Association," mainly composed of the innkeepers. For strangers not understanding the language, the arrangements may be convenient, as they will be passed from one innkeeper to the other through the Black Forest, with all the best scenery pointed out to them; but of course they must pay for it. To tourists who know something of German, we would say: Be independent: see what you like, and do not be sent about like your luggage.

With respect to public *Conveyances*, they are liable to many and constant changes. But there are, as a rule, post coaches or omnibuses along all the chief roads, and where these fail, excepting just at harvest time, a one-horse carriage, sufficient for two, or at a pinch for three persons, with knapsacks or carpet bags, can be had at every village, at a price of about 3½ to 5 marks for a distance of 10 to 15 miles.

For *Footpaths* it is almost always better to take a guide, a stout lad, or labourer, who will carry a bag, talk all the way, and may be had for about 2 marks and his dinner, for half-a-day.

The innumerable footpaths in the forest are very perplexing to pedestrians. The best rule to be given is when one is certain of being on the right path, and has seen a sign post, to turn neither to right or left, unless another signpost directs it.

The traveller, if benighted, is sure before very long to find some habitation where he will be received, hospitably entertained, and not cheated.

The average price at ordinary inns will be about 2½ marks for bed and breakfast, but all charges are higher than formerly. A party of four, even with occasional carriage assistance, may still travel more cheaply here than in any other equally interesting locality.

It is impossible to prescribe a plan to be followed. In this respect we take the railway from Karlsruhe to Bâle, and from Bâle to Waldshut, as the ground

line, noting the stations from which the Black Forest may best be entered. Baden Baden and Freiburg will be found the most convenient places for head-quarters. In both there are English residents, and all reasonable conveniences.

The wines change as one proceeds southwards. In the northern parts the best are—white, Klingelberger; red, Affenthaler, Zeller. Further south the red wines remain the same, but a delicious white wine, Markgräfler, appears. (The best quality is called Laufener. This may also be had sparkling.

Railway through the Black Forest District. Coming from Strassburg or Baden, this line is now open throughout from Offenburg, *via* Hausach, Villingen, Donaueschingen, and Singen; about 93 English miles. At **Singen** the main lines through Germany unite and proceed to Winterthur and Zürich, for the *St. Gothard Tunnel Line*. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, and the *Handbook to Switzerland*.

The stations are as follow. For details, see page 199.

	Miles.		Miles.
Offenburg	—	Hornberg	27
Ortenberg	3	Triberg	36
Gengenbach	6	Sommerau	43
Biberach Zell	11	St. Georgen	45
Haslach	17	Peterzell	47½
Hausach	21	Kirnach	51
[Branch to Wolfach		Villingen	54
and Schilbach.]		[Branch to Rottweil.]	
Gutach	23	Singen	93

Junction of the line from Constance to Schaffhausen, see end of Route 54.

Skeleton Tours on Foot in the Black Forest.

From Baden Baden.

- Places marked thus (*) are sleeping places.
- Eberstein Schloss, Forbach, *Schönmünzach.
 - Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, *Allerheiligen.
 - Oppenau (carriage to), Griesbach, Holzwälderhütte, Rippoldsau, *Schapbach.
 - Wolfach, Hornberg, *Triberg.
 - Furtwangen, Simondswald, *Waldkirch.
 - Rail up the Hüllenthal (from Freiburg), Feldberg, *Todtnau.
 - Wiesenthal to *Schopfheim.
 - Wehrathal and back rail to *Bâle.
 - Rail to Müllheim, Badenweiler, Blauen railway.
 - Gernsbach, Forbach, *Schönmünzach.

Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, Seebach, *Allerheiligen.

From Achern.

(1) (Carriage to) Neuhaus, Allerheiligen (return to carriage at the Försterhaus), Griesbach, Rippoldsau (carriage to), *Wolfach.

(2) (Carriage to) Triberg, back in carriage to *Offenburg, or all on foot, except the first, but then taking more time.

From Freiburg.

(1) (Carriage to) Himmelreich, Hoellenthal to the Alter Post, Feldberg, *Todtnau.

(2) Carriage to Schopfheim, rail to *Bâle.

These Skeleton Tours by no means exhaust the Black Forest. Many very beautiful parts are wholly passed over in them. They are intended rather as lines from which one may diverge right or left, making out by map and enquiry new routes for oneself.

EXCURSIONS IN THE BLACK FOREST.

(For details, see under the corresponding number in the following pages).

1. Baden Baden to Gernsbach, Eberstein Schloss and return.

2. Baden Baden to Herrenwiese by Geroldsau, return by Forbach or Bühlerthal.

3. Baden Baden to Herrenalb and Wildbad.

4. Wildbad to Teinach.

5. Pforzheim to Teinach, by Liebenzell and Calw.

6. Pforzheim to Wildbad by the Enzthal.

7. Achern to Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee.

8. Achern to Allerheiligen.

9. Allerheiligen, various routes from.

10. Renchthal, Petersthal, &c.

11. Rippoldsau to Freudenstadt.

12. Rippoldsau to Schiltach, Wolfach, and valley of the Kinzig.

13. Schiltach to Villingen.

14. Offenburg, Kinzigtal, Gutachthal, Hornberg, Triberg.

15. Triberg to Furtwangen.

16. Furtwangen to the Titisee, &c.

17. Waldkirch, Simonswald.

18. Waldkirch, Simonswald, and ascent of the Kandel.

18a. Lahr (Dinglingen Station), up the Schutertal.

19. Waldkirch (Denzlingen Station) to Elzach and Haslach in Kinzigtal, or by the Prechtal to Triberg.

20. Freiburg and environs, including the Kaiserstuhl.

21. Freiburg to St. Peter, and the Glotterthal.

22. Freiburg to St. Märgen, Urach, and Donaueschingen, or Neustadt.

23. Ascent of the Schauinsland.

24. Freiburg to Neustadt, the Hoellenthal pass.

25. Ascent of the Feldberg.

26. From the Feldberg, through the Wehra Valley to Brennet (or *vice versa*), and the Caves at Hasel.

27. The Wiesenthal, from Schopfheim to Todtnau and the Feldberg.

28. Freiburg to Schluchsee and St. Blasien.

29. St. Blasien, the Albthal to Albrück.

30. Müllheim to Badenweiler, &c.

31. Badenweiler to Bürglen. Ascent of the Blauen.

32. Badenweiler. Ascent of the Belchen, descent by the Sulzthal.

33. Descent of Belchen through the Münsterthal.

Baden Baden is the best starting point for excursions in the northern portion of the Black Forest, lying as it does nearly at its north-western corner, and being not only easy of access from France, and from the rest of Germany, but also having communication by means of public conveyances with several of the points most worth visiting in the lower half of the Black Forest. For a description of the town, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*, or the *Continental Guide*. The tourist need be at no loss for accommodation or amusement of any kind, and suited to any length of purse, and the walks in every direction are beautiful. The genuine scenery of the Black Forest is, however, not to be found in its perfection close to Baden Baden. The Old Castle, the Wolfslucht, Ebersteinburg, Mercuriusberg, and the town Promenades deserve a visit, and a few hours suffice for each. No directions need be given here, as guideposts render a mistake in the near neighbourhood of the town quite impossible.

1. Baden (Stat.) to Gernsbach (Stat.), Eberstein Schloss, and return.

There are public conveyances to Gernsbach, where carriages may be obtained for the return

journey; but it is preferable for such as are not good walkers to take a carriage at Baden for the whole distance. The road leaves Baden by the *Seufzer Allée* (Avenue of Sighs). Very soon a shady path (not for carriages) leads on the right to the *Teufelskanzel* (Devil's Pulpit). This is a grand piece of rock scenery, with profuse vegetation. (Visitors should ascend the rock for the sake of the view.) The road leads then directly to **Gernsbach**, beautifully situated on the Murg river, with fair inns, and good fishing. Short branch from **Rastatt** to Gernsbach. The valley of the Murg (**Murgthal**) is justly celebrated as one of the loveliest of the whole Black Forest.

On leaving Gernsbach for Eberstein the road passes near a small but pretty way-side chapel, called *Klingel*, and after mounting a steep ascent, reaches the *Castle of Eberstein*. Note the magnificent view from the Castle. Refreshments may be had here, and the Castle is worth seeing. The carriage road returns to Baden by *Lichtenthal*; or leaving Eberstein for another day, proceed up the Murgthal to Forbach, returning by *Bremersbach*, *Schmalbach*, and *Gaisbach* to Baden.

This route may be also varied by first visiting Eberstein, thence to Gernsbach, and from the latter point following the Murg valley by *Rothenfels*, *Favorite*, and returning through *Oos* to Baden.

2. Baden (Stat.) to Herrenwiese, by Geroldsau, returning by Forbach or Bühlerthal.

To the Geroldsau waterfall, through the woods, either a guide or at least careful directions are needed. The carriage road is the same as that to Eberstein, to the extremity of the village of *Lichtenthal*, and then turns to the right through a charming valley. In about an hour the first houses of Geroldsau are reached. After passing a newly-built chapel keep the road which follows the course of the *Grobach* till the waterfall is reached. There is nothing remarkable about it except the beautiful scenery. The *Peternickelskopf* may be mounted from here in about forty-five minutes. It affords a good view.

To proceed to Herrenwiese follow the same road straight on, taking no notice of the first two turnings to the right; soon afterwards the road branches, both paths however meet again, but the left is the better road; pass the next turnings to the right

and left and descend into *Herrenwiese*, situated on the bed of a former lake. To the south rises the *Mehliskopf*; to the south-east the *Ochsenkopf*.

The road homewards to Baden may be either made by *Forbach* and *Gernsbach* to the left, or better by *Bühlerthal* to **Bühl** (Stat.), to the right; we will describe the latter.

On leaving Herrenwiese the road continues to ascend through meadows and woods; in about half an hour the highest point is reached. Leaving to the left the road to *Hundseck*, and on the right that to Baden by *Ober Blöttig*, keep in a westerly direction. The path soon seen on the right is shorter, but misses the finest points of view. After proceeding some twenty minutes the road turns a rock to the south, and the valley commences to open; when the road again takes a northerly direction; mount a small side-path, to the summit of a rock, whence is displayed a magnificent scene. It is as it were a promontory hanging over seas of rocks and woods. The plain opens in front, and the Rhine, and in clear weather the *Vosges* mountains, are distinctly visible.

After passing to the north and east to pass the extremity of the valley, the road turns finally to north-west, passes some curious rocks, and soon descends into *Bühlerthal* (*Inn*, the *Grüner Baum*). Beyond this is *Altschweiler*, near which the *Affenthaler* red wine grows; in a quarter of an hour *Bühl* is reached; the return to Baden may be effected by rail, *via Oos*, or carriage.

3.—Baden (Stat.) to Herrenalb and Wildbad.

During the summer season public conveyances in six or seven hours. Route as far as Gernsbach, as above. At Gernsbach, diligence to *Herrenalb* in 2 hours.

After crossing the Murg, the road turns to the right, and shortly again to the left, rising continually, and affording beautiful views of the country behind. In about an hour *Loffenau*, about a mile beyond the frontier of *Württemberg*, is reached. The carriage road after leaving this village winds considerably, in order to facilitate the ascent, but foot passengers may take the paths which conduct more directly to the summit, from whence also a noble view is gained. In 1796, during the celebrated retreat of *Moreau*, the French dislodged and routed a body of *Austrians* who had occupied this position.

The road enters a pine forest, and shortly after crossing a stream reaches **Herrenalb**, once the seat of a noted Cistercian monastery, destroyed by soldiers in 1642; now of a Hydropathic cure, among fine healthy pine woods. *Hotels*—Ochs; Sonne. Villa Waldeck was the seat of the late Baroness Bunsen (*née* Waddington). Pedestrians who care to remain in Herrenalb should visit the church, the valley of Gaisbach, and thence the Teufelsmühle, whose summit affords a magnificent prospect, and the Teufelskammern, seven curious grotto close by. Another excursion much recommended is that to the Mautzenstein, about an hour and a half. The view on a fine day extends to the spire of Strassburg Cathedral, and the Vosges. The *Valley of the Alb* is also well worth following for some distance, or for those wishing to join the rail, down to the station Ettlingen. From Herrenalb the road to Wildbad (distance, 8 miles—carriage, 20 to 30 mks.) rises at first, passing through pine forests, till it reaches the elevated plateau and village of Dobel. From the summit of the Lerchenkopf, close by, Spire Cathedral may be seen.

From Dobel, in three-quarters of an hour, Eiachmühle is reached. After crossing the Eiach the road again enters a forest, and rising, passes over the ridge which separates the valley of the Eiach from that of the Enz, and descends into Wildbad, with its mineral springs (see page 195). Here there is no lack of horses, mules, carriages, and every convenience for excursions in the neighbourhood, but the quiet is a complete contrast to the gaiety of its neighbour Baden-Baden.

The hills on both sides are traversed in every direction by paths leading to various points of view. The Hochwiese, Soldatenbrunnen, the Riesenstein (guide recommended), are among the best.

4. Wildbad (Stat.) to Teinach. (See Route 56). There is a good road for pedestrians from Wildbad, joining a carriage road at Naipf, and passing by Würzbach and Zavelstein to **Teinach (Stat.)**, which is also a small but pleasant Spa, less frequented now than some years since (page 195). It abounds in beautiful walking.

To leave Wildbad again, either make use of the rail to Pforzheim, or return to Baden by Wildsee, Kaltenbronn, Hohlkopf (magnificent view), and

Reichenthal to Weissenbach. There are many variations both on foot and in carriages to be made on this route.

5. Pforzheim (Stat.), by Liebenzell and Calw to Teinach (8 Stunden, *i.e.* 8 hours' walk). There is a direct rail from Pforzheim to Teinach, in a little over an hour.

Pforzheim (Stat.), lying at the extremity of the Black Forest, upon the railway from Stuttgart to Carlsruhe (see Route 56), is the ancient *Porta Hircyniæ* (population, 29,987), at the meeting of the Enz and Nagold; and has an old grand-ducal Castle and Church; with manufactures of gold and silver ornaments, and chemical works. It is a good entrance into the Black Forest at its upper end. There are two main entrances; one up the valley of the Enz to Wildbad, and a second, which will here be described.

The old road leads past some copper works, and then up a steep hill (there is a fine view from the forest of the old Castle ruins of Weissenstein) to Huchenfeld (1 Stunde), then through a thick pine forest, first to the left, then to the right, down the hill to Reichenbach, from which point the road ascends the course of the Nagold.

The new road follows the river to Weissenstein, and then by the side of the Nagold Reichenbach. In 1½ Stunde from this place through meadow land, and on the bank of the Nagold, the little town of **Liebenzell (Stat.)**, a small Spa with good and cheap accommodation, is reached.

From this point the road continues, still lying on the left bank of the Nagold, in a southerly direction, to Hirsau Abbey, of which an ancient bell-tower and some parts of the cloisters still remain, but the site of the Abbey is mostly occupied by a hunting lodge, built by Duke Ludwig of Württemberg in 1592.

Still mounting the stream, in half-an-hour is reached **Calw (Stat.)**, formerly the residence of sovereign counts of that name, now best known as one of the chief seats of the Black Forest export wood trade.

One hour more up the Nagold valley leads to the entrance of the lateral valley of Teinach, surrounded by wooded hills, on one of which is the ruined Castle Zavelstein. Teinach Spa lies in this valley.

6. Pforzheim (Stat.) to Wildbad, by the Enz Valley.

(This may be done by rail—Route 56.) On leaving Pforzheim (see page 195) the road to Durlach lies to the right; that to Wildbad lies through Grützingen, then to the left on the high ground, till near Birkenfeld the road from Durlach to Neuenburg is reached. Birkenfeld is not entered, but lies to the left close by. Before entering the forest, there is a fine view over the Pfingstthal.

From Grützingen there is a pleasant footpath near the Church, and along the rising ground to the left, skirting the meadows of the Enz Valley, and through the village of Birkenfeld, into the forest where the road is again joined.

On mounting the hill before Neuenburg there is a fine view over the Enz Valley; the road then again descends to the Enz Valley and reaches the little town of Neuenburg. After leaving this, the road rises gradually amongst meadows and woods to (1½ stunden) Höfen, then (¾ stunde) Calmbach; where the road turns off by the church to the left, and follows the course of the stream to Wildbad.

7. Achern (Stat.) to Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee.

Achern (Stat.) is a small but pleasant town (on the Badische railway, 15 miles from Baden), and is a convenient starting point for some of the most beautiful excursions in this part of the Black Forest. (Post, a good Inn and cheap). From Achern carriages may always be had to Allerheiligen and back, 9 to 10 marks, and for the driver 1 to 1½ marks; to Allerheiligen by the Renchthal, 18 marks. A diligence also goes to Ottenhöfen, whence 1½ hour's walk to Allerheiligen.

The road leads directly towards the mountains to *Ottenhöfen* (Inn: Zum Wagen); and passing the Church leaves the road at Allerheiligen to the right, and ascends between trees and meadows, reaching in about an hour Seebach.

From Seebach to the Mummelsee (1 h. 45 m.), take first the road to Baiersbrunn, leaving it in about a quarter of an hour for a horse road to the left. Shortly after the Seebach is crossed and recrossed, the road following its direction, and presently entering the forest, joins in about a quarter of a mile the carriage road, which has described a considerable curve. This road is now followed till a

signboard against a pine points out the path to the Mummelsee; it enters the forest and ascends steeply. Where the road divides keep to the right, and subsequently to the left; on reaching the summit of the ascent is seen the *Mummelsee*, a dark, fishless lake, the scene of many a legend.

The road to the Hornisgrinde passes along the western side of the Mummelsee, at the extremity of which, instead of taking the road to the right leading to Siebelseck, mount a zigzag path in the forest. From the more open part, where one commences to see the plain, five minutes suffice to bring the tourist through rough ground to the square tower surmounting the Hornisgrinde, 3,820 feet high, the tower being 22 feet more, affording a correspondingly fine view.

The return may be made by the Brigitten Schloss to Achern.

8. Achern (Stat.) to Allerheiligen.

From **Achern** to Ottenhöfen, as in the last excursion. Thence, instead of turning to the left towards Seebach, take the road to the right up a little valley. (To the left lies the path to Edel-frauengrab.) On reaching the highest point, to which there are also shorter footpaths, take the path straight on, leaving to the left the Oppenau road, and to the right that to Oberkirch. The path descends rapidly into the narrow wooded valley, where stand the ruins of the Abbey of *Allerheiligen* (All Saints), founded 1196, and suppressed 1803, on coming under the dominion of Baden. The year following its suppression the buildings, being partly destroyed by lightning, were saved from being converted, like the sister houses in the Grand Duchy, into a manufactory. A large hotel here.

In a romantic valley, not far from the hotel, is the waterfall of the Lierbach, which is formed by a series of cascades. Trout (bottom) fishing, by order from the hotel, but the fish must be given up. Paths lead up to various points of interest, as below.

9. From Allerheiligen to various points.

The tourist can proceed to (1) Oberkirch, in three hours, passing Sulzbach, a Bath whose waters are in composition and effects similar to those of Schlangenbad; (2) to the high ridge of the Kniebis, and to Rippoldsau (see route from Renchen), the latter safe without a guide, there being fingerposts. To Sulzbach from the cascade of

Allerheiligen, take the zigzag path to the right leading up the hill, in about a quarter of an hour follow the turning to the left, to a solitary farmhouse, and then, steep down hill, a bad cart road to Sulzbach. Accommodation plain, but good and cheap. Excellent trout; as, indeed, everywhere in the Black Forest. From *Sulzbach*, by *Oppenau*, or shorter to *Lautenbach*, to the railroad junction at *Renchen* or *Appenweiler*; the latter is the junction for *Strassburg*.

10. The Renchthal, Petersthal, Rippoldsau, &c.

For those proceeding by road, either of the railway stations, **Appenweiler** or **Renchen** (next to **Achern**), affords easy access to this beautiful valley, and its mineral Springs. The roads join at *Oberkirch* before entering the Black Forest; but, the traveller wishing to save time, may be assisted by a railway (12 m.) now open (as under) from *Appenweiler* to *Oppenau*, not far from the *Kniebis* (by omnibus).

Oberkirch (Stat.) *Inns.*—Linde; Ochs; at the mouth of the Renchthal. **Lautenbach** (Stat.) *Inn.*—Schwan. It has a fine Church, built in the 15th century. The valley narrows, and to the left is seen the road to *Sulzbach* and *Allerheiligen*. The line follows the banks of the *Rench*, and crosses the *Ramsbach*.

Hubacker (Stat.) for the *Sulzbach Sulphur Baths*.

Oppenau (Stat.) *Inns.*—*Stahlbad*; Post. Some good stained glass remains in the Church. From this point also, by the valley of the *Lierbach*, *Allerheiligen* may be reached in about two hours. From *Oppenau* two roads lead to the summit of the *Kniebis*; one passes no village, but rises steeply to the heights which separate *Baden* from *Württemberg*. Here and there may be observed the remains of old entrenchments, from the *Thirty Years' War*, and the wars consequent on the *French Revolution*. The second road, which meets the other on the summit of the *Kniebis* turns first to the right, passing first *Ibach*. At *Lücherberg* the road to *Zell* is passed on the right, and after passing some solitary houses the district containing the mineral springs of the *Kniebis* is reached. Diligences to *Griesbach* and *Petersthal*.

Freiersbach a mineral spring, with good

accommodation, at moderate prices, in the "*Bad Haus*."

Near *Freiersbach* is *Petersthal*, a Spa of some pretensions; no less than 400,000 bottles of the water being annually exported. *Hotels.*—*Bär*; *Müller*. The neighbourhood abounds in pretty walks, and a day or two may be pleasantly passed here.

After leaving *Petersthal*, the road follows the valley of *Rench*, and the country becomes less cultivated; near *Bästenbach* the road to *Antogast* is passed on the left; at *Düttelbach*, the road turns to the east to **Griesbach**, which is smaller than *Petersthal*, but celebrated for its springs more than two hundred years ago.

The road from the *Badhaus* to the left mounts the heights of the **Kniebis** in a series of bold curves, reaching in about an hour and a half some old earthworks called *Alexanderschanze*. The pedestrian may, by passing the *Sophienhöhe*, reach *Rippoldsau* in half an hour less time than a carriage. The footpath is about ten minutes distance from *Griesbach*. Three paths lead on the right hand into the forest; the one to the left, following the telegraph wire. In a quarter of an hour some steps on the right lead to a small waterfall and a pretty view. Shortly afterwards the path divides, the middle must be chosen; on reaching a guide post, the left-hand path. There are one or two open spaces affording good views, and with seats for resting. Shortly before reaching the summit of the hill a clearing is reached, where formerly stood a small summer-house; the view is now much spoilt by the trees. It takes in *Strassburg* and the *Vosges Mountains*. The path for a time keeps to the ridge of the hill, and then descends into the forest; to the left a fine view into the *Wolfsthal*. The path conducts in about a quarter of an hour to a treeless hill (whence to the right may be heard a fine echo), and descends to join the carriage road in a series of zigzags. The walk from *Griesbach* to *Rippoldsau* requires about two hours.

Rippoldsau (page 196), on the river *Wolfs*, lying at the southern base of the *Kniebis*, is one of the most beautiful of the *Black Forest* valleys; is also celebrated for its mineral springs. It is so frequented in summer that passing visitors may not unlikely find no accommodation, save in a bath-room or skittle-alley.

In the summer there is a daily communication by omnibus with Offenburg.

11. Rippoldsau to Freudenstadt.

(Diligence daily).

The road from Rippoldsau (p. 196) to Freudenstadt is a favourite promenade for the visitors to the former place. The frontier of Württemberg is crossed at the summit of the Kniebis, and the road gradually descends to Freudenstadt, on the Forbach; by following with the stream the tourist may, if he wishes it, reach the Murgthal, and return by Gernsbach or Eberstein to Baden Baden.

12. Rippoldsau to Schiltach, Wolfach, and the valley of the Kinzig.

From Rippoldsau the tour may be prolonged to **Wolfach (Stat.)** for **Hausach**, in the Kinzig Valley, either (1) by taking the carriage road to Offenburg, following the course of the Wolfach, or (2) by the good road coming from Freudenstadt, and leading through Alpirsbach.

A diligence leaves Freudenstadt every day for Alpirsbach, performing the distance in two hours for 1 mk. Only one village is passed on the road, Lossburg, lying near one of the chief sources of the Kinzig; which stream is soon seen, and its course followed to Alpirsbach, where was formerly a Benedictine monastery, and where there is still a fine church.

Below Alpirsbach, the Kinzig receives several smaller streams, and in about an hour and a half after the Rothenbach has joined it Württemberg is quitted, and the Grand Duchy of Baden once more entered. The village of Schenkenzell with the ruins of its ancient castle is passed. To the right lies the rocky valley of Wittichen, traversed by the Schwabach; soon after which is reached **Schiltach (Stat.)**, at the confluence of the rivers Schiltach and Kinzig. There is a short line of rail from Schiltach to Wolfach. From this point the road continues to follow the river, crossing it at a little hamlet called Hallneil and reaching shortly **Wolfach (Stat.)**; about one hour after which, near the confluence of the Gutach and Kinzig, the road joins that from Offenburg to Hornberg.

13. From Schiltach to Villingen (Stat.)

The road, and also a short branch rail, from Schiltach run by the side of the stream to **Schramberg (Stat.)**, a short distance beyond the frontier

of Württemberg. Observe high upon the rocks the fine ruins of the Castle Nippenburg. The roads to Rottweil and Oberndorf afford no inducements to penetrate further into Württemberg; but a charming excursion may be made in the opposite direction, passing under the ruins of Nippenburg; then to the right into the valley of the Lauterbach, gently ascending between picturesque rocks and verdure, to Lauterbach; then the road becomes steeper as far as Föhrenbühl; just beyond which we again enter Baden, and the road descends through a magnificent wood into the valley of Schonach, reaching in about an hour and a half Hornberg.

From Schramberg to Villingen, the road continues to ascend the right bank of the Schiltach, but in about a quarter of an hour quits the stream. Where it comes out of the valley of Thenenbronn, are seen the ruins of Falkenstein, a castle, formerly of some importance. After passing the watershed the road descends to Hardt, crosses a stream, and ascends again to **Königsfeld**, a settlement of the Moravian brethren, or Herrnhuters (from Herrnhut, in Saxony, their head-quarters). As is usually the case with this body, this colony possesses a considerable trade, especially in linen, and an excellent educational establishment, to which pupils come from considerable distances. One may meet here missionaries from all parts of the world, and hear most European languages spoken. The colony was established in 1806. The road has but little interest, and soon joins that from Triberg to Villingen, which town is reached in about an hour.

Villingen (Stat.) (Route 55). *Inn.*—Post zur Blume. Regular communication with **Offenburg (Stat.)** (on the Baden line) and **Donau-eschingen (Stat.)** (Route 55). Once a day through the beautiful valley of Simonswald to **Waldkirch**, from which a short line to **Denzlingen (Stat.)** (near Freiburg on the Baden line; see page 206) was opened 1875. One-horse carriages (*Einspänner*) may be had cheap. Here the Black Forest line, from Hausach, falls in.

Villingen (population, 4,500) is mentioned in the records of the ninth and tenth centuries, and has shared in the varied history of most of this part of the country. The Dukes of Zähringen, the Counts of Fürstenberg, the Austrians, Modena, Württemberg, and Baden have in succession ruled

over it. It was already in the fourteenth century the centre of all the trade of the eastern Black Forest with its capital Freiburg. The churches are worth a visit. The Brigach, which flows through the town, is interesting as being one of the sources of the Danube (Donau). Those who care to do so may follow the stream to **Donau-eschingen (Stat.)**, where a spring is shown in the gardens of Prince Fürstenberg, which is called the Danube, but the Brigach and the Brege, which unite here, have both a better right to the title. Near Villingen, just over the Württemberg frontier, is also the source of the Neckar.

14. From Offenburg up the Kinzigthal and Gutachthal to Hornberg and Triberg.

Black Forest Rail.

Communications by rail, now open to Hausach, Sommerau, and Villingen. Einspänner for short distances, cheap, at every inn. The stations are mentioned below, but *the route is given by road.*

Offenburg (Stat.) An old imperial town, and good centre for hunting and fishing; remarkable for a statue set up to our Sir Francis Drake, 1853, to commemorate his bringing the *potato* into Europe, 1586. Population, 7,200.

Leaving this, the road passes under the Castle of **Ortenberg (Stat.)**, rebuilt by its present possessor in 1834-40, on the site of an ancient fortress. Passing through Ohlsbach and Reichenbach, in about an hour and a half is reached **Gengenbach (Stat.)** Above the town the fine remains of the ancient Abbey of Gengenbach (suppressed 1804 on coming under the rule of Baden) are to be seen.

The Kinzig is crossed here, and the road continues on its left bank, without any object worth special notice, as far as **Biberach (Stat.)** From here a road leads to the right in two hours and a half to Hohengeroldseck and Lahr. Hohengeroldseck may be visited by following this road as far as a solitary inn, called Schonberg, whence it is distant about three quarters of an hour. The view repays the trouble, but much time is lost unless the object be to make for Lahr and the railway.

The road continues on tolerably level meadow-land, and a foot-path along the banks of the Kinzig conducts in the same direction to Steinach, where the Kinzig is crossed for the last time. To

the right is a road leading to Ettenheim, but offering no special reasons for following it. In about three-quarters of an hour from Steinach, the traveller reaches **Haslach (Stat.)** There is a carriage road to Elzach and Waldkirch; and a little further on a bridle road through the village of Mühlenbach leading into the Preethal, joining the carriage road at Elzach.

From Haslach the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque (indeed, up to this point the side valleys have been superior), and in an hour and a half Hausach is reached. There are here the ruins of an ancient Castle, destroyed with many others by the French, A.D. 1683.

A short distance from **Hausach (Stat.)**, near a saw mill (*Inn*, Zum Thurme), the road divides Branch on the left to **Kirnbach** and **Wolfach**, &c.; that on the right turns into the valley of the Gutach, and passing the side valleys, Sulzbach, Ramsbach, and Herrenbach, reaches in about an hour the pretty village of **Gutach (Stat.)** One hour further (by road) is **Hornberg (Stat.)** (*Inns*: Post; Bär). The Castle is worth a visit; from the terrace is a fine view up four valleys which unite at this point, one of the most charming in the Black Forest. The rail now threads a succession of viaducts, tunnels, and bridges, past the next two or three stations.

The fine new road to Triberg affords a delightful variety to the tourist. It commences by passing through pleasant meadow land as far as Niederwasser, after which it becomes more and more hemmed in by the hills and rocks. One spot, where a small chapel stands upon a rock, and further on, where the rocky valleys of Gfäll and Greimersbach open, has been compared to the Höllenthal. At Kreuzbrücke the view opens out, and Triberg may be seen. To the left a newly-made road leads to St. Georgen and Villingen; on the right for some distance flows the Brigach, a feeder of the Danube.

Triberg (Stat.) **Hotels**—Schwarzwald, first-class, highly recommended; Hotel Wehrle (Hotel z. Ochsen), very well situated near the Waterfalls; electric light; see Advt. Hotel and Pension Bellevue, well situated, opposite the Schwarzwald Hotel, large garden; see Advt. Löwe.

An ancient town which has been ~~im-~~

burnt down (the dates of six fires are preserved, the last being 1826); celebrated for its watch and clockmaking industry, but more often visited for the sake of its beautiful *Waterfall*, the *Fallenbach*, which falls 500 feet in seven leaps. The path leading to this turns to the left of the *Lion Inn* (*Löwe*), and guide-posts render any further mistake impossible. In ten minutes the lower fall is reached. A short distance higher a bridge crosses the torrent above the sixth fall. A few steps to the right is a beautiful view over the town and valley, and the path rejoins the road to *Furtwangen*. From *Triberg* the rail ascends to **Sommerau (Stat.)**, at the Summit level of the rail, 2,730 feet above sea, reached by tunnels and zigzags both ways. Hence to **St. Georgen** (2,660 feet), **Peterzell**, **Kirnach**, and **Villingen** (page 194).

15. From Triberg to Furtwangen.

Diligence twice daily, 15 miles.

The carriage road mounts the hill in large curves. The foot-path leads by the waterfall.

Soon after leaving the *Lindenwirthshaus*, in the fir thicket, is a sign-post pointing the road to *Martinskappel*—passing this and the next house, take the road (one and a half hour) to the *Hof*; from which to the *Linden*, in *Untersimonswald*, is one hour and a half, and thence to *Waldkirch*. This is a beautiful road for good walkers.

The road passes along what was the brink of a lake, long since dry. In a pretty glade lies the village *Schönwald*, near the source of the *Gutach*. The road then mounts the watershed between the *Rhine* and *Danube*, and descending the valley of *Schützenbach*, reaches

Furtwangen (Hotels: *Sonne*; *Adler*), where a great number of clocks and musical boxes are made (population, 3,500), near *Freiburg*.

COMMUNICATION.—Post omnibus through *Simonswald* to **Waldkirch (Stat.)** and **Denzlingen (Stat.)**. Private carriages at the inns, to *Villingen*, or for the following route. *Furtwangen* was connected with **Donateschingen**, on the *Black Forest rail*, in 1893, by a line passing through *Vöhrenbach*, *Hammereisenbach*, and *Hilfingen*.

16. Furtwangen to the Titisee, &c.

The pleasantest mode of prolonging the tour in this direction is to follow the lately constructed road to *Neukirch* (one hour), and onward in the

south-east direction by *Unterhaubach* to *Fernhof*, where the ancient road from *Freiburg* to *Villingen* is met. Continuing still in a southerly direction, we pass *Widiwand* and reach *St. Waldau* (fair accommodation). From this point the road begins to descend, and following the pretty valley of *Langenordnach* reaches in about an hour and a half the post road from *Freiburg* to *Neustadt* and *Donateschingen*. Turning to the right in the direction of *Freiburg*, in about three-quarters of an hour, at the roadside inn (*Bär*), the direct road leads to the *Hoellenthal* and *Freiburg*, the turning to the south-east to the *Titisee*, *Lenzkirch* (page 215).

17. Furtwangen to Waldkirch (Stat.), in the Simonswald.

There are two routes leading from *Furtwangen* into the *Simonswald*, or *Valley of the Gutach*. The first to the right passes over the *Kilpen*, but yields in every respect to that by *Glütenbach*. It turns to the right at *Neukirche*, mounting the hill and affording a magnificent view, in which many of the highest points of the *Black Forest* are comprised; to the left the *Hochfirst*, *Feldberg*, and *Belchen*; to the right, at no great distance, the *Kandel*. The road now descends in one and a half hour to the village of *Glütenbach*. Inn.—*Hochburg* (fair). Einspänner to *Untersimonswald*, 2½ marks. For the rest of this tour and the ascent of the *Kandel*, see the next Route.

18. Waldkirch (Stat.), Simonswald, the Kandel, &c.

Waldkirch is now a station on a branch from *Denzlingen* (see page 204).

At *Bleybach*, the *Simonswald* road turns to the right along the banks of the *Wilde Gutach*, and enters the *Untersimonswald*, rich in fruit trees and crops in this part, but gradually as we mount the ascent becoming less and less hospitable. Several roadside inns are passed, and in about half an hour a beautifully situated chapel on a hill called the *Hörnleberg*. Passing to the left a pretty side valley, and the inns *Krone* and *Ochs* (both fair), we see to the left a beautifully-situated Church. The tourist will be specially struck in the *Simonswald* with the innumerable monuments of the piety of the inhabitants. Scarcely a house but has a crucifix, the latter often adorned with all the emblems of the *Passion*, and presenting an

evidence of the zeal and ingenuity, if not of the finished workmanship of its contriver.

By degrees the valley narrows in, we pass the Mittel-Simonswald, and see the vine still against the house walls, and walnut trees in the gardens; but they soon cease. Near Mattenhof the road divides; the left being that to Furtwangen over the inhospitable Kilpen; the right continuing to mount the Simonswald, in bold curves, soon rising far above the torrent bed, to the Stern Inn; whence is a magnificent view up the Gutach valley, of the Kandel and the Hornkopf. In a few minutes will be seen the fall of the Zwerribach, and the road passes through trees and rocks to the village of Glötenbach. (See last Route.)

The *ascent of the Kandel* may be made from this point; a guide is advisable, but not absolutely necessary. Take either the old carriage-road along the stream to the point where it falls into the Gutach, or the new road to the Stern inn, and down to the bed of the Gutach. This torrent is then crossed, and the little valley of the Zwerribach ascended for about half an hour, when the waterfall is reached. If this *Fall* be not equal to that of Triberg, which is considered the finest in West Germany, in height and volume, it is, at least, not far behind in picturesque beauty. In ten minutes from this point, steeply upwards to the right till the Blattenhof is reached, follow the torrent nearly to its source (3,800 feet); then in ten minutes to the left some sheds (Viehhlütte), and keeping along the ridge of the hill to the Kandelhof, then due west for a short distance, the summit of the Kandel is reached.

The view from this point is not far inferior to that of the Belchen, and surpasses it in the beauty of the valleys in the foreground. Various of the Alpine summits are visible in clear weather, while the Vosges mountains and the Rhine plain as far as Strasburg are usually clear. The tourist who is unencumbered by a carriage may descend by several paths.

1. Into the Glotter valley. From the Kandelhof southwards till the road from the Viehhlütte joins the other. Then to the right, passing some houses to the Steinbach, following its course into the road from St. Peter to Denzlingen through the Glotterthal.

2. By Stahlhof to Waldkirch, or by the ruins of Schwarzenberg to Waldkirch.

3. From Kandelhof eastwards to a small lake, and thence to Glotterbad (good lodging and refreshments).

These last two are somewhat unsafe without a guide, or, at least, good directions at the Kandelhof.

18a. The Schutterthal.

The station Dinglingen gives the opportunity of visiting the little, but busy town of Lahr, and making an excursion up the Schutterthal.

Lahr (*Inn, Sonne*). 10,809 inhabitants. The road runs along the banks of the Schutter, passing Kuhbach, Reichenbach, and Steinbach. Here to the left branches the road into the valley of the Kinzig, the best route for visiting Hohengeroldseck (see below). After Reichenbach comes Seelbach, formerly the capital of the very small principality of Geroldseck. On the left bank of the Schutter is seen Daulenstein, where Prince Leyen built a palace on the site of a former castle, burnt in the wars of the seventeenth century. As we proceed the Black Forest character becomes more apparent in the scenery, and the road passes Schutterthal, Hafen, and Dörlingbach. Immediately in front rises the Hühnersedel (2,500 feet).

To the right the road leads past Ettenheim-münster, where are still to be seen some portions of the magnificent ancient Abbey; and further on to the Spring of St. Landolin, an Irish preacher of Christianity, murdered here, from whose grave five miraculous springs poured forth. This led to the foundation of a small priory, converted in 770 by the then Bishop of Strassburg into a rich Abbey.

In an hour from this point the railway station **Ettenheim (Stat.)** may be reached. In the village Church the last of the Prince-Bishops of Strassburg, Cardinal de Rohan, who had a residence here, is buried. It was while visiting him here that the Duc d'Enghien was carried off to be murdered by order of Bonaparte, violating neutral soil in time of peace.

From Steinbach to Hohengeroldseck.

The excellent road passes along a pretty valley, mounting as far as the watershed of the Schönberg, where stands a solitary inn. From this point a

footpath leads directly to the ruins of *Hohengeroldseck*, affording a magnificent view. (The road continues to Bieberach in the Kinzigthal.) The Castle is said to have been originally founded by Kerolt, brother-in-law of Charlemagne. It was destroyed in 1697 by Marshal de Créqui.

19. From Waldkirch (Denzlingen Stat.) to Elzach, and to Aaslach in Kinzigthal; or by the Prechthal to Triberg.

Waldkirch is a prettily situated town, with a fine town hall in the Renaissance style, and has also the remains of a fine castle, *Kastelberg*, immediately over it. Many of the hand-organs which annoy Londoners are manufactured here, and the process of construction may be seen by the curious.

Frequent communication between *Waldkirch* and *Denzlingen* by rail; omnibus to *Elzach* once a day; to *Furtwangen-Rottweil* once a day.

It is better to take public or private conveyance in going up the valley to *Elzach*, as the road, though pretty, presents no remarkable features. It crosses and recrosses the streams, passing by some small hamlets, and at *Bleibach* (church worth a visit) the road up the *Simonswald* to *Furtwangen* branches off to the right.

The road remains of the same character, passing *Nieder* and *Ober Winden*, and reaching *Elzach*, where the road to *Haslach*, in the *Kinzigthal* (having but little to recommend it save to those who wish to go northwards), branches to the right, whilst our road continues in a north-westerly direction through the *Prechthal* to *Triberg*, &c.

This road soon becomes more picturesque, the torrent is crossed four times, and the mountains close in. The road, however, is still passable to carriages through *Unter* and *Ober Prechthal*. (The costumes and manners here are among the most singular in the Black Forest). Here the road following the course of the *Elz* turns sharply to the south, passing *Wittenbach*. Soon after the latter village it quits the stream, rising steeply to *Schöneck*, whence it descends into *Triberg*.

20 Freiburg (Stat.).

POPULATION, 48,788.

This city of *Freiburg*, or *Freiburg-im-Breisgau* (on the *Baden* line), as well from its history as from the beauty of its situation, one of the most attractive in the *Grand Duchy of Baden*, is well

worth an extended visit. It is, in fact, the capital of the *Black Forest*, the best points in which can be visited in longer or shorter excursions from the town. Much rain here.

Hotels.—Hotel *Sommer zum Zähringer Hof*, close to the railway station, a first-class house, having few superiors in Germany; *Europäischer Hof*; *Victoria*; *Engel*; *Föhrenbach*; *Pfau*; *Pension Utz*; *Pension Zahn*; *Hotel and Pension Lang*; *Pension Roseneck*.

English Church.—51, *Kaiser-strasse*.

Cabs.—From Station, 1 person, 50 pf.

The city lies just under one of the furthest projecting spurs of the *Black Forest*, at the northern side of the entrance to the valley of the *Dreisam*, the water of which being conducted in stone channels along the sides of the streets, adds much to the cleanliness and salubrity of the town. There is here a small colony of English, attracted by the fine air, cheapness, and educational advantages. Since 1806 the city has been incorporated in the *Grand Duchy of Baden*, having been previously, till 1798, except when ceded some time to France, for forty years under Austrian rule.

Kaiserstrasse is the best street, with its view up the *Schönberg*. In front of the Barracks are 18 Tablets set up in 1874, on the anniversary of the deeds performed by the *Baden* soldiers at *Belfort*, 1871, during the *Franco-German* war.

One of the chief objects of interest in the city is the beautiful *Cathedral*, which, though not large, is one of the most perfect and almost the only complete Gothic cathedral in Germany. The earliest parts of the existing building, date probably from 1122; the latest, excepting trifling additions, being the choir, consecrated 1513. It contains some beautiful carved work, very fine stained glass, and an ancient crucifix of Byzantine workmanship, dating from the time of the *Crusades* when it was brought from the East. It is of silver gilt, and is fixed in one of the eastern chapels at the back of the Choir. (N.E.)

The spire of the cathedral is one of the ornaments of the neighbourhood, and the delicacy of its tracery is probably unsurpassed. It is said to have furnished the idea of the celebrated spire of *Strassburg*, to which, however it is considerably superior in every respect, save height. Its height is about 410 feet.

Immediately opposite the south transept of the cathedral stands a quaint old building of the 15th century, called the Kaufhaus, ornamented with carving and figures. It has lately been restored.

The Protestant Church is interesting as being the old church of the Abbey of Thenenbach, which was brought hither from the Black Forest, and reconstructed stone by stone. The silver crucifix upon the communion table is much admired. Besides these buildings there are many smaller details here and there to interest the intelligent traveller. The Post-Office, formerly a palace of the Bishops of Bâle; the numerous Fountains, one or two of them dating from mediæval times; the statue of Berthold Schwarz, a Franciscan monk of Freiburg, and inventor of gunpowder, standing in front of the remains of the cloister of his old monastery, are some of the more striking.

The two principal remaining *Gates* of the town are (1) the Martins-Thor, at the southern end of Kaiserstrasse, the principal street; it is surmounted by a fresco painting of St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar; and (2) the Schwaben Thor (Swabian Gate) at the end of the Pfaffen and Salz streets. Over this there is a fresco painting of a Swabian peasant, driving home a cart laden with wine.

On passing through this gate the hills immediately opposite present a beautiful view, and the road enters the valley of the Dreisam river, which is immediately crossed by a bridge. The view to the left is closed at the extremity of the valley by the high ground of the Black Forest; that to the right by the Vosges Mountains.

Environs of Freiburg.—No one ought to continue his journey from Freiburg without having at least mounted the Schlossberg (Castle Hill), to the east of the town. It affords not only an interesting bird's-eye view of the city and cathedral, but very fine views of the valleys of the Rhine and of the Dreisam. Two paths lead from the town, one from the Schwaben Thor (Swabian Gate), and another from the Karl's Platz. There are no ruins still existing, beyond here and there vestiges of walls of the old fortified castles, mainly erected by Vauban during the time that this part of the country belonged to France, and destroyed by the French owners in 1744, during war. The highest point is

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about 426 feet above the town, and is intersected in all directions by shady paths. Unfortunately the shade only commences near the summit, the good citizens of Freiburg having apparently a great dislike to shady walks near their houses; at least all good-sized trees either have been or are in process of being destroyed.

Freiburg Schlossberg.—On the summit of the south-western part of the Schlossberg is a Pavilion, under which stands a table with the positions of many of the points both in and out of sight. The view is by many considered superior to that from the old castle at Baden-Baden, or the castle terrace at Heidelberg. To the east lies the green valley of Kirchzarten, watered by the Dreisam; in the distance the entrance into the Hüllenthal. To the south the Schauinsland; to its right the dome-shaped summit of the Belchen; to the south-west the Schönberg, and under this the Lorettoberg; the Rhine plain to the west, with the chain of the Vosges, and the volcanic masses of the Kaisersthal. In every direction the view is fine, while in extent and variety it is almost unsurpassed.

The return may be made by the Jägerhäuschen, whither several paths from the Schlossberg lead; and in about an hour the town is re-entered by the suburb Herdern.

From the Schlossberg, by a path on the southern side, or from the Jägerhäuschen by Hebsach, and Schönhof, the *Roskopf* (2,430 feet) may be ascended in about an hour, by shady paths. The trees on the summit have grown so as to intercept the view of Strassburg spire, but that over the Black Forest is very fine and wild. A path from this point reaches, in about thirty minutes, St. Ottilien, a solitary chapel with a mineral spring, in a lovely spot, where refreshments and very fair Landwein (wine of the country) may be procured. Two paths, both pretty, return from here to Freiburg.

Another excursion usually recommended is to Günterstal, either in carriage, or better walking, entering the woods at the left-hand side, about five minutes from Freiburg, reaching the village in about half an hour. The Convent buildings and the little hamlet lie picturesquely in a green valley surrounded by the Black Forest hills. It is one of the loveliest spots in the neighbourhood. The convent was founded 1224 and suppressed on

coming into the possession of Baden, 1804. The buildings are now mostly converted into a brewery.

From here may be visited St. Valentin and the Kybfelsen (fine views).

From Glüntersthal return a short distance along the carriage road, to a fine oak tree, where a path and road cross a bridge to the left; take the path which leads, according to the sign-post, to Stephanien Ruhe, a very pretty walk through the woods, and keep onwards over the Lorettoberg, by the chapel built to commemorate the successful defence of this hill by the Austrians against the French under Turenne, 1644. Just above the door is a cannon ball embedded in the wall, which narrowly missed Louis XV. while with his staff here directing the siege of Freiburg a hundred years later. From this hill and the road leading to it are also fine views.

The Schönberg, a roundish solitary hill behind the Lorettoberg, also affords a very fine view, rewarding amply the somewhat steep ascent. It is reached by a pathway from the Lorettoberg, and following the road leading by a country house standing some way up the hill, and so on into the wood; either of the pathways may then be followed, bearing in mind that the object is to ascend. A very pretty valley, worth visiting in a carriage, called the Hexenthal, lies to the south-east of the hill, and the Belchen and other heights of the Black Forest stand well out from this summit. Strassburg spire may also be seen, if the day be moderately clear. Within a short distance of the Schönberg you may sometimes have a glimpse of the peaks of the Bernese Oberland.

Another path affords a very pretty walk to the north of Freiburg, to the ruins and remaining tower of the castle of Zähringen (Zähringen Schloss), the former residence of the Dukes of Zähringen, ancestors of the Grand Ducal line of Baden. From the summit of the tower a fine view is afforded of the Rhine plain, Kaiserstuhl, and Vosges mountains.

The **Kaiserstuhl**. One excursion, though not in the Black Forest, ought to be mentioned in connection with, and may be made from Freiburg—that to the Kaiserstuhl, a range of volcanic hills, lying near the Rhine, in a north-westerly direction from Freiburg.

It may be made by taking a carriage (einspanner 5 m.) as far as Oberschaffhausen (two hours) at the foot of the Kaiserstuhl; thence with a guide in an hour to the Neun Linden (nine limetrees), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl, about 1,900 feet above the sea, with a grand view over both the Black Forest and Vosges mountains; then no further guide is needed to Birkensohl, and by Achkarren to Breisach, whence there is a direct rail to Freiburg.

Another route is to take the rail or other conveyance to **Breisach**, an old Roman town lying at the foot of the Kaiserstuhl, said to have been, in the tenth century, an island. It was formerly a most important fortress of the German empire, and considered the key of Germany on this side; notwithstanding which it has more than once belonged to France for considerable periods both in war and peace. The most interesting building in the town is its church, which contains also some fine carved work. From Breisach either (1) retrace the route mentioned above to Neun Linden, and thence through Vogtsburg and Schelingen to St. Catharine's Chapel; or (2) omitting the Neun Linden altogether, go either by post or boat on the Rhine (3 to 3½ marks) to Burkheim; thence by a footpath on the bank, or, keeping to the boat and omitting Burkheim, to the ruins of the castle of Sponneck; thence onwards through Sasbach to the ruins of the *Castle of Limburg*, the probable birth-place of the renowned Rodolph of Hapsburg, founder of the Imperial house of Austria. The whole of the road from Breisach here abounds with beautiful views of and across the Rhine.

From Limburg through Sasbach, and Königschaffhausen to Amoltern, visit the St. Catharine's Chapel, and thence proceed by Emdingen to Riegel Station for Freiburg.

The Kaiserstuhl is worth visiting with regard to their special tastes, by botanists, entomologists, and geologists, no less than on account of its own natural beauties.

21. Freiburg (Stat.) to St. Peter and the Glotterthal.

For this excursion it is best to take a carriage as far as Eschbach, through Ebnet along the northern side of the valley of the Dreisam as far as Stegen, where the road turns up the lateral valley of the

Eschbach, to the village of the same name, whence the road leads very steeply to *St. Peter*, an old Benedictine monastery, now a Theological College of the diocese of Freiburg. It was originally founded by the Dukes of Zähringen, as a burial place for the members of their family, and flourished till this part of the country was given to Baden, which government at once suppressed it. The buildings may be visited.

From a Chapel and house of Sisters of Mercy on the Lindenberg, about a quarter of an hour's walk south and west of *St. Peter*, is a magnificent view, taking in the Feldberg, and other giants of the Black Forest, and the Dreisam valley, with the distant Vosges mountains.

The road leads from *St. Peter* between the Flaunsen and the Kandel (which may, also with a guide, be ascended from here), through the beautiful *Glottenthal* to the railroad at Langendenzlingen.

22. Freiburg (Stat.) to St. Märgen, Urach, and Donaueschingen (Stat.); or to Neustadt.

The route is less attractive on account of its picturesque beauty than from the idea it gives of the wildness and solitude of some of the Black Forest scenery. Either a carriage or the post may be taken from Freiburg; the former to *St. Märgen*, the latter to Burg Station, or to Himmelreich. From the former a road leads (in about two hours) up the Ibenthal to *St. Märgen*. From the latter the ruins of the castle Wisneck being left to the left-hand, Buchenbach is passed, and the road proceeds up the valley along the Wagensteig to *St. Märgen*. Rather longer time than in the former case will be required. The ascent occupies part of an old Roman road, which, however, turned to the right before reaching the summit. *St. Märgen* (3,000 feet above the level of the sea) is another suppressed monastery, but does not repay a visit for the building's sake.

The road now passes along Hinterstrasse (a hamlet) to Hohle Graben, rising some 500 feet. On reaching the summit, turn not to the right, towards Waldau, but to the left along the ridge of the hill to the Kalte Herberge, where the road descends the valley of Urach along one of the sources of the Danube, to **Hammerelsenbach (Stat.)**, and Bregenbach, about twelve miles from *St. Märgen*.

By keeping along the ridge of hills from Kalte

Herberge, in a somewhat northerly direction, the traveller reaches **Vöhrenbach (Stat.)**, a great clock manufacturing town. Fine musical machinery is also made. From Vöhrenbach the road leads southwards to Bregenbach and to **Donaueschingen (Stat.)**. There is now railway communication from Vöhrenbach through Hammerelsenbach (above) and Hüfingen. See pages 205 and 213.

On the point above the valley wherein the Urach, Brege, and Eisenbach meet, stand the ruins of the Castle Neufürstenberg, destroyed in the Peasants' War. Near here are considerable iron-works.

To Neustadt.

Those who do not care to proceed to Donaueschingen, which, except as the place where the Danube first assumes its name, is hardly worth a visit, cannot do better than turn just before Bregenbach to the south, up the Eisenbach valley. At Eisenbächle is a small bathing establishment, with simple, but tolerable accommodation. The road leads through Eisenbach village and Höchst (fine view of the Alps) in about four hours to Neustadt. Post wagen daily to Donaueschingen. Rail to Freiburg (through the Höllenthal).

The road from Bregenbach passes along a green valley, with a fair trout stream, in half an hour to Fischen (good trout), and then by Zindelstein and Welterdingen to Donaueschingen. See route 24.

Ascent of the Schauinsland, 4,220 feet high, &c.

The nearest of the principal heights of the Black Forest to Freiburg is the *Schauinsland* or *Ertkasten*, a fine mountain to the south of the town, and a fair day's walk. There are several ways of ascending it. One is to enter the wood at the left-hand corner of the entrance of the Güntersthal valley, and to follow the signposts, "*Nach dem Schauinsland*." This road, with here and there a fine opening, leads through trees to within half an hour of the summit. Another shorter road is to pass through Güntersthal village, right along the valley to the Jägerhaus, and then along a zigzag forest path to the left. There are so many paths that it is better to continue asking till one is sure of the right one. In about an hour and a half the summit is reached, and the pedestrian will enjoy a short rest. The last spring is about half an hour short of the summit.

The view extends to the north, east, and south, over the principal heights of the Black Forest chain—on the east and north are the Kandel, Feldberg, and the Belchen; to the west the whole chain of the Vosges with the Rhine valley; to the south the Jura, and beyond this the chain of Alps from Glärnisch and Tödi, to the left, to the Bernese peaks of the Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; still further to the right the Diablerets, Dent du Midi, and Mont Blanc. Of course, the completeness of the view depends entirely upon the clearness of the day. The Alps may be wholly invisible, and yet much may be left in view.

To descend, take a northerly direction, bearing a little to the east, along some stone landmarks, till the valley opens on the left, then look out for the path which leads down the abrupt brow of the hill, where a landslide, in 1849, buried three men. A spring of delicious water is reached, and the stream is followed through a beautiful valley, down the Kappler Thal, to Littenweiler, a mineral spring, with good accommodation in the bathhouse. From here the road leads in about half an hour to Freiburg.

Those who fear a long walk may *reverse this route*, taking a carriage along the Kappler Thal as far as Molzbauer (Einspänner, 5 marks), and thence climbing the hill.

A still easier route is by taking a carriage to Hofsgund, passing Ebnet, Zarten, and Kirchzarten, thence up a lateral valley to Oberried, in two hours. The road rises continually as far as Hofsgund. Here the carriage must be left, and a guide may be taken; the summit will be reached in about an hour.

From the Schauinsland the *Feldberg* may be reached. Leaving Hofsgund to the left, make for Haldenwirthshaus on the old road from Freiburg to Todtnau, which must be followed till in half an hour it joins the new road from Freiburg to Oberried. Where the road joins is a monument. Then go straight across to a fair road leading along the ridge of the hill, avoiding every turning to the right or left. In about two hours the path comes out of the woods on the great naked Feldberg, having passed the line at which trees can thrive. Night accommodation may be had in the

Adler (Eagle) at Todtnauberg; in the Todtnauer Viehhütte (Châlets); and better still in a new inn near the top of the Feldberg. The taking of a guide is recommended to any one wishing to make this excursion, as when once in the forest, it is not easy to find the road if missed.

24. Freiburg (Stat.) to Neustadt, &c. The Höllenthal.

This road is now traversed by a rail. *Stations*, Himmelreich, Hirschsprung, Hüllsteig, Titisee (see page 215), Neustadt, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The carriage road leaves Freiburg by the Schwaben Thor, and passes along the middle of the valley of the Dreisam. A carriage should be taken at least as far as to Himmelreich, which is reached in about an hour and a half. After leaving Freiburg the villages of Ebnet and Zarten are passed, and the station of Burg is reached, where the road to St. Märgen branches off to the left. Shortly after changing horses the road enters, to the right, the narrower part of the valley, whose luxuriant vegetation, compared with the rocky nature of the pass shortly to be reached, has obtained for it the name of *Himmelreich* (Heaven). On a hill to the left are the ruins of Castle Wisneck.

The valley becomes narrower, and its sides steeper and more rocky as you enter the *Höllenthal* or Hell (Hülle) Valley. On a high peak to the left, almost overhanging the road, are seen the ruins of the Robber Castle of Falkenstein. The road, which in many parts here was cut out of the solid rock, was constructed by the Austrian Government, in 1770, for the passage of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette on her way to be married to Louis XVI. The Höllenthal is also celebrated for the masterly retreat of Moreau, in 1796.

The rocks approach each other more and more, and at the same time increase in height, and turning a corner the actual gorge of the pass is seen. In five minutes another corner is turned, the rocks recede, or give place to trees, and the valley resumes its former character. The highest rock is called the *Hirschsprung*, or Hart's Leap.

From here may be best made the ascent to the Feldberg. See next route.

After passing a small chapel and the Stern (Star) Inn, the road ascends by a considerable number of windings the end of the valley. A footpath con-

ducts the passenger in less time to the summit, and the view is worth the fatigue.

After about half an hour a small road-side inn (Rüßle), with very tolerable refreshments, is reached. The road lying here along the high table-land affords little variety or interest.

On reaching the inn called Zum Schwarzen Bären (the Black Bear) the road divides; that to the right leading to Lenzkirch and Schaffhausen, that to the left reaching in about an hour and a half, through meadow-land, the town of

Neustadt, an industrious little town, where in the inns or billiard rooms one may hear several of the languages of Europe spoken.

The road sinks here into the bed of the valley, but only to rise again steeply to the Röthenbacher Schanze. A road leads to the left to the remains of the monastery of Friedenweiler (suppressed 1805), now used as a brewery.

From this height the tourist has an extensive view over the flat country called the Baar—no longer belonging to the Black Forest.

In about two hours Röthenbach is reached, then Löffingen, the post house of Unadingen, Döggingen, and at last the traveller arrives at Hüfingen. In the Schloss are some small collections of curiosities, Roman and German.

From this point, passing Allmendshofen,

Donaueschingen (Stat.) is reached in about half an hour.

POPULATION, 3,500. INNS.—Falke; Post.

Palace of the Prince of Fürstenberg (not shown), and in his garden the exceedingly tasteless well-like erection, in which are what are called the *Springs of the Danube*, 1,800 miles from the Black Sea. See page 205. Valuable MSS. and old German pictures in the *Carlsbau*.

Post omnibus to Neustadt, on the Höllenthal Railway. Rail to Singen, for Constance. Rail to Hüfingen, Hammereisenbach, Vöhrenbach (page 211), Schönenbach, and **Furtwangen** (page 206).

25. Ascent of the Feldberg, 4,900 feet high.

Having followed the last route as far as the Old Post-house, and made an early dinner there, follow the road as far as the Stern, but if a guide is not taken, fair weather should be selected.

Immediately on passing the Stern, to the right, a path leads across a meadow to the wood, on

entering which take the right-hand road, mounting steeply for about half an hour to open ground with saw mills and farm buildings. In five minutes, by the side of a wood, at a roadside cross, take the path to the left: in ten minutes more to the right, down to a saw mill; next, in another ten minutes, through a gate, and then to the left, a somewhat untrodden path to the Gaspelhof, after which follow the cart-road leading along open ground, often between heaps of burning charcoal, for about an hour, *not* descending. Then a deep valley opens in front, and the road, turning to the right, passes a short distance above a long low cattle-shed; in about five minutes a wood is reached, and a sign-post at its entrance points the road *Zum Feldberg*.

On emerging from this wood the path descends to Rinken (two or three cottages), after passing the last it crosses a cart-road and enters another wood, leading up a very steep ascent to the Baldenweger Viehhütte.

Before leaving the wood notice a view down a valley on the right; and from this point the rough road must be followed till the grassy summit of the Feldberg is reached, in about half an hour. But the pedestrian must not imagine that the top of this mountain is a small point, easily distinguishable. He will not even be able at first to see the tower which marks the highest ground, but must go on ascending, leaving if he will the rough road, and keeping on till he strikes a footpath cut in the turf. This will lead him on the right to the tower, on the left to the inn, where he will find good refreshment and a comfortable lodging. From the tower to the inn is nearly a half-hour's walk, the inn lying on that part of the Feldberg called the Seebuck, south-east of the highest point. If the weather be favourable the view from the summit of the *Feldberg Tower* is one of the finest which can be conceived. Keys at the inn, or at the Menschenschwander Hütte. The eye takes in the whole chain of Alps, with the foreground of the Jura, and to the right the giant Mont Blanc, standing alone. The chief points of the Black Forest are, of course, all distinguishable, and to the north-west Strassburg and its cathedral.

Another route, and one often chosen by pedestrians from Freiburg to the Feldberg, is to follow the valley as far as Kirchzarten; thence up the lateral valley to the right as far as *Marriedt*; from

here to the left, up the Zastler Thal, to the point where, past the Schweizer Hof, the brook whose course has been all along parallel, divides at a saw mill. Take here the left road to Rinken, and thence as in the last route. It is better to save time by taking a carriage, at all events to Kirchzarten.

The descent from the Feldberg may be made in various directions.

1. By the Feldsee, along the torrent, through the Bärenthal to the Titisee. The ascent is often made by this route.

2. By Neu and Altglasshütte and Aha to Schluchsee.

3. By Seebuck, Menschenschwand, and the valley of the Alb, to St. Blasien.

4. By the Wehrathal, described below.

5. By Todtnau and the Wiesenthal, also described below (in reverse order).

26. From the Feldberg through the Wehra valley to Brennet (on the Basle rail), or vice versa.

Einspänner from Todtmoos to **Brennet (Stat.)** 17 miles from Bâle, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; not always to be had.

Taking from the summit of the Feldberg the path leading to Todtnau, and following the valley of the Wiese, we meet there a carriage road to St. Blasien, &c. This must be followed through Schlechttau to Geschwänd. Here the road divides, and the left hand branch must be followed to Präg; then to the right, mounting stiffly till the Hochkopf is passed, and the descent commences into the *Wehra Valley*, passing Rütli, and reaching in about an hour Todtmoos.

The finer part of this valley, equalling if not surpassing the Höllenthal in grandeur, lies between Todtmoos and Wehra or Wehr. Huge masses of rock almost bar the way, and in some places the road has been fairly constructed in the bed of the torrent, which is crossed shortly before entering *Wehr*, surmounted by the ruins of its castle; and descending into the plains **Brennet** station is soon reached.

From Wehra may be visited the curious stalactite Caverns called the *Haselhöhle*. The road leads about two miles up a lateral valley to *Hasel*. The innkeeper there has the key, and the fee for the caves is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark for one person; pine torches are required.

The first cave is very lofty, and rests only upon its side walls, though as a precaution some additional props have been erected.

The cave to the left is some 30 feet higher; to the right is a bridge, up some steps, under which flows a torrent, which is supposed to continue its course underground to the Rhine. Proceeding onwards instead of coming to this torrent, the visitor enters, by 23 steps, the most interesting cave of all, only the approach is more difficult, owing to the lowness of the passage, which has caused some excavations to be made. Another cavern, yet further on, contains a small lake which prevents further progress.

27. The Wiesenthal from the Basle rail at Schopfheim to Todtnau and the Feldberg.

The whole distance to Todtnau can now be done by rail, but the district, needless to say, is better seen by taking the road; at any rate, this should be done from Zell.

From **Schopfheim (Stat.)** (14 miles from Bâle), a small town of 2,000 inhabitants, in daily communication, by omnibus, with Wehra (see last route), the Wehrathal may be ascended by those who prefer it, as being more picturesque than the Wiesenthal. Bust of Hebel, the poet, at Hebelshöhe. At Eichen is an intermittent lake, sometimes covering several acres, at other times giving place to crops.

From Schopfheim the rail ascends the Wiesenthal to **Fahnau (Stat.)** and **Hausen (Stat.)**, birth-place of the poet Hebel; then to **Zell-im-Wald (Stat.)**, a small but busy manufacturing town, and thence through **Schönau (Stat.)** and **Utzenfeld (Stat.)** to **Todtnau (Stat.)**.

From Zell *by road* Atzenbach is reached in two or more miles; then Mambach, where the river is crossed; and recrossed at Weinbach; and in a short time Schönau is reached, an ancient town, more than once in trouble through its turbulence.

Schönau is the nearest point for ascending the *Belchen* (4,640 feet), either by Schönenberg or by Aitern, the latter mostly carriage road.

The road passes on by Schönenbuchen, an old place of pilgrimage, where is shown in the cemetery chapel a rock upon which St Peter is said to

have knelt. About half an hour further is Utzenfeld. The road branches to the left through the Münster Thal to Stauffen and the Baden railway to **Krozingen (Stat.)**, or Krotzingen.

The road to the right leads to Todtnau, which is reached in an hour.

Todtnau owes its existence in so cold and inhospitable a spot to the silver mines which were formerly worked here. Now the chief occupation is brush making.

From this point there are three routes to the summit of the *Feldberg*, which may also be used for the descent.

1. By Brandenburg and Fahl (waterfall).
2. By a good footpath to Laubisfelsen, past a waterfall to the village of Todtnauberg, then to the right.
3. The new Oberriedt road as far as the monument, and then to the left, as mentioned above.

28. Freiburg (Stat.) to Schluchsee and St. Blasien.

The route from Freiburg through the Höllenthal is the same as that to Neustadt, as far as the Bear Inn (Zum schwarzen Bären). Here the road turns to the right, and reaches in about a quarter of an hour the **Titisee**, a small lake some 2½ miles long and 1 mile wide; the stream emerging from it is called the Gutach. There is now a station at Titisee, on the Höllenthal line, and a Bath Establishment and good hotel (the Schwarzwald). There is exceedingly pure air, good fishing and boating on the lake, and any amount of excursions can be made from the hotel. At the other extremity of the lake is the *Bruderhalde*, whence the path along the Bärenthal winds through rocks and trees to the Feldberg.

By a solitary house called See Hof, the road again commences to ascend by a fine winding road, with occasional glimpses of the lake below, as far as Saig. (From this point a private carriage will probably turn more to the right, taking a wild but shorter road to Schluchsee and avoiding Lenzkirch.) The road passes down the steep descent called Mühlingersteige into the Falkauer Thal, under the ruins of the Castle Urach, and again rising to the cemetery chapel, soon brings the traveller to

LENZKIRCH. Population, 1,800. *Inns*—Post.

This is now accessible from the Titisee station

by diligence. By spending a short time here much of the neighbourhood may be explored, and at a moderate cost, an Einspänner for half a day costing only 3½ marks.

Leaving Lenzkirch by the road to Thiengen, the traveller must follow it as far as (6 miles) Dresselbach, whence a carriage-road bears to the right to the village of **Schluchsee** (*Inns*—Stern; Schiff). There is a footpath nearer from Unterlenzkirch.

The village of *Schluchsee* affords very scanty accommodation, but the country round is fine, the air invigorating, the lake, though small, beautiful, and good trout or pike fishing may be had. Consequently in the summer it not unfrequently happens that every house and every bed is full.

Pedestrians proceeding to St. Blasien should cross the lake; the boatman will put them into the right path, and they will have a grand walk.

The carriage-road skirts the edge of the lake under trees for about a mile, and then rounds the extremity at Seebruck, at the egress of the Schwarzach from the lake.

Here opens the valley of the *Schwarzach*, a narrow valley through porphyry and granite rocks, along which a road passes which can be traversed in a carriage. At Ober and Unter Leinegg the side valley of the Föhrenbach is passed; which equals that of the Schwarzach in beauty. The road leads on to Berau, beyond which the Schwarzach falls into the Schlucht, which shortly afterwards enters the Rhine plain.

Those who cannot afford time for passing through the whole Schwarzach valley, are advised, at least, to penetrate the gorge between Häusern and the Schlucht as far as circumstances will allow.

By Eisenbrech and Blasiwald the road rises high above the Schwarzach valley, affording at times beautiful views into the wild depths below. After passing Häusern is seen to the left a village on still higher ground. This is *Höchenschwand*, the highest inhabited spot (3,325 feet) of the Grand Duchy of Baden. To the right turns our road, and descends rapidly till the huge dome of the Church of St. Blasien announces the speedy end of the day's journey.

St. Blasien.

POPULATION. 1,000.

Inns.—Hotel St. Blasien, the ancient guest-house of the Abbey; Krone.

The *Abbey of St. Blasien*, founded A.D. 940, was one of the finest in Germany. It was governed by a Prince-Abbot, and owned extensive domains in the Black Forest. Having been destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt only some twenty years before coming into the possession of Baden, and being suppressed. Many of the monks fled on this occasion into Austria, where the Emperor gave them a new monastery. The government of Baden removed such of the ornaments of the Church, organs, &c., as could well bear it, to Carlsruhe, and stripped the copper off the dome to coin into money. The repairs, however, which this last piece of Vandalism necessitated have, it is said, cost more than the sum coined.

The Palace of the Prince-Abbot, the cells and buildings belonging to the Abbey, are now a cotton manufactory, a factory for fire-arms, and dwelling-houses, nearly the whole population residing within the walls.

The Alb river affords good trout fishing.

From St. Blasien down the Alb valley to Albbrück (on the Baden line).

Einspänner, 10 marks. Diligence, twice daily, in the season.

The first mile from St. Blasien is the same road as that by which we entered it; then turning to the right the road follows the course of the river; after some three or four miles the iron works, Kutterau, are reached; further on (the road still passing through meadow land), Immenelch; after which the valley narrows somewhat. Two miles more, and Niedermühle is passed; the road rises more and more above the bed of the river, and the sides of the latter become more and more rocky. As the road proceeds further, this wild character becomes more pronounced; the river is at times 150 to 200 feet perpendicularly beneath the road, forcing its way between or over huge masses of rock, and yet the sound is but faintly perceived. There is one point in particular, where, on the right-hand side, instead of the precipice, a projecting bastion of rock, covered with foliage, affords such a magnificent *View* both up and down the valley, as is unequalled by anything of the same kind in the whole Black Forest.

The road after this gradually descends to the level of the river at Tiefenstein; it then quits the

stream once more, passing through five tunnels cut in the rock, and affording from time to time views almost equal to those lately seen. A sixth tunnel, and another view, and the road becomes less interesting. The hills on the opposite side of the Rhine come in sight, and we seem to be descending into the plain, when one more tunnel, and one last view into the abyss, come upon us. After this the road turns to the left through the wood, and without anything else to call for notice, reaches, in about an hour, **Albbrück (Stat.)**, at which good refreshments may be had, and the rail taken for Constance or Bâle. From **Waldshut**, towards Constance, the line passes **Oberlauchringen**; from which a branch runs up to **Stühlingen** and **Weizen**, in the direction of Donaueschingen.

30. Müllheim (Stat.) to Badenweiler, &c.

On the Baden Railway **Müllheim** is reached in about an hour from Freiburg. There are usually to be found omnibuses and carriages for Badenweiler. As the distance is nearly all uphill, a pedestrian who follows the footpath will not require more time than a carriage in reaching

Badenweiler.

Inns.—Römer Bad, first class; Hotel Sommer, formerly Hotel Carlsruhe.

Refreshments may also be had at the Kurhaus, and during the season lodgings in most of the houses, by giving notice beforehand, as the place is usually very full. This little village, with its *Spa*, lies in one of the loveliest situations in the Black Forest, rather more than 1,380 feet above the level of the sea. The air is exquisitely pure, and is indeed more efficacious than the exceedingly weak mineral springs; while walks and drives in every direction offer the recreation and inducements so needful for convalescents or weak nerves.

This place was known to the Romans, under the name of *Aque*. In 1784 *Roman Baths* were discovered here, and have been thoroughly excavated and covered in. They are amongst the most perfect remains of their kind in Europe. The entire length of the building is over 300 feet, the breadth about 100. In many of the divisions the marble slabs lining the walls remain perfectly fixed in their places, and the whole of the chambers are distinctly recognisable. According to an inscription on a Roman altar still standing at the entrance,

the whole was consecrated to Diana Abnoba—i.e., Diana of the Black Forest.

The bathing population meet in the Cursaal and the pleasant grounds surrounding, where a band of music plays several times a day during the season; and, in fact, for those who do not care for the gaieties and fashionable life of Baden Baden, this is a far pleasanter residence, being at least as pretty, close to much finer scenery, and quite free from the heavy oppressiveness of the air so often felt in Baden.

In the midst of the grounds lying behind the Cursaal, upon the summit of a steep hill, rise the ruins of the old *Castle of Badenweiler*. The Romans had built a fort here, for the security of the Baths. The present building was destroyed in 1678. The view from the summit is magnificent, comprising the Rhine plain, the Vosges, and some of the chief points of the Black Forest.

Environs of Badenweiler.—In the immediate neighbourhood of Badenweiler are some very pretty walks. Just opposite the old Castle, at the edge of the wood, is an open space, to be reached in about twenty minutes, called *Sophiensruhe*, and ascending the hill through the wood a spot is reached in about a quarter of an hour called the *Alte Mann* (old man), a mass of rocks made easily accessible by steps and bridges. The view is similar to that from *Sophiensruhe*, with the addition of the wood as immediate foreground.

Another short walk is by the Schweighof to the ruin of the Castle of Neuenfels, also affording a fine view, and returning by **Oberweiler**, the upper Town, above the Baths, where, in the homely Inn. *Zum Wilden Mann*, are four water-colour drawings, said to have been made by the Emperor Napoleon III., in payment of his bill, he having spent nineteen weeks here under the name of St. Léon, before his unsuccessful attempt at Strassburg.

31. Badenweiler to Bürgeln, Ascent of the Blauen.

There is a road easily found from Badenweiler to Bürgeln, with signposts all the way; or guides and mules may be had in abundance, in Badenweiler, at fixed prices.

The road most recommended, however, combines the ascent of the *Blauen* (3,830 feet), the nearest

to the Rhine, and the furthest south of the principal Black Forest heights, on the western side. Time on foot, 2½ hours. To the summit a donkey costs 2½ marks, and there is a good road. A footpath is somewhat shorter than the latter, and the ascent by it requires about two hours. The view is similar to that from the *Schauinsland*, but hardly so fine. It comprises four distinct ranges of mountains—the Black Forest, the Vosges, the Jura, and above the latter, in clear weather, a fine view of the Alps.

In less than two hours, bearing somewhat to the right, the *Schloss Bürgeln* is reached.

There is here very good accommodation for a few travellers, though not for the night for a large number.

The building is a former Priory of the Abbey of St. Blasien, in a beautiful situation, lying on the southern declivity of the *Blauen*, with a similar view, though, of course, not so extensive as that from the summit.

In the long corridors and rooms still hang the pictures of the former benefactors of the Abbey, and over the door those of the various priories, &c., dependencies of St. Blasien, of the Abbot of which, it was said, that when on state occasions he visited Vienna, being under Austrian protection, he slept every night on property belonging to his Abbey. The Chapel is still used for Divine Service, and part of the house is reserved as a residence for the clergy.

The road round the foot of the *Blauen* may be taken to return to Badenweiler; or if the whole has been a day's excursion from Freiburg, the traveller may proceed (in two hours) to **Schliengen (Stat.)** to meet the train.

32. Badenweiler, Ascent of the Belchen, Descent by the Sulzthal.

The summit of the *Belchen*, the second in height of the Black Forest group, standing more alone than that of the *Blauen*, offers a beautiful panorama. Though in point of extent it must yield the palm to the view from the *Feldberg*, it surpasses it in variety, there being better views into the valleys lying immediately under the mountain, especially into the *Münsterthal* and *Wiesenthal*.

The road from Badenweiler may be found, even without a guide; but, for precaution's sake, and to carry any baggage or wraps, it is perhaps better to

take one (2 marks). The carriage-road leading eastwards from Badenweiler is first followed for about a mile and a half to the Schweighof. Then follow the road along the side of the Klemmbach to the keeper's house in Sirnitz (1½ stunden). [The curious may turn here to the right to visit on the eastern side of the Kühlgarten, the legendary Nonnattweier See, with its floating island.]

In half an hour from Sirnitz, by a carriage-road on the left, is reached the Sattel, whence by a descent the Halden is reached. From this point the tourist must proceed, not northward to Mulden, but eastwards, leaving the Belchen on his left, passing through the forest to an open space, with a land-mark; here, crossing the road from Münsterthal to Neuenweg, mount the hill to a small meadowland. From this point, turning to the left, make for the rock called Hochkelch; then along the ridge joining the Hochkelch to the Belchen, 1½ mile, passing the boundary-stone in twenty-five minutes, on the rounded top of the Belchen (the highest point of which is marked by a cross), 4,640 feet high. There is an inn within ten minutes of the top.

The magnificent Münsterthal, with St. Trudport, lie to the north, the Wiesenthal to the south of the spectator. The Rhätian Alps, and the whole chain westwards, with few exceptions, may be made out on a clear day.

To descend, the pedestrian must first turn northwards, taking the path which leads in half an hour to the Krinn, a public house on the old road between the Münsterthal and Wiesenthal: from this point following the brook to the left (2 miles) to Mulden; thence southwards to Münsterthalde

and Rammenbach, by Bad Sulzburg to Sulzburg (7 miles). Here a carriage may be obtained, or the walk continued to (1 hour) Heitersheim, the station for Badenweiler or Freiburg.

33. Descent from the Belchen, through the Münsterthal.

From the summit, as in the last descent, as far as the Krinn. Leaving this to the right, follow a rough, stony road, which passes in front of a silver mine, in about 3 miles to Neumuhl, whence a carriage (Einspänner), 2½ marks, may be had to **Krotzingen (Stat.)**.

Or, from the Krinn, in a north-easterly direction, to the new road from Staufen into the Wiesenthal, between the parishes of Wieden and St. Trudport. This is an ancient Abbey, founded, it is said, by an Irishman in the twelfth century. Though many times near a dissolution, it nevertheless lasted till it fell under the sceptre of Baden. The last Abbot died, after having been ejected, in 1810.

About a mile below this the lower Münsterthal is reached, and the road passes by Kropbach and Grunern to Staufen, lying under the ruins of the Castle of Staufen. Beyond this point to the Baden Railway at **Krotzingen (Stat.)** (1 stunde) there is nothing of any interest. Trains to Freiburg in about thirty-five to forty minutes.

By following the road between Wieden and Trudport, in the contrary direction, the tourist may reach **Schönau (Stat.)**, in the Wiesenthal, and make for the Feldberg by **Todtnau (Stat.)**; or for **Zell-im-Wald (Stat.)**, on the branch rail from Bâle; which latter place is reached *via* **Schöpfheim**.

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS, PASSES, LAKES, AND PLACES IN THE BLACK FOREST.

(Those marked * are Railway Stations.)

	Feet		Feet
Achern *	570	Hüllenthal, Old Post House	2,050
Aeule, Glass Works, near St. Blasien	3,380	Hüllenthal Rössle	2,880
Allerheiligen	1,970	Hornisgrinde	3,820
Altglashütte, near Lenzkirch	3,230	Kandel	4,080
Antoni, St., near Todtmoos	3,250	Kappel, near Neustadt	3,120
Baden, Town *	600	Kniebis	3,190
Baden Old Castle	1,610	Krinne, public-house on the Belchen	3,495
Baden Mercurius	2,200	Lenzkirch *	2,650
Badenweiler	1,380	Märgen, St.	2,920
Badenweiler Old Castle	1,470	Menschenschwander Viehhütte (Feldberg)	3,935
Bärhalde	4,100	Mummelsee	3,360
Belchen	4,640	Neustadt *	2,570
Blasien, St.	2,450	Nonnattweiler	2,780
Blauen	3,830	Peter, St.	2,265
Brücklerain, Watershed between Rhine and Danube	3,449	Petersthal	1,320
Bürgeln	2,180	Pforzheim *	770
Donaueschingen *	2,260	Rippoldsau	1,860
Eberstein Schloss, near Gernsbach	1,020	Roskopf, near Freiburg	2,430
Ebnet, near Freiburg	1,010	Schauinsland, near Freiburg	4,220
Eichner See, near Wehr	1,508	Schluchsee	2,960
Feldberg	4,900	Titisee *	2,780
Freiburg *	920	Todtmoos	2,690
Furtwangen *	2,800	Todtnau *	2,130
Grafenhausen, highest point of red sandstone	3,025	Trudpert, St.	2,450
Halde, near Hofgrund	3,590	Triberg *	2,240
Herrenwiese	2,316	Triberg, above the Waterfall	2,790
Himmelreich*, near Freiburg	1,480	Villingen *	2,220
Hochkopf, near Todtmoos	3,975	Waldkirch *	910
Höchenschwand, near St. Blasien	3,325	Waldkirch (Schlossberg)	1,180
Hohengeroldseck	1,620	Waldshut *	1,050
		Wolfach *	870

A LIST OF RARE PLANTS OF THE BLACK FOREST, &c., WITH THEIR HABITATS
AND TIME OF FLOWERING.

Achillæa nobilis	Feldberg	July
Actæa spicata	Wagensteig	May
Aconitum Lycoctonum	Blauen, Feldbg., Belchen, Simonswald	August
—— napellus	Feldberg, Belchen, Schauinsland	July
Agriemonium odoratum	Sasbach, Simonswald	July
Alchemilla alpina	Feldberg	July
Anemone hepatica	Kaiserstuhl, near Freiburg	July

<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>	Kaiserstuhl, Müllheim	April
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	Hirschsprung, in Höllenthal	May
<i>Aronia rotundifolia</i>	Hirschsprung, Kaiserstuhl	May
<i>Aspidium aculeatum</i>	Belchen, Höllenthal, Triberg	September
—— <i>lonchitis</i>	Feldberg	August
—— <i>oreopteris</i>	Feldberg, Schauinsl. and Kandel	August
—— <i>spinulosum</i>	Feldberg, Schauinsl. and Kandel	August
<i>Asplenium adiantum nigrum</i>	Badenweiler, Freiburg, &c.	September
—— <i>germanicum</i>	Belchen, Simonswald, &c.	September
—— <i>septentrionale</i>	Freiburg, &c., &c.	August
—— <i>viride</i>	Feldberg, Höllenthal	August
<i>Bartsia alpina</i>	Feldberg, Höllenthal	July
<i>Bellidiastrum Michellii</i>	Feldberg	June
<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i>	Belchen, Blauen, Schauinsland, &c.	July
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Kaiserstuhl, &c.	June
<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i>	Feldberg, Kande	July
<i>Campanula pusilla</i>	Feldberg	August
—— <i>scheuchzerii</i>	Feldberg, Belchen	August
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Höllenthal, Waldkirch, &c.	June
<i>Carduus defloratus</i>	Feldberg	August
<i>Carduus personatus</i>	Feldberg, Belchen, St. Blasien	August
<i>Carex davalliana</i>	Moorgrounds on Feldberg, Schauinsland, &c. ...	May
—— <i>digitata</i>	Moorgrounds on Roskopf, &c.	May
—— <i>diæca</i>	Moorgrounds between Triberg and Furtwangen. ...	May
—— <i>filiformis</i>	Moorgrounds on Lenzkirch, &c.	May
—— <i>frigida</i>	Moorgrounds on Feldberg	July
—— <i>limosa</i>	Moorgrounds on Feldsee, Titisee, &c.	June
—— <i>montana</i>	Moorgrounds on Schönberg, Müllheim	May
—— <i>pauciflora</i>	Moorgrounds on Roskopf, Feldberg, &c.	June
—— <i>polyrrhiza</i>	Moorgrounds on Schönberg, Schluchsee	May
—— <i>pulcaris</i>	Moorgrounds on Belchen, Feldberg, Kandel	June
<i>Caucalis daucoides</i>	Kaiserstuhl	July
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Belchen, Blauen, Feldberg, Schauinsland, &c. ...	July
<i>Cephalanthera grandiflora</i>	Roskopf, Schönberg, &c.	May
—— <i>rubra</i>	Müllheim, Schönberg, &c.	June
<i>Ciræa alpina</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, Blauen, Schauinsland	July
—— <i>intermedia</i>	Kniebis, Glüntersthal	July
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Schönberg	August
<i>Chlora perfoliata</i>	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl	July
<i>Chrysanthemum corymbosum</i>	Badenweiler, &c.	July
<i>Cœloglossum viride</i>	Kaiserstuhl, Schönberg	May
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	Moorgrounds	June
<i>Crepis blattarioides</i>	Feldberg	August
<i>Cynoglossum sylvaticum</i>	Merkur, near Baden Baden, &c.	June
<i>Dentaria bulbifera</i>	Near Glüntersthal	May
—— <i>pinnata</i>	Schönberg, &c.	May
<i>Dianthus superbus</i>	Oberweiler, &c.	August

<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Belchen, Blauen, Kandel, &c.....	July
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Moorlands	August
——— <i>longifolia</i>	Moorgrounds, Mummelsee, &c.	August
——— <i>obovata</i>	Moorgrounds, Lenzkirch.....	August
<i>Elisanthe noctiflora</i>	near Müllheim, Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c. ...	August
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Belchen, towards Münsterthal	May
<i>Epilobium alpinum</i>	Feldberg, &c.	August
<i>Epilobium alsinæfolium</i>	Feldberg, Belchen	August
——— <i>trigonum</i>	Feldberg	August
<i>Eriphorum vaginatum</i>	Moorgrounds, Schluchsee, &c.	May
——— <i>alpinum</i>	Moorgrounds, Schluchsee, Triberg, &c.	May
<i>Euphrasia lutea</i>	Feldberg, Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl	September
<i>Festuca alpina</i>	Belchen, Feldberg	June
——— <i>glauca</i>	Belchen, Kaiserstuhl.....	June
<i>Fragaria collina</i>	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl	May
——— <i>elatior</i>	Schlossberg, near Freiburg	May
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland	July
<i>Gentiana campestris</i>	Feldberg, Schluchsee.....	July
——— <i>ciliata</i>	Feldberg, Schönberg, Oberweiler	September
——— <i>germanica</i>	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c.....	September
——— <i>lutea</i>	Feldberg, Münsterthal	July
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Feldberg, Belchen, and Kandel	June
<i>Gnaphalium norvegicum</i>	Feldberg, Belchen, Blauen, Schau., Kandel.....	July
——— <i>supinum</i>	Feldberg	July
<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl	June
<i>Herminium monorchis</i>	Kaiserstuhl, Schönberg	June
<i>Hieracium Smithii</i>	Hirschsprung in Höllenthal	June
——— <i>preanthoides</i>	Feldberg	August
<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	Feldberg	June
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	Kaiserstuhl, Schönberg, &c.	July
——— <i>hirsutum</i>	Kaiserstuhl, Schönberg, &c.	July
<i>Isoëtes echinospora</i>	Titisee, Feldsee, Schluchsee	August
——— <i>lacustris</i>	Titisee, Schluchsee	August
<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Belchen by Titisee and Feld Sees, &c.	July
——— <i>squarrosus</i>	Moorlands.....	July
<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	Staufen, Kaiserstuhl, &c..	August
<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c.....	July
——— <i>tuberosus</i>	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c.....	July
<i>Lilium bulbiferum</i>	Neustadt, near Titisee, &c.....	June
——— <i>martagon</i>	Feldberg, Schönberg, &c.	June
<i>Listera cordata</i>	Belchen, Feldberg	June
<i>Lithospermum purpurea cœruleum</i>	Müllheim, Schönberg, &c.	June
<i>Littorella lacustris</i>	Feldsee, Titisee	June
<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>	Höllenthal, Feldberg, &c.	June
<i>Luzula spadicea</i>	Belchen	June
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	Bühlerthal.....	June
<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>	Feldsee, Höllenthal, &c.	July

<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, &c.	August
—— <i>clavatum</i>	Feldsee, Schauinsland, &c.	July
—— <i>inundatum</i>	Moorlands	August
—— <i>selago</i>	Belchen, Blauen, Feldberg, Schauinsland, &c. ...	July
<i>Malva moschata</i>	near Freiburg. Simonswald, &c.	July
<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Belchen, Blauen, Feldberg, Schauinsland	July
<i>Meum mutellina</i>	Feldberg	July
<i>Myosotis cespitosa</i>	Titisee, Schutterthal, &c.	June
—— <i>sylvatica</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, Kandel	June
<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>	Titisee, Schluchsee.	June
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Badenweiler, Freiburg, &c.	May
—— <i>pseudonarcissus</i>	St. Ottilien, near Freiburg	April
<i>Neslia paniculata</i>	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c.	June
<i>Nuphar spennerianum</i>	Titisee, Feldsee, Schluchsee.	July
—— <i>pumilum</i>	Feldsee, Schluchsee	July
<i>Ophioglossum vulgare</i>	Badenweiler, Schönberg, &c.	July
<i>Ophrys aranifera</i>	Müllheim, Kaiserstuhl, &c.	June
—— <i>apifera</i>	Oberweiler, Schönberg, &c.	June
—— <i>cordata</i>	Murgthal	May
<i>Orchis coriophora</i>	Badenweiler, Höllenthal, &c.	May
—— <i>fusca</i>	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c., &c.	May
—— <i>globosa</i>	Sides of Feldberg	June
—— <i>militaris</i>	Müllheim, Schönberg, &c., &c.	May
—— <i>mascula</i>	Belchen, Höllenthal, &c.	May
—— <i>pallens</i>	Wagensteig	May
—— <i>ustulata</i>	Badenweiler, Schönberg, &c.	May
<i>Oxycoccus palustris</i>	Moorlands.	June
<i>Passerina annua</i>	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c.	July
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	Schönberg	June
<i>Polypodium alpestre</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland, &c.	July
<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	Feldberg, St. Blasien	July
<i>Primula auricula</i>	Höllenthal, Feldberg.	May
<i>Pyrola uniflora</i>	Feldberg	June
—— <i>chlorantha</i>	Bühlerthal	June
<i>Ranunculus anconitifolius</i>	Belchen, Blauen, Feldberg, Schauinsland	June
<i>Ranunculus montanus</i>	Feldberg	June
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Blauen, Höllenthal, Feldberg, &c.	May
<i>Rosa gallica</i>	Kaiserstuhl	June
—— <i>alpina</i>	Feldberg, Blauen, Belchen, Höllenthal.	June
<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>	Feldberg	June
<i>Rumex arifolius</i>	Blauen, Belchen, Feldberg, Kandel, &c.	August
—— <i>alpinus</i>	Feldberg, Belchen, Schauinsland	August
<i>Sagina saxatilis</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland	July
<i>Salix grandifolia</i>	Feldberg	June
—— <i>arbuscula</i>	Feldberg	June
<i>Saxifraga aizoon</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, Höllenthal	June
—— <i>stellaris</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, Schauinsland	July
<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i>	Feldberg	June

<i>Sedum annuum</i>	Belchen, sides of Feldberg	June
—— <i>dasyphyllum</i>	Höllenthal	July
—— <i>purpurescens</i>	Belchen, Oberried, &c.	August
—— <i>villosum</i>	Feldberg, Neustadt, St. Blasien.....	July
<i>Selaginella spinulosa</i>	Feldsee moor	September
<i>Silene rupestris</i>	Belchen, Feldberg, &c.	July
<i>Soldanella alpina</i>	Feldberg	May
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Müllheim, sides of Feldberg, &c.	May
—— <i>chamœmespilus</i>	Feldberg	June
<i>Sparaganium natans</i>	Feldsee, Titisee	July
<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	Feldberg, Herzogenhorn	June
<i>Swertia perennis</i>	Feldberg	August
<i>Thyselinum palustre</i>	Titisee Moor, and near Lenzkirch.....	August
<i>Trifolium spadiceum</i>	near Neustadt, Triberg, &c.	July
—— <i>alpestre</i>	Schönberg, Kaiserstuhl, &c.	July
<i>Trollius europæus</i>	Höllenthal, Todtnau, &c.	June
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Moorlands	June
<i>Veronica saxatilis</i>	Belchen, Feldberg	July

ROUTE 58. BOHEMIA,

a kingdom of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. [For the Vorarlberg, Tyrol, and the Dolomite Region, the Salzkammergut, &c., see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland and the Tyrol*, and *Bradshaw's Notes for Travellers in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg*.]

PRAGUE (Stat.); German, *Prag*; Bohemian (Czech), *Praha*.

POPULATION, with suburbs, 314,000, of whom one-fifth are Germans, and 20,000 Jews.

HOTELS.—Hotel de Saxe; Hotel Victoria, first-class. Hotel d'Angleterre (Englischer Hof), first-class, for families and gentlemen.

Hotel Blue Star (Blauer Stern), first-class hotel, beautifully situated. Here the Treaty of 1866 was signed.

Schwarzes Ross.

Hotel Goldner Engel, near the Railway Station. Hotel Stadt Wien; Kaiser von Oesterreich.

Restaurants.—Steinitz; Wenzely; Binder.

Cafés.—Central; Français; Imperial; Victoria.

Omnibuses from the stations into the town, passing the principal hotels; and from the Staatsbahnhof to Westbahnhof.

Droschkies.—One hour, 1 fl.; half-hour, 60 kr.

Fiacres.—One hour, 1 fl. 50 kr.; half-hour, 1 fl.

ENGLISH DIVINE SERVICE.—Sunday 11 a.m., in the Hotel Victoria.

Commissionnaires.—Licensed; they wear a black cap, with the letter C in white, 5s. a day. Hours, 9 to 1 and 2 to 6.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Heinrichsgasse.

BAGGAGE.—Examination on the Austrian and Saxon frontier, at Bodenach. Tobacco is liable to seizure.

All Austrian paper money should be cashed on leaving the country.

BOHEMIAN GLASS.—Can be obtained under the Blue Star Hotel.

There are four termini. Rail to Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin (opened 1850), Breslau, Cracow, Brunn, Vienna, Teplitz, Pressburg, Pesth, Furth, &c.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, or the Czech kingdom, in Austria, is finely situated upon the hilly slopes of the Moldau, and is conspicuous for its fifty or sixty spires and towers, and the number of its public buildings. It is about ten miles in circuit, and shut in by the remains of walls and gates round the old town, and by the interior fortifications erected since 1848.

It consists of five principal divisions, the Altstadt, Josefstadt, and Neustadt, on the Eastern right bank of the Moldau, and the Kleinseite and Hradschin (pronounced "Radshin") on the left bank. The Hradschin is the site of the Schloss or Palace, the Cathedral, and other buildings,

including some of the best private houses. The University, Mint, Altstädter Rathhaus, are in Altstadt or Old Town. The General and Military Hospitals, Neustädter Rathhaus, Custom House, and Museum are in Neustadt. The Jews live in Judenstadt or Josefstadt, as it has been called since the emancipation charter of 1848. The Arsenal, Post Office, and Blind Asylum are in Kleinseite or Little Prague, which lies between the Schlossberg and Laurenzberg. *Wyssehrad* on a hill within the walls, near the Neustadt, has a magistrature of its own, and has been fortified since 1848. Here was the palace of Libussa, first Duchess of Prague, who lived in the 9th century, surrounded by churches, of which the ancient Collegiate Church of St. Paul remains.

The suburb of *Carolinenthal*, near the railway station, where the viaduct crosses the Moldau, consists of new buildings, factories, and barracks, near the Military Hospital.

The suburbs of Smichow, Weinberg, Ziskow, and Bubna Holleschowitz are on the left bank.

The old town of Altstadt contains many dark, close streets and alleys, and is surrounded by the better streets of the Neustadt, the division between them being marked by the Graben or Kolowratstrasse, and an old Gothic tower called the *Pulver Thurm* of the 15th century. Near the latter is *Königshof*, an old palace, now turned into a barrack.

Two of the most frequented thoroughfares are the Zeltnergasse and the Grosse Ring, or Altstädter Ring, which contains the Mariensäule, and is surrounded by the old Rathhaus, the Teynkirche, &c. Among the best points of view are the Hradschin Palace, Strahow Convent, and the Rossthor near the *Rossmarkt* (horse market), or St. Wenzelsplatz, which is half a mile long, and terminated by statues of St. Wenceslas (on horseback) and St. John Nepomuk, the patron Saint of Prague, whose festival is observed on the 16th of May. Another open space is the Vieh Markt, or *Carlplatz*, the largest, now laid out as a park; and having around it the New Rathhaus, the Military Hospital, General and Friendly Hospitals, and other institutions.

The *Josefstadt* contains nearly 300 houses, and was formerly occupied mainly by Jews. Here are their Rathhaus, and nine synagogues, one of which,

the *Altneuschule*, a gloomy pile with narrow windows, is said to have been founded in the 7th cent., by fugitives from Palestine. It contains a flag given by Ferdinand III. to the Jews for their share in the defence of the city against the Swedes, 1648. The ancient Jewish Cemetery is crowded with statues and mouldering grave-stones, one being that of the learned Rabbi Löwl, who instructed Rudolph II. in the Cabbala, about 1030 A.D.

BRIDGES.—*Carlsbrücke* (Charles's Bridge) joining the Old Town with Kleinseite, was begun 1358, by Charles IV., and finished by Vladislav II. in 1507; it is 1,700 feet long by 35 feet broad, and has 16 arches, terminated at each end by brick towers which figured in the defence of Prague against the Swedes, 1648; against the Prussians, 1744; and also in the barricade work of June, 1848. The bridge is adorned by thirty groups of statues of Saints and others, including St. Francis (added 1855), and St. John Nepomuk (done, 1683), who figures so often in Prague legends. A mark on the bridge shows where he was thrown into the river by order of the Emperor Wenceslas, for refusing to reveal the Empress's confession. The story goes that his body reappeared with his head crowned with five stars. He was canonised, 1728. A statue of the founder, Charles IV., at the Altstadt end of the bridge, was executed at Nuremberg. At the other end is Max's bronze of *Radetsky*, cast 1858, out of 100 guns taken from the King of Sardinia.

The *Kaiser Franzenbrücke* (Emperor Francis' Bridge) above this, is a suspension bridge, 1,560 feet long, resting on an island of the Moldau, built 1841. Between the two is the *Franzensquai*, a fine point of view, taking in the islands of the river, the Kleinseite, Hradschin, &c. Here stands a fountain, with J. Max's equestrian bronze *Statue of Francis I.*, adorned with figures and bas-reliefs.

The other bridges are the *Palackybrücke* (erected, 1878), the *Kettenbrücke*, and the *Franzjosefsbrücke*.

The Burg or *Kaiserliche Schloss*, or the *Hradschin*, by which name it is usually known, is a large, finely-decorated pile, begun by Charles IV., 1333, and finished, after many alterations, by Maria Theresa, on the model of the Louvre. Here Charles X. of France and his family were lodged in 1830; and it was the residence of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand

(uncle of the reigning emperor), from his abdication to his death, 1848-76. The forecourt is adorned with statues and columns, and a fine staircase. It contains 440 rooms, among which the most remarkable is the Huldigungs-saal, or Hall of Vladislav, where the Landtag (or Diet) meets. It is a vast room in the Gothic style, like Westminster Hall, unsupported by pillars, and leads into the Spanish and German rooms, and a small room, with portraits of Bohemian kings. In the third storey is the memorable Landstube, or *Council Chamber*, from the windows of which, 23rd May, 1618, Slavata and Martinitz, the Imperial Councillors, with Fabricius the Secretary of State were thrown by the Count of Thurn and other Bohemian nobles—a deed which was the first occasion of the Thirty Years' War. Their portraits are seen in this room, and below the windows two pyramids mark the spot where they fell, safely, on a dung heap, and so escaped. This is known as the second *Fenstersturz*.

The Imperial apartments have been newly fitted up and adorned with frescoes of Bohemian history. In front of them is an iron equestrian statue of *St. George*, erected 1373, at a fountain.

To view the inside of the Burg, apply at entrance to the south wing, daily, 11 to 1, 1fl.

There are two principal *Town Halls* (Rathhaus). The *Altstädter Rathhaus* is a modern erection, rebuilt 1838-48, except the Council Room, Chapel, and Clock Tower, which date from 1470-4. Part of it is used as the Main Guard. After the battle of Weissberg, 1620, which decided the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia, twenty-seven of the principal leaders were executed in front of this building, and eleven others by Wallenstein, in 1633. One of the iron baskets in which their heads were exposed, still hangs at the corner of the Wenzelsplatz.

The *Neustädter Rathhaus* has been also rebuilt except the tower, and is now used as a Law Court. Here an event, which served as a precedent to that above mentioned, occurred in 1419, when Ziska delivered the Hussite prisoners after pitching the municipal authorities out of the window, and began the Hussite War. This event is known as the first *Fenstersturz*.

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Several private palaces are near the Burg on the Hradschin, among which are the *Archbishop's Palace*; *Sternberg Palace*; and *Czerni Palace*, a handsome but neglected building, near the Capuchin convent, now used as a barrack. It has a good painted ceiling above the staircase, "The War of the Giants." The *Schwarzenberg Palace* is another deserving of notice; also the *Waldstein Palace*, on Waldstein Platz, an immense building, erected by Wallenstein, when Duke of Friedland, and restored 1854. It contains several rooms as he left them, with portraits of himself and his wife (1629), his oratory near the chapel, and the stuffed charger, which he rode at the battle of Lutzen; also the grotto in the garden. The *Clam Gallas Palace* is a handsome building in the Italian style. The *Schlick Palace* is modern. Others are the *Ledebour*, and *Lobkowitz Palaces*, and the *Kinsky Palace*, near the *Teyn kirche*. At the Palace of the General Command in Zeltner-gasse the Princess Windischgratz was shot by accident in 1848; for which her husband, who was Commander-in-Chief, took the city by storm from the insurgents. Prince Lobkowitz's splendid Palace, just mentioned, is opposite the Italian Orphan Asylum in Waelschegasse, in the Kleinseite. There are about 70 palaces of the nobility, forty-six Roman Catholic Churches, and two Protestant, besides fifteen convents—many of which are disused.

Churches.—The *Dom* or *Cathedral of St. Vitus*, on the Hradschin, is a fine Gothic structure, like Cologne, begun about 1343, by Mathias of Arras, on the site of a church of the 10th century, and enlarged by Peter Arler (1385), the architect of the Moldau Bridge, but left unfinished at the West end; so that it consists mostly of a Choir, 157 feet by 144 feet. It suffered grievously in 1757, in the Seven Years' War. The tower, 322 feet high, commands a rich panorama; over the entrance is Mayer's fresco of the Adoration of Christ (1631) with portraits of Ferdinand I and II. It contains twelve chapels with many paintings and tombs of emperors, princes, prelates, &c. St. Adelbert's Chapel, at the entrance, is an eight-sided building. The high altar is flanked by statues of St. Vitus and others, and has fine paintings; the middle one by Mabuse, the two side paintings no.

In the Nave, 118 feet high, is a handsome marble *Mausoleum* of the Bohemian kings, built 1589, by A. Colin, of Mechlin, for the Emperor Randolph II., who is buried here (1612) with his predecessors, from Charles IV. (1378), and also the Archduchess Maria of Parma. Their medallion portraits are on the tombs. A so-called *portrait of Christ*, on a gold ground in the Byzantine style, by Thomas of Modena (1838), hangs on a pillar surrounded by six Bohemian patron saints. In the Sigismund Kapelle is another Byzantine work, a large metal branched *candlestick*, remarkable for its peculiar ornaments, and said to be modelled from that in Solomon's Temple. Here is the *Silver Shrine* of St. John of Nepomuk, with his tongue which refused to tell the secrets of confession, carefully preserved in crystal, and exhibited on 16th May. The *St. Wenzelskapelle* is richly inlaid, and contains the Regalia, frescoes of the martyrs, Theodore of Prague, and Thomas of Modena; also a Madonna by Holbein; a statue of St. Wenzel, by P. Vischer, with his coat of mail, helmet, and sword; and a painting by Cranach of his assassination (921).

There are other monuments here of Baron Lobkowitz, Field-Marshal Schlick, Archbishop John Oczko von Wlaschin, and several other prelates; besides the ancient tombs of Ottokar I and II., and several members of the Przemyslides family, and twenty-one busts of celebrated men. The large painting on the front side of the Cathedral was painted 1729, by Schnorr, at the canonisation of St. John of Nepomuk, and restored 1757. The large Mosaic picture of the Last Judgment on the Dreifaltigkeits Kapelle (Trinity Chapel), close to the tower, was the gift of Karl IV., 1371, and was restored 1837 by Hofmaler Gurk. The Empress Anna was the donor of another gift; a marble statue of St. Ludmilla, first Christian Duchess of Bohemia, by E. Max, a Bohemian sculptor.

The *Loretto kirche*, on the Hradschin, near the Capuchin convent, is a copy of the Santa Casa at Loretto, and was built 1626 by Benigna von Lobkowitz, a Bohemian lady. It has a rich treasury of pious gifts, one of which, a tabernacle adorned with 6,666 diamonds, was nearly stolen a few years ago.

St. Georgs kirche, in the Altstadt, of the fifteenth century, contains portraits of Abbesses, graves of

some of the early Dukes of Bohemia, and also that of St. Ludmilla, the first duchess. It is opened only at her festival.

The *Teyn kirche* in the Altstadt, on the Thein, in the Grosse Ring, was built in the fifteenth century, on the site of one of the ninth century, and has gone through many alterations. It was the Cathedral of the Ultraquist Bishops, among the Hussites. Here Johannes Rokyczana, the friend and father confessor of King George von Podiebrad, officiated, and here the king was crowned 1458. He built the two slender towers, and put up his statue, which was replaced by one of the Virgin, after the battle of the Weisse Berg. It contains a beautiful picture by Karl Skreta; a monument (1603) of Rudolph's astronomer, the celebrated Tycho de Brahe; also modern statues of the Slavonian Apostles, Cyrillus and Methudius, the gift of the Emperor Ferdinand, and the work of Max in Rome; besides a marble statue of Duke Bretislav, by the same artist. There is an ancient Font, restored 1846. In front of the Church is a column to the Virgin.

The *Kreuzherren Kirche* is an Italian cross, a miniature copy of St. Peter's at Rome, with several beautiful statues and paintings by Willmann, called the Silesian Raphael, and by Bohemian artists.

St. Jakob's kirche (St. James) has the fine tomb of Count Wratislav, the Bohemian Chancellor, and the grave of Sigmund Batory, of Siebenbürgen.

At the *Egidi kirche* (St. Giles) are fresco paintings by Rainer, and at *St. Galli kirche* is an altar-piece by the same artist, with the grave of Skreta, the painter, close to it. John Huss once preached here.

At *St. Stephen's kirche* are paintings by Skreta. The Church of *St. Ignatius*, near the Military Hospital, has a handsome portal, and the statue of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits.

Emaus kirche (St. Jerome), in Neustadt, built by Karl IV., and rebuilt 1635, after the Hussite war, belongs to the Benedictines of South Slavonia.

Karlshof kirche is in the Byzantine style, with a richly-gilt cupola.

Maria-Schnee-kirche, belonging to the Franciscans, is the highest in Prague.

St. Nicolaus kirche (St. Nicholas), at Kleinseite, near the Radetzky monument, is a handsome Italian church, built by the Jesuits, 1628-1772, with a fine portico and cupola, and adorned with statues, gilding, marble reliefs, and paintings by Skreta, Solemina, and other artists. Two steep paths lead hence up to the Hradschin.

The *Malteser kirche*, at Kleinseite, is a very remarkable ancient building, fortified 1256, with ditches and walls, and protected by a gilt iron chain round it. It belonged to a grand priory of the Knights of Malta.

Thomas kirche, at Kleinseite, has paintings by Rubens and Skreta, and a ceiling by Rainer.

The *Strahow Præmonstratensian Monastery* stands on a fine point of view, and is an extensive and richly-endowed institution, faced by a large portico. Its *Library* is a splendid room, containing an autograph of Tycho Brahe; portraits of Ziska, the blind Hussite leader; of the Emperor Max., Pope Julius II., and A. Durer, in his picture of the Rosenkranzfest, or Christ crowned by the Angels. The church has the tomb of St. Norbert, founder of the order; and also that of General Pappenheim, who fell at Lützen, 1632.

The *University*, or *Carolinum*, founded by Charles IV., 1348. About 3,600 students attend the University. The great Hall contains portraits of emperors, archbishops, frescoes, &c. The *Collegium Clementinum*, an immense pile, entered by three gates, and comprising two churches (St. Clement's and St. Saviour's), two chapels, and other buildings within its walls. It was built 1556 by the Jesuits, who held it till they were banished 1773, by Joseph II. It has a library of 175,000 volumes and 400 manuscripts, with a Botanic Garden and Observatory. The Belvedere, covered with copper, built 1636 by Ferdinand I., and used by Tycho Brahe. Halinel's statue of Charles IV. was erected 1848.

Near here is the new *Rudolphinum*, a gift to the city by the Savings Bank. It contains, beside an Art Gallery, the largest concert and ball room in Prague, and is the headquarters of the Conserva-

torium. The Annual Exhibition of pictures is held here.

There are some good pictures in the old *Nostitz Palace* in Kleinseite. Among the 300 paintings are Wilson's Windsor Castle, and several by Rubens and Vandyck. The *Bohemian Museum* contains a Library of works relating to Bohemian history; collections of coins, arms, maps, and plans; prehistoric remains, and copies of monuments, inscriptions, &c.; and a collection of national MSS. and records, among which is a MS. of Copernicus, and autographs of Huss and Ziska. A new museum is being built in Wenzelsplatz.

Close to the Bohemian Museum is the *Pulverturm*, at the entrance to the Altstadt, built 1480 and restored 1884.

German Theatre, Obstmarkt; in summer Heine's Theatre in the Canalische Garten.

Bohemian Theatre, at the west end of Ferdinandstrasse.

Concerts in summer on the *Sophien-Insel*, near the Bohemian Theatre, four times a week. Concerts in the Baumgarten every Thursday afternoon.

Volksfeste, or Festivals.—The festival of Corpus Christi; the Johannisfest, kept for eight days following 16th June; Easter Monday, or Emausfest; the Maifest kept in the park of Bubentsch, on 1st May; and the Fidlowsack and the Strohsack, (the shoemakers' and tailors' festivals) on Tuesdays and Wednesdays after Easter.

Walks.—Stadtspark; Kinsky Garden (Smichow); Belvedere; Choteko-anlagen, behind the Hradschin; Lorenzo-Berg, above the Kleinseite.

Objects of Notice in the Environs.—The Baumgarten, formerly the Royal Thiergarten, a charming spot, now the property of the Bohemian States, near the Kaisermühle, built by Rudolph II.

The *Königssitz* (King's Seat) marks where Frederick the Great frequently seated himself during the siege of Prague, 1757, as an inscription on the stone below relates. The famous battle, in which the Austrians were defeated, was fought in this year.

The *Ziskaberg*, near the rail in the Carolinenthal suburb, and the *Weisse Berg*, where the memorable battle of November 8th, 1620, was fought, also deserve a visit.

About three miles distant on the Königsaal road is the *Klein Kuchel* mineral spring, at the foot of a hill. A visit may be also paid to *Carlsteinburg*, about fifteen miles from Prague, a sort of fortified Treasurehouse between three rocks, shaped like a long triangle, built 1348, for Charles IV., by Matthias von Arras, to hold the crown insignia of royalty, and the most important records. There are some interesting early Bohemian pictures in the Chapel in the tower, which is handsomely decorated.

Prague dates from the beginning of the eighth century, though the Jews declare they were settled there a century earlier. It sustained various sieges by the German Emperors before it came to the House of Hapsburg. Ottokar II. walled it round and converted the Hradschin into a strong fortress. In the Hussite wars of the fifteenth century most of the churches and convents suffered. The revolt of 1547, against Ferdinand I., was followed by the Blutiger Landtag (or Bloody Assize); and another followed the decisive battle of the Weisse Berg, 1620, when James I.'s son-in-law, the Elector Palatine, elected King of Bohemia, was defeated by his Imperial rival. It was besieged, 1648, by the Swedes; taken in the War of the Succession by the Bavarians and French, 1741; besieged again, 1742, and again when taken by Frederick the Great, 1744, and again in 1757, when 900 houses were destroyed and many churches damaged.

In 1838, meetings were held, Liberals assembled at the Wenzelsbad, and it became the scene of a barricade fight, ending with its capture by Prince von Windischgratz, whose wife was killed by a chance shot, while sitting at a window at the headquarters, in Zeltnergasse. Since that period great intrenchments and fortifications have been in progress. The latest important event was the Treaty between Prussia and Austria, concluded here after the war of 1866. It was signed by Barons Brenner and Werther, on 25th August, at the Blue Star, as above mentioned. By this, Austria consented to be excluded from the German Confederation.

ROUTE 58A.

Prague to Dresden (Österreichische Staats-Eisenbahn).

Prague to	Miles.		Miles.
Kralup	17	Aussig (buffet)	67
[Branches to Kladno		[Branch to Teplitz.]	
and Jungbunzlau.]		Bodenbach (Tunnels	
Berkowitz-Melnik ...	30	468 and 905 feet)...	85
Raudnitz	42	Krippen	94
Theresienstadt (buffet)	48½	Königstein	98
Lobositz	53	Pirna	110
		Dresden	121

Most of this route may be done by water, down the Elbe.

Both routes follow the valley of the Elbe, except from Prague to Melnik, where the Moldau ends. Hence the trip by water, when it can be done, gives the best views; but the best plan is to go by rail down to **Aussig** (page 229), and take the steamer through Saxon Switzerland. By rail to Dresden, the whole way from Prague, four to six and a-half hours. Steamer from Aussig to Dresden, ten hours.

The line leaves **Prague** by the Ziskaberg, and crosses the islands of the Moldau, on a viaduct on 87 arches, 1,200 yards long.

Bubenz and **Roztok** are stations much resorted to by the inhabitants of Prague. The line widens down the Moldau, with the Georgenberg in view.

Kralup (Stat.) Here a branch turns off to the Kladno coal mines at Weltrup. Another, 10 miles long, opened 1873, turns off the opposite way to **Neratowitz** and **Turnau** (page 126). Near Kralup are a tunnel of 1,157 feet, and the Schloss and park of Count Chotek, on the Moldau. The rail hereabouts was much damaged by the great *Spring rains* which inflicted wide-spread injury, by flooding the lands bordering on the Elbe, Moldau, &c. Four towns and 45 villages were inundated, and more than 200 persons were drowned.

Berkowitz-Melnik (Stat.)

POPULATION, 1,500.

Melnik, near this, is a small town, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, on the right bank of the Elbe, opposite the junction of the Moldau, among hills covered with vineyards. Charles IV. planted the Burgundian vines here, 1348. The Church, Rathaus, and Schloss are all ancient.

Descending the Elbe by steamer, the following places are on the right and left.

Horin (on the left), the Schloss and fine park of Prince Lobkowitz, whose family tombs are in the Capuchin Monastery. On *Georgenberg*, an isolated basalt cone (137 feet high), over the Moldau, stands a church on the site of an ancient temple of the heathen Czechs, which attracts many pilgrims on St. George's day.

The Elbe makes a large bend here at Wegstädl (on the right), towards

Raudnitz (Stat.) on the left.

POPULATION, 5,900.

A picturesque little town which gives the title of duke to its owners, the Princes of Lobkowitz. Their family Castle, built 1615, has a library of 45,000 volumes, and a collection of old family portraits, arms, and archives. Rienzi, the Roman tribune, was confined here by Charles IV. in 1350.

Leitmeritz (on the right), or **Leitmeritz**.

POPULATION, 10,000.

A cathedral town, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the next station (Theresienstadt), rising in terraces over the river, here crossed by a suspension bridge. It has a *Dom*, built 1054, with paintings by Skreta and L. Cranach, and five other churches; with an old Rathhaus, old Gemeinhaus, and old Provianthaus (storehouse), breweries, and large foundry. It stands in a fertile country. **Ehrenberg**, near this, is noted for its "sparterie" work, or wood-weaving, done with strips of aspen, like paper, 1-25th to 1-5th inch thick, and made into hats and fancy goods.

Theresienstadt (Stat.), scarcely seen from the rail. Population, 1,300.

A fortified post, begun by Maria Theresa, and finished by her son, Joseph II. The Eger, crossed by a bridge, here joins the Elbe and flows through the outworks, which by means of floodgates can be placed under water. Here are three barracks. The peaks of the Mittelgebirge Hills are in view.

Lobositz (Stat.), on the left, near a pleasant little town on a plain, at the foot of the hills. Wine is grown here. On 1st October, 1756, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, under Marshal Braun. There is a road hence through the Paschkopole pass, to **Teplitz** (see Route 59); or the rail to it may be taken at Aussig, further on, among

brown coalworks. Towards Dresden the valley of the Elbe begins to be shut in by picturesque heights.

Gross-Czernosek (on the right) and its vineyards, producing the Czernoseker wine, known all the way down the valley. A tower crowns the heights.

Klein Czernosek (on the left), opposite, charmingly situated between groups of trees at the foot of Dobral Hill.

Freschkowitz (to the left), among vineyards, on the slope of a hill.

Schreckenstein (on the right) has a castle battered by the Hussites, 1420, on a steep rock, 290 feet high, which commanded the passage of the Elbe. It is divided into two parts by a fissure, and belongs to Prince Lobkowitz.

Aussig (Stat.), on the left. Population, 24,000

INNS.—Krone; Englischer Hof; Railway.

A small bustling town, in a pretty spot, at the junction of the Biela and Elbe, the birth-place of Raphael Mengs, the modern painter. Here the *Steamer* can be taken for the descent of the river, through *Saxon Switzerland*, past **Tetschen** and its cliffs, Herrnskretsch, the last Bohemian place, Schandau and **Königstein**, to **Dresden** (See Route 31).

A branch rail turns off to **Teplitz**, reaching it in three-quarters of an hour. (See below.)

ROUTE 59.

Prague to Teplitz.

1. By rail to Aussig, as in Route 58, thence rail, 11 miles, in 40 minutes.

2. By rail, *via* Brux, as under:—

	Miles		Miles.
Prague to		Chlumčan	58
Hluboc	3	Laun	60
Dusník	10	Obernitz	75
Litovic	14	[Branches Billin and	
Herrendorf or Herrndorf	18	Dux].	
Noutonice	20½	Brüx	79
Kolec	26	[Branch to Komotau].	
Schlan	35	Ratschitz	83
Zlonice	41	Preschen	86
Klobuk	45	Dux	88
Peruc	49½	Teplitz	94

TEPLITZ, or TÖPLITZ (Stat.)

POPULATION, 16,300.

INNS.—König von Preussen; Neptune (at Schönan); Schwarzes Ross; Stadt London; Post.

A fashionable watering-place in the valley

of the Biela, 690 feet above the sea, between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge ranges, on the Soolbach. It contains a large number of lodging houses, which are occupied by about 6,000 visitors in succession during the season, July and August. The alkali-saline springs have been known since A.D. 762, and they came into great repute some years ago through the periodical visits of King Frederick Wilhelm III. of Prussia.

They are warm and hot, between 77° and 119°; and are taken, by bathers only, for stiff joints, rheumatism, gout, &c. The Public Baths comprise hospitals for Prussian, Saxon, and Austrian soldiers, hospitals for the poor, the Jews, and others.

There are a visitors' tax and music tax for those staying over a week. Visitors are divided into four classes and pay accordingly, there being a reduction for a family.

The springs are in three groups, distinguished as the Stadt (Town), the Vorstadt (Suburb), and those of the village of Schönau, which now forms part of the town, and has the coolest springs. Among the town springs are the Urquelle, the Sophienbad, the Fürstenbad, and the Kaiserbad. The Vorstadt springs are the Stein and the Stephansbad. Those at Schönau are the Schlangenberg and the Schwefelbad springs; with the Neubad, a large building erected by Prince Clary. A Band plays from 6.30 to 8 a.m. at the Curgarten, where are the *Trinkhallen*, and from eleven to one at the Schlossgarten, where is one of the principal restaurants, and in the evening, at the Curgarten and Schlossgarten alternately. Obelisk, erected 1841, to King Frederick William, the great benefactor to the baths, with this inscription:—"Honor et Memoriam Frederici Gulielmi III., Regis Borussiae grata Teplitz." The best point of view is on the Königshöhe close to the above monument. Other points are the Stephanshöhe, above Schönau; Mont de Ligne tower; the *Schlossberg*, with the ruins of the old fort of the Counts Kinsky, commanding a fine view; and to Mariaschein pilgrimage church, built 1705. Rail to the latter.

CARRIAGES.—More distant visits may be paid to the following:—The Wilhelmshöhe and the ruins of Graupen Castle, now called *Rosenburg*. It has a fine view over Teplitz. Still further on is the Mückenthü 2,620 feet.

The *Mileschauer*, or *Donnersberg*, 2,740 feet high, 10 miles from Teplitz, should be ascended for its view as far as Prague, and of the highest peaks of the Mittelgebirge. Two hours drive. At *Dux Schloss* are beautiful paintings, relics of Wallenstein, and library of rare works; Casanova died here, when librarian. By rail, 6 miles. At *Ossegg* is a Cistercian convent, with a picture gallery and curiosities of natural history, and beautiful gardens.

Near **Arbesau**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Kulm Station (on the line from Bodenbach to Dux and Komotau), is the *battlefield of Kulm*, where on 29th and 30th August, 1813, 40,000 French, under Vandamme, were defeated by the Allies, led by King Frederick William III., of Prussia, in person, and 10,000 French were taken prisoners. The Russian Guards under Ostarmann fought at Priesten; the Prussian under Kleist, at the heights at Nollendorf; the Austrian dragoons were led by Archduke John. Three national memorials commemorate this joint victory. A Gothic Obelisk of cast iron at Arbesau has this inscription: "Die gefallenen Helden ehrt dankbar König und Vaterland. Sie ruhen in Frieden. Kulm, 30 Aug. 1813." (King and Country thankfully honour the fallen heroes. May they rest in peace.)

The Austrian monument to Count Colloredo, who on the 17th of September, 1813, defeated the French for the second time at *Arbesau*, is a pyramid 54 feet high, near the Prussian trophy. Under the bust of the Count is this inscription "Hieronymus Graf Colloredo-Mannsfeld, K. K. General Feldzeugmeister, born 30th March, 1775, died 23rd July, 1822. Formidable to his enemies—dear to his friends. Arbesau, 17th, September, 1813. The Austrian army dedicates this to one of its leaders on the field of fame, too early snatched away from country and friends."

A third monument, in honour of the Russians was erected, 1837, at *Priesten*. It is a bronze Victory, bearing the date, 29th August, 1813. A Latin inscription tells that the Emperor Ferdinand put it up at the request of the Emperor Francis, and that it was inaugurated in the presence of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. The road towards Dresden goes up a hill, with a splendid view over Bohemia at the chapel on the Nollenberg.

Rail via Aussig to Dresden, 64 miles. The

Saxon Custom House is at Bodenbach. Hence it is about 38 miles to

Dresden. (See Route 31.)

ROUTE 60.

Prague to Carlsbad, Franzensbad, Marienbad, and Eger.

By rail.

1. Prague to	Miles.		Miles.
Hostiwitz	11	Dassnitz	137½
Lana	27½	Tirschnitz	146
Luzna	40	[Branch to Franzensbad	
Satkan	52½	149½]	
Saaz	65½	Eger	150
Komotau	80½	Franzensbad	154
Klösterle	92	[Marienbad	169]
Carlsbad	118	Asch (Custom ho.)	167
Neusattél	127	Hof	189
[Branch to Elbogen]			

2. By rail, *viâ* Schlan, Lubenz, &c.

Prague to		Lubenz	58
Strzedokluk	13	Buchau	66
Schlan	20	Carlsbad	75

Ger. miles.

3. Carlsbad, by road to		Einsiedel	8½
Petschau	2½	Marienbad	5

Eger and Franzensbad are accessible by rail on the Saxon side of the border from Reichenbach, on the Leipsic and Hof Rail, as follows:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Reichenbach to		Voltersreuth	61
Herlasgrün	7	Franzensbad	66
Treuen	12	Eger	70
Lengsfeld	14	Franzensbad to	
Auerbach	18	Asch	13
Falkenstein	21	Selb	18
Oelsnitz	36	Rehau	25
Adorf	44	Oberkottzau	30
Elster	46	Hof	36
Brambach	55		

Prague, as in Route 58. Leaving it by the Strahow Gate, we pass the chapel on the Weisse Berg, commemorating the swift defeat of Frederick the Elector Palatine, nick-named the Winter König, on 8th November, 1620, by Maximilian of Bavaria and Tilly. The battle was over in one hour.

The rail *viâ* Schlan to Carlsbad passes **Strzedokluk**; the road crosses that to Pilsen, &c.

Schlan (Stat.), now on the Prague and Teplitz line (see Table, Route 59).

Inn.—Post.

An old walled town where Moreau died, 1813, of the mortal wounds received at the battle of Dresden. At the foot of Ziegenberg is the Peters-

burg Schloss, belonging to Count Czernin, in the Italian style.

Lubenz (Stat.) The road from Teplitz to Carlsbad joins. About 12 miles from Lubenz is Schönhof Schloss, a beautiful resort for the visitors at Carlsbad.

Buchau (Stat.) Three miles off is the Schloss of Glshübel, with an acid well resembling the Gellnau springs.

Beyond Buchau is a porphyry rock, surmounted by the ruins of Engelhaus Castle.

At Bergwirthshaus you get a view of Carlsbad, with the winding road leading down to it.

CARLSBAD (Stat.), or **KARLSBAD**, in Austria.

POPULATION, 12,000.

HOTELS.—Zum Goldenen Schild.

Anger's Hotel (with Rhein Hotel), clean and comfortable; charges moderate. Proprietor speaks English; recommended.

Hotel National (Gartenzelle).

Hotel de Russie, first-class, well situated.

Hotel de Hanovre, well situated, comfortable, and moderate charges.

Carl Oerti's Private Hotel, English House. First class, on the Schlossplatz.

Hotel Erzherzog Carl.

Pupp's first-class Hotel, and Pupp's Establishment (Restaurant).

Hotel Bristol (Villa Victoria); Goldene Harfe; Continental.

ENGLISH SERVICE, in St. Luke's Church, eleven and four.

BANKERS, MONEY CHANGERS.—Benedict Bros.; Schwalb; Lederer.

MEDICAL MEN.—Several of these speak English

LODGINGS everywhere: the most expensive on the Wiese and Markt-platz, varying according to the season, 5 to 10 fl. a week; suite of apartments, 20 to 30 fl.; a floor, with kitchen, 40 to 50 fl. Service in proportion. A written agreement should be made.

N.B.—Visitors not specifying the length of their stay at hotel or lodgings are legally liable to pay for four weeks.

A Visitors' Tax and Music Tax, 1st and 2nd class becomes payable after a week.

Cabs.—Station to Hotel, 1 horse, 1 fl. 20 kr.

2 horse, 2 fl. In the town, 1 horse, $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 50 kr., $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 80 kr.; 2 horse, not quite double. After 6 p.m., one half fare more.

Omnibus from Station, 40 kr.; luggage, 10 kr. per package. Diligence to Buchau, &c., see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

England to Carlsbad.—The nearest way is *via* Cologne, Mayence, Darmstadt, Nuremberg, Oberkotzau, and Eger. Baggage is examined, and passports are asked for, at **Asch (Stat.)**, on the Austrian frontier. Rail from Eger. Time, $32\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Carlsbad, so called from the Emperor Charles IV., who discovered the waters in 1347, when stag hunting, lies in a deep basin on the Tepel, surrounded with fine forests, and about 1,170 feet above the sea. It consists of hotels, cafés, shops, and lodging-houses, for the visitors who come here from April to September, to the number of about 30,000. A group of public buildings has been erected by the town, including baths, a museum, library, concert rooms, theatre, and restaurant.

At the height of the season the place is so crowded that it is desirable to telegraph beforehand for lodgings and private carriages.

Its nineteen springs are mostly hot and alkaline, varying from 117° to 167° , and rise out of a compact stone called *Sprudelschale*; the hottest and best being the *Sprudel*, in a jet three feet high. They are useful in dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, liver complaints, gravel, stone, constipation, &c. The course of treatment requires five or six weeks, under the advice of a medical man, who orders the number of glasses and watches the effects. Other springs are *Hygeiaquelle*, *Mühlbrunnen*, *Neubrunnen*, *Marktbrunnen*, and *Schlossbrunnen*. The *Dorotheen-Säuerling* and the *Eisenquelle* are 59° and 48° . The *Sprudel* is occasionally obstructed by deposits. The time for taking the waters is from 6 to 8 a.m. The *Vier Uhr* (or four o'clock) *Promenade* is a walk along the Tepel, on the *Alte Wiese*, near the new church. Here petrifications, and light pastry called *Carlsbader Oblaten* are sold. Peter the Great was a visitor, and also Goethe, the latter no less than 13 times.

The Bernhardshospital Church has an altar-piece by Da Vinci. A statue of Charles IV. faces

the town house; there is also an obelisk to Lord Findlater. A stone bridge crosses the Tepel. Here a Congress was held, 1819.

The *Panorama*, near Baron von Lutzow's house, near the Dreikreuzberg Inn, takes in a fine view of the Tepel valley and the Erzgebirge hills. *König Otto's Höhe*, 1,960 feet high, has a granite pillar to Otho, the late King of Greece, who visited Carlsbad in 1856. The *Hirschprung* and *Wiener-Sitz* are also good points of view. Petrifications of animals and plants are found at *Schlackenwalde*, &c. *Giesshübel*, up the Eger, has a pleasant wholesome alkaline water.

Neusattel-Elbogen (Stat.) Short branch line to Elbogen.

(Elbogen (Stat.))

Inns.—Weisses Ross; Kaiser von Oesterreich.

An old town, so named from being on a rocky projection, round which the Eger winds in a kind of *elbow*. Its ancient Castle (870) serves as a prison. A Chain-bridge crosses the river. It has a large porcelain factory, and a Rathhaus containing a piece of meteoric iron, called the *Verwünschte* (or accursed) *Markgraf*. The *thaler* (dollar) was first coined at Joachimsthal, in the 18th century.]

Dassnitz (Stat.), not far from **Falkenau (Stat.)**, on the Eger, a small town near the Schloss of Count Nostitz; from which a branch rail of 13 miles goes off *via Davidsthal, Hartenberg*, etc., to *Gratzlitz*.

EGER (Stat.), called *Cheb* and *Ohrèi* in Bohemian. POPULATION, 19,000.

Inns.—Kaiser Wilhelm; Goldene Sonne; Zwei Erzherzoge.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Carlsbad and Marienbad.

An old town on a rock, by the Eger, at the foot of the Fichtelgebirge Hills, which was fortified till 1809, and is memorable for the assassination of *Wallenstein*, 24th Feb., 1634, by order of his sovereign, the Emperor Ferdinand. The party was led by Devereux, an Irishman, who struck him down in his night-shirt at the Rathhaus. They show the halberd with which the deed was done; also *Wallenstein's sword*, and other relics, with his portrait. The authenticity of all these is doubtful. His adherents were murdered in the old imperial Schloss, or Burg, which has a tower built by Frederick Barbarossa, and a double chapel in the

Romanesque-Gothic styles, built 1183-1295. (See Schiller's *Wallenstein*, or Coleridge's version of it.)

Wallenstein was accused of having conspired against the Emperor, but his innocence has been proved by recent documents, and compensation made to the family. The Martin and Ehrhardt Chapels of the twelfth century have some carvings.

About three English miles from Eger is the Egerbrunnen, close to

FRANZENSBAD (Stat.), or FRANZENSBRUNN.

POPULATION, 2,000. See Carlsbad for remarks about kurtaxe, servants, lodgings, &c.

HOTELS.—King's Villa, excellent family Hotel, recommended; Grand Hotel de la Poste; Adler; Muller's; Leipsic; Kaiser von Oesterreich.

There are three bath-houses, much frequented by the Austrian nobility. The place was founded by Francis I., to whom a bronze statue, by Schwanthaler, was erected by Count Münch-Bellinghausen. It is a pretty, well-built town, and is, after Carlsbad, Marienbad, and Teplitz, the most important spa in Bohemia. Its cold springs are chalybeate and saline, with carbonic acid. About 200,000 bottles of the original Franzensquelle, or Egerbrunnen, are sent away yearly. The Louisenquelle is for bathing only.

MARIENBAD (Stat.); 22 miles by rail from Franzensbad, 32 miles by rail from Carlsbad.

POPULATION, 1,000.

HOTELS.—Klinger, the first and largest, on the Kurort.

Hotel Weimar, first-class; Hotel du Casino. Neptune; Englischerhof; Bellevue.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.

Lodgings, servants, kurtaxe, &c., as at Carlsbad.

This is a modern watering-place, in a healthy and inviting wooded spot, well provided with hotels, and noted for its cold mineral *Springs*, which are used by about 13,000 visitors in the season. It numbers about 180 houses, on the slope of a hill, in the valley near the source of the Tepel, about 1,900 feet above the sea. It has a handsome Cursaal with a colonnade, and a new church, built 1854. Living is good and comparatively cheap.

The waters are like the Carlsbad, alkaline-saline, but are used in cases where these would

be too exciting on account of the heat, and are both drunk and bathed in. The Kreuzbrunnen, Ferdinandsbrunnen, and Waldbrunnen are the principal sources. There are also mud, gas, and vapour baths, and a milk cure.

Excursions may be made to Friedrich-Wilhelms Höhe and Hirtenruhe, both fine points of view. The town is surrounded by pine forests, with footpaths in every direction, affording agreeable walks.

On the line from Carlsbad to Komotau and Tepitz, 9½ miles from the latter, is Mireschowitz; to the left of which are the villages of

Seidlitz, Saidschütz, and Püllna, all celebrated for their Epsom-salt springs; the last being near Brüx (Stat.), on the Prague and Tepitz line (see Route 59). Inn—Löwe.

These aperient waters rise through holes dug in the marl, from which they obtain their purgative property; and from these the bottles are filled.

The *Saidschütz* waters are the strongest; the *Seidlitz*, giving name to the well-known aperient powders, are the weakest, and are taken mostly by women and children. They are not much used on the spot, but are largely exported and imitated. Brüxer Sprudel is a useful ferruginous and alkaline spring, 180 yards deep.

Brüx is in railway communication (opened 1873) with Bilin, Komotau, **Schlan** (page 231), Saas, and Prague, and with Dux and Liptitz, Tepitz and Bodenbach, towards Dresden.

About 2½ English miles towards Tepitz is **Bilin** (Stat.) See Route 59.

POPULATION, 3,000.

Inns.—Schwarzes Ross; Weisses Löwe.

A town charmingly situated in the Bielathal, at the beginning of the Mittelgebirge, or Bohemian central range of hills. Here are bitter salt springs (Sauerbrunnen), of a purgative quality, which rise close to each other, and are noted for their abundance of carbonate of soda and alkaline qualities. About 1,000,000 bottles are exported to various parts, and the waters are used in the preparation of soda. The *Schloss* of Prince Lobkowitz contains 20,000 specimens of minerals, and an armoury, and has a splendid view of the Erzgebirge hills. The connection opened with Austria shortens the line between Vienna and P

In the neighbourhood are the Borzen and the Schladniger Berg, large porphyry rocks of curious forms; and further off are the Castles of Rothenhaus and Eisenberg.

ROUTE 61.

Prague to Pilsen and Nuremberg.

By rail, as under:—

1. PRAGUE TO FURTH (Böhmisch Westbahn).

Prague to	English miles.		English miles.
Beraun.....	23½	[Branches to Budweis and Komotau.]	
Horowitz.....	35	Staab	84
Rokitza.....	53½	Taus.....	104½
[Branch to Radnitz, 7]		Furth	118½
Chrast.....	60½		
Pilsen (buffet)	67½		

2. FURTH TO SCHWANDORF AND NUREMBERG (Bayerische Ostbahn).

Furth to	Miles.		Miles.
Cham ...	12½	Neukirchen	72½
Roding.....	19½	Hartmannsdorf.....	77½
Bodenwühr.....	29	Herzbrück	83
Schwandorf	42½	Lauf-l-P.....	90
Irrenlohe.....	45	Rüthenbach	94
Amberg	50	Nuremberg.....	100½
Sulzbach.....	66		

Prague, as in Route 58.

Karlstein (Stat.) is near the old *Castle* of Charles IV., on a steep marble rock, with a tower 125 feet high, and 13 feet thick, one of the most remarkable fortresses in Bohemia. It was built 1348 by Matthias von Arras, and suffered greatly in the Thirty Years' War. In the Kreuzkapelle the Bohemian *Crown* was kept, within four iron doors and nineteen locks. The walls of the chapel are richly inlaid and adorned with paintings by Theodore of Prague, and other old artists. St. Catherine's Chapel has a picture of Charles IV. and his wife kneeling before the Madonna and Infant Christ.

Beraun (Stat.)

POPULATION, 5,720. *Inn.*—Schwarzer Adler.

An old town on the river Beraun, with a stone bridge, built 1841; the mediæval *Veronas*, among iron and coal mines. About 3 miles from here is St. Iwan unter dem Felsen (an old Benedictine convent), in a wild and beautiful valley. Here a Branch Rail of 27½ miles runs off to *Rakonitz*, passing through *Pürlitz*, on the Beraun.

At *Pürlitz* (about 9 miles up the river), in the heart of romantic scenery, is the very old *Schloss*, often mentioned in history in the times of the Ottokar kings; and still one of the finest mediæval relics in Bohemia. Good wood carvings in the chapel.

Horowitz (Stat.) Here is a castle which was the birth-place of King George von Podiebrad. From here it is 32½ miles to

PILSEN (Stat.), where the line to Budweis joins. POPULATION, 50,693.

INNS.—Hotel Wladigk; Kaiser; Goldner Adler (Golden Eagle).

An old town at the junction of the Radbusa with the Mies, once fortified. In the Thirty Years' War it was besieged and taken by Mansfeld, 1618. Here is the old Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, built 1292, with a Rathhaus of the same date; also Ziska's House; and the house which Wallenstein occupied before going to Eger, where he was assassinated; several of his followers were executed in the Market-place. Its lager beer is the best in Bohemia, and is now becoming known in England. Horn and iron goods, and alum are made.

Lochotin is a bathing-place, 1 mile distant. A line, opened 1873, to **Komotau** (see Route 59), 82 miles long, goes by way of **Tremosna, Plass** (where a branch is projected towards Carlsbad), **Podersam, Saaz, and Priesen**, which is on the line from Prague to Komotau. From hence there is a communication with **Aussig (Stat.)**. Pilsen to **Neuern** (for Deggendorf and Munich), about 40 miles long, passes **Prestitz, Klattau, &c.**, through the Böhmer Wald.

Kubitzen. The two places of this name, called Bohemian and German Kubitzen, under the Bohemian hills (Böhmerwald), mark the frontiers of Bohemia and Bavaria; and are near

Furth-im-Wald (Stat.), on the Bavarian side, a small town, on the Cham, in a hilly part of the Upper Palatinate, not to be confounded with *Flüth*, near Nuremberg.

Cham (Stat.) is on the edge of the picturesque Bayrische Wald. Rail through **Runding** (old castle) and **Lam**, on the Weiße Regen, near the *Hohe Bogen* (3,500 feet), in the Bayrische Wald. See Route 47 for the remainder of this line to **Nuremberg**.

ROUTE 62.

Prague to Budweis, Linz, and Vienna

By rail.

	Miles.		Miles.
Prague to		Budweis	104
Hostiwar.....	6	Junction of lines:—	
Beneschau	31	(1) from Pilsen to	
Tabor.....	64½	Vienna;	
Wessely.....	80½	(2) from Komotau	
		and Rakonitz to	
[Branch to Vienna—		Zdie, Milin, Pro-	
Wittingau	94	tivin, and Budweis]	
Gmünd (on line		Umlowitz	129
from Pilsen to		Summerau	144
Vienna)	115	Galsbach	166
Eggenburg	169	[Branch to Linz on	
Vienna	218]	the Danube, Route	
		51.]	
		St. Valentin (on the	
		Munich line)	179
		Vienna	284

Prague, as in Route 58.

Tabor (Stat.), the Bohemian Chomor.

POPULATION, 7,400; many Jews.

Inn—Traube.

A town on the Luschnitz in a beautiful country under Mount Tabor; on the top of which was a *Castle*, founded by Koten in 774, destroyed 1268, and rebuilt 1420, and fortified with a double wall by *Ziska*, the leader of the Hussites, some of whom were called Taborites. It has a Gothic Cathedral, an Augustine Convent, and an old Rathhaus containing *Ziska's* mail shirt. His house is close by, marked by a bust; and walking-sticks are sold here with his head carved on them. Rail to Iglau (page 236) and Razič.

Wessely (Stat.), junction for Budweis and Linz.

BUDWEIS (Stat.)

POPULATION, 28,730.

INNS.—Goldene Glocke; Goldene Sonne; Drei Hahnen (Three Cocks).

Diligences to Prague; rail to Linz, Pilsen, Vienna.

A cathedral town at the source of the Moldau, with a Dom built 1500, and seven Churches. It stands in a hilly country, abounding with fish-ponds, and belonging for the most part to Prince Schwarzenberg, several of whose country seats are within a few miles. One seat, *Krumau*, is an old castle with a draw-bridge round it, and contains about 200 courts and rooms, with a tilt-yard. Another seat, *Frauenberg*, up the Moldau adjoins a

modern building in the Gothic style. Boar hunts take place in the true baronial fashion. At Gratzen are glass works. Pearls are found in the lakes. Rails come in from Pilsen, Prague, Komotau, Linz.

Hohenfurt is an old abbey near the Teufelsmauer (Devil's Wall) and the Böhmer Wald. *Bergstadt* has a government cannon foundry.

At *Trocnow*, *Ziska*, or *Zizka* (the famous leader of the Hussites), was born, about 1360, under an oak near his father's seat. He fought at Agincourt as an English volunteer before he led his countrymen against the Emperor Sigismund.

The Rail from Budweis to Linz was first opened in 1832 as a horse rail. It follows the road down to **Linz (Stat.)**, see page 181, before reaching which it makes a junction with **St. Valentin**, on the Vienna line, opened 1873. Rail from St. Valentin to Klein Reifling. Rail from Budweis to Gofau and Salnau.

ROUTE 63.

Prague to Vienna, via Iglau and Znaim.

	Miles.		Miles.
Prague to		Iglau	103
Böhmisch Brod	21	Trebitsch	126
Kolin (on Dresden		M. Budwitz	149
line)	40	Znaim.....	161
[Branch to Pardubitz, &c.]		[Branch to Gruss-	
Czaslau	53	bach.]	
Deutschbrod	87	Zellendorf	181
[Branch to Pardubitz.]		Stockerau	211
		Vienna	227½

Prague, as in Route 58. Hence to the junction with the Dresden line at

Kolin (Stat.) See Route 64.

Kuttenberg (Stat.), among lead and copper mines. Population, 13,155. St. Barbara, a handsome Gothic church, like Cologne Cathedral; and three other fine Gothic churches.

Czaslau (Stat.), on the direct Vienna and Dresden line, opened throughout 1872.

An ancient town, having a fine old church with the highest tower in Bohemia, in which *Ziska*, the blind Hussite leader, was buried, 1424, with his mace hanging over his grave. He died while besieging Przbislaw Castle too closely. When the Emperor Ferdinand I. saw the tomb, 1554, he went off in a panic. "Pful. pful. mala bestia," he ex-

claimed in Court Latin, "quæ mortua etiam post centum annos terret vivos." (Fye, fye, the wicked beast still frightens the living, though he is a hundred years dead). Ferdinand II. desecrated the grave in pure spite. In the neighbourhood is *Chotusitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, 17th May, 1742.

Deutschbrod (Stat.) *Inn*.—Goldner Löwe.

A town in the deep valley of the Sazawa, where Ziska defeated the Emperor Sigismund, 18th January, 1422, in a pitched battle.

Rail to **Liebau** (page 128), 124 miles, through Königgrätz.

Iglau (Stat.)

POPULATION, 24,000.

Inns.—Goldner Stern; Goldner Löwe; Drei Fürsten (Three Princes).

A manufacturing town on the Iglawa, one of the oldest in Moravia, and a seat of the cloth trade. It was occupied by the Prussians 13th July, 1866, on their advance towards Vienna. St. John's Church, built 1050, has a good altar-piece. There are several manufactories; with lead and silver works. Two granite columns mark the Moravian boundary, and the spot where Ferdinand I. took the oath to the Bohemian States, 1527, before he was allowed to cross it.

Znaim (Stat.)

POPULATION, 15,000.

Inns.—Weisses Ross; Drei Kronen.

A town on the Thaya, where Archduke Charles concluded the armistice after the battle of Wagram. In 1866 it was the Prussian head-quarters, 26th July. Near this is Nicholsburg, where the preliminaries of peace were signed with Austria.

The *Hauptkirche* of St. Nicholas has a Chancel shaped like a globe, and the old *Burg*, or Castle, now a military prison, has a round Chapel of the twelfth century. Kloster Bruck, one mile to the south, was formerly a Premonstratensian canonry, and has been converted into a tobacco manufactory. Much fruit is sold here.

The rail proceeds by way of **Zellendorf**, &c.; but the post road turns off here past *Hollabrunn*, near the small town of Schöngrabern, which has a fine Church, built by the Knights Templars. At *Mallet* ~~are~~ the Schloss and garden of Count ~~v~~ Further on is

Stockerau (Stat.), a pleasant little town on the Danube; from whence a short suburban rail goes to Vienna, passing Spillern, Korneuburg, Enzersdorf, and Floridsdorf.

Vienna. See Route 64.

ROUTE 64.

Prague to Brünn and Vienna.

By rail in about 12 hours. The stations are as under:—

Prague to	Miles.		Miles.
Böhmisch Brod.....	24	Adamsthal (6 tunnels)	149
Pecok	29½	Brünn	157
Kolin	39	[Branch to Segen-	
Elbe Teinitz	46	Gottes, Olmütz,	
Pardubitz	66	Cracow, Pesth;	
[Branches to Kö-		and loop to Vi-	
niggrätz, Reich-		enna, (via Kanitz,	
enberg, &c.)		Grussbaeh, &c.)	
Chotzen (tunnel 815		Branowitz	173
feet)	87	Saitz	182
[Branch to Tynist		Lundenburg Junc-	
(for Königgrätz) 15		tion	194½
Nachod.....	37½	[Branch to Olmütz,	
Braunau	62½]	Cracow.]	
Brandeis.....	91	Hohenau	206½
Wildenschwert.....	96	Dürnkut	215
Böhm Trübau	102	Gänsersdorf	227
[Branch to Olmütz		[Branch to Pres-	
and Cracow.]		burg and Pesth.]	
Zwittau	112	Wagram	235
Brünn	122	Floridsdorf	243
Lettowitz	129	Vienna	247
Skalitz.....	135		
Blansko (4 tunnels) 144			

Prague, as in Route 58.

Böhmisch Brod (Stat.), in Bohemia, near the spot where the Hussites were finally defeated, 1434, and their leaders killed.

Kolin (Stat.)

POPULATION, 11,600.

Inn.—Post.

A town on the Elbe, occupied by Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, at his defeat by the Austrians, under Daun, which obliged him to retreat from Bohemia. A pillar near the town marks the spot. His head-quarters were at the Sun (Sonne) Inn. The Order of Maria Theresa, was instituted by the Empress for this victory.

Elbeteinitz (Stat.), on the Elbe.

Pardubitz (Stat.), a pretty town on the Elbe, with a ruined castle.

A branch from Pardubitz to Löbau passes **Königgrätz (Stat.)**, a strong frontier post on the

Elbe, the scene of the great German battle of the 3rd of July, 1866. See Route 36. From Königgrätz a line is open to **Sadowa**, 9 miles, page 125 (whence a branch runs to **Smiric** or **Smiritz**), **Horic**, and **Wostromer**, 22 miles.

From Königgrätz, a line goes round, *viâ Brandels* and **Grulich**, to the foot of the Carpathians, which have been pierced by a tunnel, connecting **Gelersberg** and **Wildenschwert** (Stat.)

Chotzen (Stat.), near a short tunnel, on the *Stiller Adlerfluss*. Here a line is open to **Tynist**, **Nachod** (see Route 36), and **Mittelsteine** towards **Breslau** and the Russian lines.

Brandels (Stat.), near an old castle.

Böhmisch Trübau (Stat.) (or Bohemian Trübau). Here the line from **Olmütz** falls in, passing through the Prince of **Liechtenstein's** extensive property at **Littau**, **Müglitz**, &c.

Zwittau (Stat.), or **Zwittawa**.

POPULATION, 3,700.

An old walled cathedral town, with some cloth and linen manufactures, on the river **Zwittawa**.

A tunnel of 1,600 feet, at **Greifendorf**, on the main line, leads to

Brüsau (Stat.), another manufacturing place.

Lettowitz (Stat.), near an old abbey church, and the seat of Count **Kalnoky**.

Raitz, near **Blanskö** (Stat.), in **Zwittauthal**, belongs to the Prince of **Salm**, who has a seat here, built 1763, which contains the monument to **Nicholas Salm**, who defeated **Francis I.**, at **Pavia**, and delivered **Vienna**, 1529. It was placed by **Ferdinand I.** in the old **Dorothea Church**. **Blanskö Castle** was blown up by the **Swedes**.

Hence to **Brünn** is the most picturesque part of the line, which runs through a rocky valley by several tunnels.

Adamsthal (Stat.) The small town belongs to the Prince of **Liechtenstein**, and has some long caves and old castles.

BRÜNN (Stat.), or *Brno*, in Moravian meaning a Ferry.

POPULATION, 95,342.

INNS.—**Neuhauser**; **Grand Hotel**, formerly **Werner**; **Padowitz**.

Steam Tramways from the **Karthauss** to station, thence to **Altbrünn** and **Schreibwald**.

An old fortified town, the capital of Moravia,

and the principal seat of the woollen, linen, and leather trades, on a hill side, at the junction of the **Schwarza** and **Zwittawa**. It has many tall factory chimneys, and large spreading suburbs outside the glacis, now turned into a promenade. On the top of the *Spielberg*, above the town (850 feet high), is the citadel and state prison, in which **Baron von Trenck**, **General Mack**, and **Silvio Pellico** were confined, the last from 1822-30 (See **S. Pellico's** *I miei Prigionieri*). **St. Peter's** old *Cathedral* of the 15th century is on the **Franzensberg**, near the pillar to **Emperor Francis I.**, erected 1815. *St. Jacob's Kirche* (**St. James**), a handsome Gothic building of the 16th century, has the tomb (1683) of **Marshal Souches** (**Radwit**), who defended the town against the **Swedes** under **Torstensson**. The clock tower was added 1845. At the **Capuchin Church** is an altar-piece, by **Sandart**, and the tomb of **Von Trenck**. The **Jesuits' College**, a very extensive building, with seven courts, now a barracks. At the **Landschaftliche Haus**, where the Estates meet, is the plough with which **Joseph II.** ploughed some furrows, to encourage agriculture.

The **Rathhaus**, a Gothic building of the 16th century, modernised, except the portal, was **Napoleon's** head-quarters before the battle of **Austerlitz**.

The **Dietrichstein** and **Kaunitz** family Palaces are here.

Augustinerkirche, or **Königin Kloster**, at **Alt Brünn**, in the suburbs, is a splendid building of 1823, founded by **Queen Elizabeth**, for **Cistercian** nuns, and enlarged by **Joseph II.** for the **Augustines**. It has a good statue of the **Virgin**, by **Cranach**, and a library of 14,000 volumes. Some fine frescoes in the **Obrowitz Church**, a suppressed house of the **Premonstratensians**.

The *Mährische* (Moravian) *National Museum* has collections of natural objects, antiquities, besides a library, and cabinet of coins and seals. **New Turnhalle**, for gymnastic exercises.

On the post road to **Olmütz** is the **Zderad Säule**, a memorial pillar, dating from 1090, where a Count **Zderad** was assassinated.

Austerlitz, 15 miles from **Brünn**, on the rail to **Vlarapass**, is the site of the great battle of the 2nd of December, 1805, in which **Napoleon** defeated the two Emperors, **Alexander** and **Francis**. The **Austrians** say he had 80,000 men against 20,000

Austrians and 64,000 Russians, under Kutosov. The French say, 70,000 French against 90,000 Austrians and Russians, and speak of a lake in which 22,000 Russians were drowned; though in the whole neighbourhood there is scarcely a pond large enough to hold 200 men. At **Raigern (Stat.)** the Austrians were cut up by the reserve under Davoust, after Austerlitz. Here is one of the oldest Benedictine houses in Austria, founded 1030.

Branowitz (Stat.), on the Schwarza, near the Polau Mountains, where several ruined *Castles* of the Moravian nobility are to be seen, marked by curious battlements and turrets. Such are Boskowitz, and Danbrowitz; Elchorn, built 1059, where Gustavus IV. is buried; and Pernstein, near Tischnowitz, which has a fine old tenth-century church.

Saltz (Stat.), near the seat of the Prince of Liechtenstein. Here the Little Carpathian Mountains are visible.

Lundenburg (Stat.), population, 1,500, a pretty little place on the Thaya, junction of a line to Olmütz, *viâ* Prerau. About four miles off is *Eisgrab Castle*, the fine seat of Prince Lichtenstein, the owner of large territory in this quarter. It is watered by the Thaya, and has a beautiful Kiosk, a Menagerie, and Hasenberg, an old mediæval fortress. The Thaya marks the boundary of Moravia. At *Rostel* is an ancient church, in which Cyril and Methodius first preached Christianity.

At Lundenburg a line of 52 miles runs to Zellerndorf, passing Nikolsburg, where peace was concluded in 1866 after Sadowa.

Hohenau (Stat.), near the river March, which runs along the borders of Hungary, and the *Marchfeld*, or plain, on which Ottakar, King of Bohemia, defeated the Hungarians, 1260, and was defeated and killed, 1278, by the Emperor Rudolph I., founder of the Hapsburg line.

Dürnkrut (Stat.), on the Drosing, near *Zedenspiegen* and its old church and castle.

Wagram (Stat.). Near where Napoleon defeated the Archduke Charles 5th and 6th July, 1809.

Gänserndorf (Stat.), where the line to Pressburg turns off. It passes Marchegg, and near Salmhof, the old seat of Nicholas von Salm, the conqueror of Pavia.

Floridsdorf (Stat.), on the Danube. Here the Austrian army was entrenched with 400,000 men

and 600 pieces of cannon, after the defeat at Sadowa, 1866. A line branches off to **Zedlersee** and **Stockeran** (Route 63). St. Stephen's spire and Leopoldsberg Hill come into view; and the railcrosses the Danube to **Vienna**, the "Emperor's City," (as the Austrians call it), near the site of the Exhibition of 1873.

VIENNA (Stat.)

HOTELS.—Hotel Imperial (formerly the Palace of the Duke of Wurtemberg). Beautiful first-class hotel, kept by J. Frohner.

Grand Hotel, in the most fashionable and much frequented part of the town, 9 Kärnthnerring; Table d'hôte. Also an excellent Restaurant.

Goldenes Lamm, Leopoldstadt, a large first-class hotel, in an open and healthy situation, near the Danube Canal.

Hotel Metropole, vast first-class hotel, beautifully situated. Recommended to English and American travellers.

Hotel Munsch, first-class.

Hotel National; Hotel Sacher.

Hotel Erzherzog Karl (Archduke Charles).

Hotel Wandl.

Hotel de la Cour d'Autriche.

Hotel Kaiserin Elizabeth.

Hotel de France.

Hotel Continental, first-class.

Hotel Hammerand, Florianigasse, 8; Hotel Tegetthoff; Hotel Kummer; Müller; Union; Goldner Adler; Weissner Wolf. Several of these are new hotels on an immense scale.

Prices and fees to servants vary very much according to the class of hotel where service is charged for; fees are expected by the porter, boots, and doorkeeper.

As a rule there are no tables d'hôte at the hotels, but a dinner can mostly be had by the carte. Good dinner at 2½ fl. or 4s. to 5s.: at the restaurant attached to hotels frequented by citizens. Hungarian, Burgundy, Ofner, Adelsberger, and Vossbauer wines are cheap and good. A small *douceur*, varying according to the amount of the bill and style of restaurant, is always given to the waiter. The bill should be examined carefully.

COFFEE HOUSES.—The first coffee-house in Europe is said to have been established at Vienna, 1684, by a certain Kollschitzky, a Polish spy in the quarters of the Turks, who received permission to open it as a recompense for his services. The coffee-houses in the city are not very showy. Most of them have a billiard-table, smoking-room, and an ordinary supply of newspapers. A cup of

coffee, without milk is called *ein schwarzer*. A cup with milk is called a *mélange*. The most noted

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Börseplatz, No. 1, Leopoldstadt; telegraphs at some hotels.

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offee, without milk is called *ein schwarzer*. A cup with milk is called a *mélange*. The most noted coffee-houses are Café de l'Europe, in Stephansplatz; Schrangl, in the Graben; Griensteidl; and Central, Herrngasse.

RESTAURANTS abound. Dinners from 12 to 5. Waiters expect a small fee.

WINE HOUSES.—These are well worthy of a visit. There are 700 in the city and its suburbs. They are much frequented by foreigners. For Hungarian wines: Esterhazy-Keller.

ENGLISH CLUB OF VIENNA.—Secretary, Mr. R. D. Romans, Hotel Erzherzog Carl, Kärnthner-strasse. An Association of English-speaking gentlemen of every nationality, meeting on Wednesdays.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB (Wissenschaftliche Club).—At 9, Eschenbachgasse; Journals, Reviews, &c., in the Reading Room. Secretary, Baron C. Gager.

PASSPORTS.—Formerly the police were very strict throughout Austria. At present when a traveller has once passed the Austrian frontier, he will not be asked for his passport again, till he leaves the frontier.

LUGGAGE.—The inspection of luggage is rigid. Only 1 oz. of tobacco, or 10 cigars, allowed duty free.

OMNIBUSES (called Omnibusse or Stellwägen).—To and from the railway station and hotels. Railway porters expect 10 to 20 kr. for each trunk. Omnibuses ply from one end of Vienna to the other, through the leading thoroughfares, according to distance; within the Lines, 12 krs. They should not be taken by travellers with luggage. On some lines a "correspondenz" may be had, as in Paris.

CABS.—One horse (styled "comfortable"), first 15 min., 50 krs.; every quarter after, 20 krs. Two horses (fiacre)—First half-hour, 1 fl.; every 30 min. beyond, 50 krs. From 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. one half more. From station, one horse, 1 fl. Luggage, 30 krs. each article.

TRAMWAYS make the circuit of the Ring-strasse, in connection with other lines; charge, 12 krs. (2½d.) to 20 krs., in very comfortable carriages.

RAILWAY.—A circular Elevated Rail with a central station on Franz Josef's Quay.

POST-OFFICE.—Post Gasse No. 10 (open 8 to 9). Letters received till 6 p.m. Postage, 10 krs. for 15 gr. (½ oz.) to England. In Vienna, and all over the empire, 5 krs.

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Börseplatz, No. 1, Leopoldstadt; telegraphs at some hotels.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE.—At the Embassy, 111, Metternich Gasse, 6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICE.—1, Eschenbach Gasse, 9, 2nd floor.

SWISS PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Dorotheastrasse.

AUSTRIAN ALPINE CLUB.—Ask your banker.

MONEY.—The monetary system, introduced in 1892, based on gold and notes payable in gold, is as follows:—100 heller=1 krone=10d. **GOLD COINS**, 20 and 10 kronen=16s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. **SILVER**, 1 krone and 50 heller=10d. and 5d. **NICKEL**, 20 and 10 heller=2d. and 1d. **BRONZE**, 2 and 1 heller=1-5d. and 1-10d. The old system, based on silver and inconvertible notes, is as follows:—100 kreutzer=1 gulden=1s. 11½d. 1 krone=50 kreutzer; 1 heller=½ kreutzer. Coins and notes of the old system remain *temporarily current* as follows:—**GOLD**, 8 and 4 gulden, at the rate of 42 gulden for 100 kronen. **SILVER**, 2, 1, and ½ gulden=4, 2, and ½ krone; and 20, 10, and 5 kreutzer=40, 20, and 10 heller. **COPPER**, 4, 1, ½, and ¼ kreutzer=8, 2, 1, and ½ heller. **BANK NOTES**, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, and 1 gulden=2,000, 200, 20, 10, and 2 kronen. When leaving Austria, change your paper for silver or gold.

MONEY CHANGERS.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

COMMISSIONAIRE (*Dienstmann*) may be had at tariff prices, but it is best to have an understanding.

SIGHTS.—*Sunday*—Prince Liechtenstein's Picture Gallery, 2 to 4; Pictures at the Akademie der Bildenden Künste, 10 to 1. Pictures (modern) at the Künstlerhaus, Lothringerstrasse, 9 (afternoon); Pictures, &c. at the Hofmuseum, in the Burgring.

Monday.—Coins and Cabinet of Antiquities, Arms, and Pictures at the Hofmuseum, 1 to 3, afternoon.

Tuesday.—Natural History Collections at the Hofmuseum, 10 to 3; Schatzkammer in the Hofburg, Schweizerhof, 10 to 1; Kunst and Industrie, 5, Stubenring, 9 to 4. Tickets at the Hotels.

Wednesday.—Prince Liechtenstein's Picture Gallery, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Count Harrach's Picture Gallery, Frelung, 3; 10 to 2. Count Schönborn's Picture Gallery, Rengasse, 4; 9 to 3.

Thursday.—Schatzkammer, *by ticket*, 10 to 1; City Historical Museum and Armour Collection, at

the Rathhaus, 9 to 1. Count Czernin's Picture Gallery, Landesgerichts-strasse, 9, 10 to 2. Albertina Beethoven Collection, Heiligenstadt, 8 to 6.

Friday.—Museum of Art and Industry, Stubenring, 5, 9 to 4; Permanent Exhibition of Modern Pictures, Tuchlauben, No. 8; Schatzkammer, *by ticket*, at 10.

Saturday.—Arsenal, 9 to 3; Wagner Museum, Alléegasse, Wieden, 10 to 6. Geological Institute.

The porter at the hotel should be consulted, as the days are sometimes changed.

Every day.—Imperial Library, 1. Josefsplatz, 9 to 4; Botanical Museum; Imperial Stables, except Sundays; Wiener Künstler Club.

CONVEYANCES.—Rail to Salzburg and Munich; Pressburg and Buda Pest; Oderberg and Limberg; Brunn, Prague, and Dresden; Bruck and Stockerau; Neustadt and Laibach, and Trieste. Diligences; Steamers on the Danube.—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

FESTIVALS.—Easter at St. Stephen's. 1st May (afternoon), procession in the Prater. Corpus Christi, Thursday after Trinity, when the Emperor and his family join in the procession to church. Military festival at the Invalidenhaus on Lepsic day, 18th October. The Sunday nearest 13th July, at the Brigittenau.

POPULATION (1890), 1,364,548, including the suburbs, of whom 75,000 are Jews and 20,700 soldiers.

Vienna, the Roman *Vindobona*, called *Wien* in German, *Vienne* in French, and popularly "Kaiserstadt," or the Imperial city, is the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and of the Archduchy of Lower Austria (or the country below the Ems), standing in a wide plain, near the Danube (or Donau), where a branch of it, called the Danube Canal, is joined by the little river Wien, from which it derives its name. The Donau Canal is a loop which leaves the Danube at Mussdorf, 3 miles above Vienna, and joins it again below the city. It was made 1598–1700. The best view of Vienna and the surrounding country is obtained from St. Stephen's spire and the Belvedere, which takes in a prospect including the islands of the Danube, the fields of Wagram and Aspern; the Kahlenberg mountains

on the west; and the swelling hills and Noric Alps to the south, covered with country seats, castles, and churches. The climate is changeable and somewhat foggy—hence the proverb "*Vienna aut ventosa aut venenosa*" (Vienna is either windy or sickly).

The city proper and its suburbs are now divided into nineteen *Bezirke*, or Sections. These Sections are Innere Stadt (City), Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund, Favoriten, Simmering, Meidling, Hietzing, Sechshaus, Fünfhaus, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, and Döbling. In the Innere Stadt the Cathedral, Palace, the best houses and shops are located. Outside this was an open ring, 900 to 1,500 feet wide, called the *Bastai* and *Glacis*, from the ramparts, 40 to 50 feet high, which hemmed in the town till they were razed, 1858. This site, usually called *Ring Strasse*, or **Ring**, and traversed by a tram-rail, is now laid out and mostly built over, with handsome new streets, hotels, public structures, monuments, and gardens which rival those of Paris, and have now covered the greater part of the once open space, and made it continuous with the suburbs beyond.

Of the *Suburbs*, that on the Leopoldstadt Island, including the Brigittenau, to the north of the Danube Canal, towards the Prater, is, in general, well built, with broad and regular streets, containing many churches and convents. Next to Leopoldstadt, the best districts are Jägerzeile, Landstrasse, Rennweg, Alt and Neu Wieden, Schottenfeld, Neubau, Mariahilf, Josefstadt, Alsergrund, and Rossau. They were once surrounded by the *Lines*, a wall about 12 feet high and 18 miles long, made 1704, when the city was threatened by the Hungarians, and served as the octroi limits, but they are being pulled down, since the incorporation of the new suburbs. The old city walls had twelve Gates (Thore) corresponding to twelve in the outer walls or *Linien*; of these only two remain, viz., the *Burghor*, or Palace Gate, modelled after the Propylæa at Athens, consisting of five arches on twelve Doric columns, built 1824, by von Nobile, inscribed with the Emperor Francis's motto, "*titia Regnorum Fundamentum*," and the *Franz Josefs-Thor*, near the Franz-Josefs-Kaserne, and the Zollamt and the Post-office, close to the junction of the Donau Canal

with the little River Wien, opposite the Zollamts-Brücke over the latter.

Vienna is perhaps without a rival for grand buildings, royal, public and private, ecclesiastical and municipal, and fine streets and open places. All the more ancient remains are in the Innere Stadt, and the stranger will do well not to allow the seductions of the Ring Strasse to prevent him from visiting the *Altstadt*. The houses in the old town are high brick buildings of five or six storeys, in narrow irregular streets. Here, and in the city generally, the people live in flats, or part of flats, so much so that the total population averages upwards of fifty to a "house" so called. The house *Zur Weintraube*, in the Graben, is seven storeys high. The *Freihaus auf der Wieden*, belonging to the Starhemberg family, contains 6 courts, 200 suites of rooms, and 2,000 inhabitants. Another, called the *Bürgerhospital*, has 10 courts, 212 suites, and 1,200 inhabitants, and yields a rent of 100,000 florins. The *Trattnerhof*, in the Graben, contains 400 persons, who pay a rent of 50,000fl. Another large building in the Altstadt, is the *Schottenhof*, belonging to German monks, but originally granted to the Scotch Benedictines by the Emperor Frederick I., in 1158, and now a very wealthy endowment. The *Mülkerhof*, opposite this, belonging to the Abbey of Mülk, is almost as large. Other large buildings of this kind are the *Aziendahof* and the *Grabenhof*, in the Graben; the *Domherrnhof*, in Domgasse; the *Kärnthnerhof* and the *Thonehof*, in Kärnthnerstrasse; and the *Schweizerhof*, in Josefsplatz.

The most striking buildings, after the Cathedral and the Imperial Palace (here called the *Burg*), are as follow:—The Belvedere. The Palace of Archduke Albert in the Hofgartenstrasse, on the east side of the Burg. The Palace of Justice, and Natural History and Art Museums, in the Burg Ring. The Opera House and Heinrichshof in the Opernring. The handsome new buildings of the New York Equitable and New York Life Assurance Offices, and the Stadtbaugesellschaft, in the Graben. The Unionbaugesellschaft in Franzensring. The Schwarzenberg, Stahrenberg, and Rainer Palaces. Palace of Count Czernin. Epstein Palace, in the Burgring. Palace or Majoratshaus of Prince Liechtenstein; the front in Schenkenstrasse, 220 feet long, one of the hand-

somest buildings in Vienna, built by Martinelli, and lately restored. Palace of the Archbishop, in Bischofsgasse. The Deutsche-Haus, belonging to the Teutonic order, in Singerstrasse. Trautson Palace, built by F. Von Erlach, 1711, in the Corinthian style, on an arched basement. National Bank and the Landstände Palace in Herrengasse. Also, Palace of the Minister for Landescultur. Palace of the Minister of Finance, in Johannisgasse. The Bohemian Chancery Office; a fine building, by Von Erlach. Palace of the Minister of War (or Hofkriegsraths Gebäude), built 1775, in Am Hof, as the square in front of it is called; which is of historical interest from the murder of Count Latour, Minister of War in 1848, who was hung on a gas-lamp. University Library, in Dominikanerplatz. The University and the Parlaments-Gebäude, on Franzens Ring. Palace of the Duke of Coburg-Cohary, at the Carolinerthor. The Arsenal. Polytechnic Institute. General Hospital. The *Invalidenhaus* ("Soldiers' Hospital"), in Landstrasse, was built 1750, and remodelled by Joseph II., in 1784. It gives accommodation to 64 officers and 550 men, and contains a large room, with busts of Austrian generals by Klieber, and pictures of the battles of Aspern and Leipsic, by Krafft. All the heads are portraits. The Medical and Surgical Josephs-Akademie, in Währingerstrasse. The new Criminal Gerichtshaus (Courts of Law), in the Alsergrund. Palace of the Hungarian Life Guards at St. Ulrich's Convent (dissolved since 1848). The Mint, in Landstrasse. Savings Bank, by Pichl. The Porzellan House, in Kärntnerstrasse, is faced with porcelain.

The city is now supplied with Water from new works, constructed in 1870-3, by Gabrielli (the contractor for the Docks at Chatham), at a cost of 20 millions of florins. The water is brought from the springs at Kaiserbrunn and Stixenstein, in the Höllenthal, or Styrian Alps, 50 to 60 miles distant, to the Rosenhügel, Schmelz, and Wienerberg reservoirs in the city, and to a fountain facing the Schwarzenberg Palace, in the Ringstrasse, where there is a fine jet 180 feet high. It passes through a tunnel of 10,200 feet in the Höllenthal, and along viaducts at Baden, Mödling, and Liesing.

Squares and Monuments.—Of the many open places ten are of large size. One of the most

extensive is in front of the Burg, having on one side Hofgarten, on the other the Volksgarten. In the centre of the Altstadt is the Grabenplatz, 540 feet by 100 feet. The Stephansplatz, near the Cathedral, is the starting point for omnibuses. The Am Hof is 450 feet by 300 feet. The Freyung is near the Schottenhof, and has a fountain by Schwantaler, representing the four chief rivers of the Austrian dominions at the feet of Austria. R. Donner's Fountain is in the Neumarkt.

Monuments.—In Josephsplatz, at the Palace, is the colossal equestrian statue of the Emperor *Joseph II.*, 33 feet 8 inch high, by Zauner, 1806. The black granite pedestal bears this inscription—"Josepho II. Aug. qui Saluti Publicae vixit non diu sed totus, Franciscus Rom. et Austri. Imp. ex fratre nepos alteri parenti posuit, 1806." On the long sides are two bas-reliefs of Agriculture and Commerce. At the corners are bas-reliefs of the most remarkable events of his reign. In the Hofgarten is the statue of Maria Theresa's husband, the Emperor *Francis I.*, supported by statues of Justice, Strength, Religion, and Peace. The eight-sided pedestal is ornamented with bas-reliefs; on the front side are the well-known words from the Emperor's will, "Amorem meum populis meis," and on the back of it the dedication, by Ferdinand I. Statues of Prince Eugene and Archduke Charles in front of the Burg; of Prince Schwarzenberg, in Schwarzenberg-platz. The *Dreifaltigkeits Säule*, or Pillar to the Holy Trinity, on the Graben, is 70 feet high, and was erected by Fischer von Erlach, for Leopold I., in 1693, for deliverance from the plague. The angels are admired. It stands between two fountains. The "Stock im Eisen," at the large house between Stock-im-Eisenplatz and Kärnthnerstrasse—one of the sights of Vienna—is a tree trunk, bound with iron clamps, and covered thickly with nails from top to bottom. Every journeyman locksmith used to drive a nail into this tree, which stood in the ancient Wiener Wald, and is adopted as the city crest.

The chief *Promenades* are the Kärnthner-strasse; the Graben; the Volksgarten, near the Palace; the Exercier-platz and Stadt Park, round the old town; the Burg Ring, and the Prater. The Volksgarten was given up to the town by the Emperor Francis, 1824. Here Strauss's band used to play. It contains a *Temple of Theseus*, built by

Von Nobile, containing Canova's statue of *Theseus* and the Centaurs, which had been ordered by Napoleon for the Corso at Milan.

New Buildings, in the Ring-strasse, &c.

Since the levelling of the old ramparts in 1858, their place has been taken by the broad and beautiful Ring-strasse, which runs in a horseshoe form, with the Donau Canal uniting its two points. Along this stream runs the handsome Franz-Josefs-Quai. The Ring-strasse is divided into the Schotten, the Franzens, the Burg, the Opern, the Kärnthner, Kolowrat, the Park, and the Stuben Rings. Along this street are several new and beautiful buildings. Starting from the north end, in the Schotten Ring, the first noteworthy building is the *Polizei-Direction*, opposite to which is the *Börse*, which contains the Handels (formerly Oriental) Museum, then the *Stiftungs-Haus*, on the site of the Ring Theatre (burnt, 1881), which contains the memorial *Sühn-Kapelle* (expiatory chapel). In the Franzens Ring is the *University*, a large square Tuscan building. Then the new *Rathhaus*, an imposing Gothic structure, completed 1883, with a tower 325 ft. high. Opposite to this is the *Hof-schauspielhaus* (Court Theatre), a Renaissance edifice, opened 1887. Further on, on the same side, the handsome Volksgarten (People's Park), and opposite to this, the *Parlaments-Gebäude*, in the Greek style. To the right of this, the *Justiz-Palast*, German Renaissance style, opened 1881, where the Supreme Court of Justice meets. This is on the Burg Ring, and somewhat further on are the two new Renaissance *Natural History* and *Art Museums* (page 248), facing the Burg (page 245). At the corner of the Burg and Opern Rings, on the other side, is the Hofgarten (Court Garden), in which an extension of the Burg is being erected. Next to it is the *Albertina*, the Library of the Archduke Albrecht, with a fine collection of engravings (open Mondays and Thursdays, forenoon). Close by is the *Hof-Opern-Theater*, a magnificent Renaissance structure (page 252), completed 1869. Opposite to it is the *Heinrichshof*. The Kärnthner Ring comes next, containing fine piles of dwelling houses, hotels, &c. In the Park Ring is the pleasant *Stadt-Park*.

Bridges.—The *Francis Bridge* (Franzensbrücke), near the steamboat quay, built 1803, the *Aspern Bridge*, *Ferdinand Bridge* (Ferdinandsbrücke), built 1819, on ten iron arches, *Sophia Bridge*, a suspen-

on bridge, 268 feet long, built 1825, over to the river, *Stephanie Bridge*, also a suspension bridge, by *Behsel*. In 1819, the *Augarten Bridge*, and the *Rigitta Bridge* (still further on) all cross the Danube Canal. Many small ones cross the Wien, a stream which rises in the Wiener Walde, and joins the Danube Canal below Radetzky Bridge.

The *Franz Joseph's* and the *Crown Prince Rudolf* bridges cross the Danube.

Vienna was the old capital of Pannonia, and was annexed to Germany by Charlemagne. In 184 it was taken by Matthias, King of Hungary, who resided here till his death. It has been the residence of the Emperors from the time of Max. I. In 1529 it was besieged by the Turks, under Solyman II., and relieved by Charles V. It sustained another and more celebrated siege in 1683, from Kara Mustapha, and was saved by Duke Charles of Lotharingia, and Sobieski, King of Poland, when 60,000 defeated 200,000 Turks. The plague of 1678 carried off 100,000 men.

In 1619 the city was nearly captured by Count Thurn and the Protestants of Bohemia. It was occupied by Napoleon after the battle of Austerlitz (near Brünn), 5th December, 1805; and again in 1809, in which year several battles took place near the city, as those of Aspern and Esslingen, with Archduke Charles, 21st and 22nd May, and those of Enzersdorf and Wagram, 3rd to 6th July, 1809.

The Congress of Vienna, which remodelled the face of Europe after the war, was held here, 3rd November, 1814, to 9th June, 1815.

In 1848 the insurrection of 13th to 15th March occurred, and on the 30th and 31st October the city was occupied by the military, after an obstinate fight with the people, led by the students and Bem. The Emperor's silver wedding was celebrated 1879.

Churches, Chapels, and Convents.—*St. Ruprecht's* and *St. Mary Stiegen* are two of the oldest foundations among the parish churches. *Leopold Church*, by Oepel, dates from 1017; *Dorothea* and *Garrison Churches* are of the same century. The *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, in Stephansplatz, in the Altstadt, a splendid Gothic stone cross, was restored 1853-64 by F. Schmidt. Portions date from the 12th century, but the present building was erected between 1300 and 1510. It is 355 feet long by 222 feet through the transept, and 89 feet high, and has four towers, one being the great spire on the south side,

450 feet high, which overlooks the city and country, and was rebuilt 1864. The corresponding one on the north side is unfinished. The two *Heldenthürme*, or *Heathens' Towers*, at the front are 210 feet high. Between these is the principal door (one of five entrances), or *Riesenthor* (Giant's door), which has a stone Christ, and beautiful carvings of the Death of Joseph and Conversion of St. Paul. Here also are a tomb of Celtes, the poet (died 1508), and the pulpit from which John Capistran preached, 1541, the crusade against the Turks, who had invaded Hungary. The choir and nave, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, rest on eighteen marble pillars, adorned with above one hundred niched statues. There are nearly forty altars and chapels, richly ornamented. The high altar has a painting by T. Bock; at the others are works by Bock, Sandrart, Altamonti, Rottmayer, Hempel, and other artists, ancient and modern. The roof is richly carved. The stained windows are 32 feet high.

Some of the objects of notice are as follow:—A beautiful crucifix in St. Catherine's Chapel. The font and stalls, by Lerch (1481). Good carvings by Quechsel and Pilgram (1512). Another beautiful work, by Lerch (1513)—viz., the *Tomb of Ferdinand III.*, in red and white Salzburg marble, adorned with thirty-two coats arms. Tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy, in the Kreuz-Kapelle; also of the Duke Rudolph IV. and his wife, with a good fresco by Ender (1852). A large Organ with thirty-two stops. The *Flirstengruft* (Princes' Vault) in the crypt, where, from 1365 till 1576, thirty members of the Austrian family were buried. Since that period only the bowels have been kept here, in copper or silver urns. The hearts are at the Augustine Church, the bodies in that of the Capuchins.

The celebrated St. Stephen's Tower, or *Stephans-thurm*, about 450 feet high, and one of the loftiest in Europe, supports a bracketed spire, at the top of which is a crucifix 6 feet high, and a gilt double eagle. Cards (40kr.) may be obtained at the lodge of the Sacristan, No. 3, Stephansplatz. A stone staircase of 700 steps takes you up to the clock, and a second of 20 steps to the balcony, overlooking a splendid prospect of the city and its environs. The bell, weighing nearly 20 tons, was cast out of 180 cannon taken from the Turk.

at the last siege of Vienna. The clapper weighs 300 lbs. The hands of the clock are 6 feet long.

At the corner of the Stephans-platz and the Graben is the famous Stock im Eisen (see page 242); and, further down the Graben, the Trinity Votive Column, with its fountains.

The *Hofpfarrkirche der Augustiner* (i.e., the Augustine Church, or parish church of the Court), is close to the Palace, and has been restored since 1848, when it was half-burnt by fire in the memorable insurrection. It has three aisles; a fine high altar of Tyrolese marble; altar-pieces by T. Bock and Spielbergen; and frescoes by Maulbertsch. The Maria Loretto Chapel, built 1627, contains the hearts of deceased members of the Imperial family. In the Todten Kapelle are Zauner's tombs of the Emperor Leopold II. and Field-Marshal Daun (1766). The *Monument* to the *Archduchess Maria Christina*, daughter of Maria Theresa, is a beautiful work, by Canova (1805), erected at a cost of 20,000 ducats. It is the well-known design in which two groups of mourning figures are seen entering the funeral vault.

The *Capuzinerkirche* (Capuchins') contains the *Imperial Chapel* and Vault, built by the Emperor Matthias, who is buried here (1619) with his wife Anna. The Chapel contains an altar-piece by G. Matthäi, and is richly ornamented with gold, silver, and precious stones. The vault contains 65 sarcophagi, mostly in copper, in a double row, behind a trelliswork of iron. That of Margaret of Spain, daughter of King Philip IV., first wife of Leopold I., is of solid silver. Maria Theresa enlarged the vault 1753; the latest addition was made 1824, by the Emperor Francis II., who was buried here 1835. Here also is the sarcophagus of his grandson, the son of Napoleon, the young Duke of Reichstadt, with this inscription:—"Æternæ Memoræ Jos. Car. Francisci Ducis Reichstadtensis Napoleonis, Galliæ Imperatoris, et Mar. Ludovicæ Arch. Austri. filii, nati Parisiis 20 Mart. MDCCCXI., in cunabulis Regis Rom., nomine salutati; ætate omnibus ingenii corporisque dotibus florentem, procera statura vultu juvenliliter decore singulari sermonis comitate, militaribus studiis et laboribus mire intentum, phthisis tentavit tristissima mors rapuit in suburbano Augustorum ad Pulchrum Fontem prope Vindobonam, 22 Julii, 1832." It is to the effect that he was saluted King 'Rome in his cradle; that he was a young man

in the flower of his age, of beauty and talents, and that, spite of his fine shape, amiable manners, sweet disposition, and his inclination to study and military duties, he was carried off by consumption at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, 22nd July, 1832. The vault is opened on All Souls' Day, 2nd Nov., but strangers are allowed to visit it at other times, by permission, leaving a small contribution for the poor.

The *Kirche zu Maria-Stiegen*, or *Maria-am-Gestade* (on the Strand), in Salvatorgasse, is the second oldest in Vienna (next to *St. Ruprecht's*, founded 740), and a good monument of Gothic architecture; finished 1354 (on the site of one founded 822), and restored 1820. It was given up to the Redemptionists of the order of St. Francis Liguori, who were suppressed in 1848, when the convent buildings were secularised. The Church is dedicated to the use of the Slavonians, the service being performed in Bohemian. It contains beautiful altars, and glass paintings by Mohn, from designs by Schnorr. The seven-sided tower is 200 feet high. The nave and choir are out of line. Here is Donner's *Fountain*, erected 1739, with figures of the four Austrian contributory rivers to the Danube; these were restored in bronze in 1873.

The *Pfarrkirche zu St. Peter* (St. Peter's parish church), in Petersplatz, built 1702, on the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It contains Rottmayer's fresco in the cupola; and other paintings on the high altar, &c., by Altomonte; and the tomb of the historian, Wolfgang Lazius.

The *Pfarrkirche zu St. Michael* (Michael's Church), in the Bernardine Convent, in Michaelsplatz, built 1221, and later much altered. It suffered severely from a conflagration, November, 1892. It contained a statue of the Virgin at the high altar; frescoes by Schnorr; with the graves of Metastasio, the poet, and of the celebrated "Weisse Frau," wife of Hans von Liechtenstein.

The *Schotten Kirche* (Scottish Church) in Freieung, part of the old Abbey for Scotch Benedictines, built 1158-1418 (now the Schottenhof), has an altar-piece by Sandrart, and the tomb of the brave Count Rudiger von Starhemberg, who defended the city against the Turks at the last siege. Near this is Schwanthaler's *Fountain* (1846), with four statues of the Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

The *Minoriten Kirche*, in Minoritenplatz, is appropriated to service in Italian. It was rebuilt after 1395, and has a good front, an altar-piece by Unterberger, and a large Mosaic copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," done by Raffaelli, 1816.

The *Kirche zu St. Johann* (St. John) in Kärnthner Strasse was built 1200, by the Knights of Malta. Preaching in the Hungarian language. At the *New St. John's*, in Leopoldstadt, by Rösner (1845), are frescoes by Kupplweiser and Führich.

The *Weissgärber*, or *St. Othmar Kirche*, erected 1873, is in the Landstrasse suburb, and has a fine tower, 250 feet high.

Another handsome modern Church (1873) in early Gothic style, richly adorned with frescoes and mural decorations, stained glass, &c., is in the *Brigittenau*, on the north side of the city, and the modern (1845) Church of St. John, in the Leopoldstadt, is also decorated with frescoes.

The *Kirche zu St. Salvator*, or Rathhaus Capelle in Salvatorgasse, has some good statues at the door. It is used by the Old Catholics.

The *Garrison Church*, of the 17th Century, is near the War Office, in Hof Square, opposite the Mariensäule, or monument to the Virgin.

The *Maria Trost Church*, in Mariahilf suburb, was built 1721, on the site of the Grand Vizier's tent, at the siege of 1683.

The *Allerheiligen Church* is a modern brick building, by Müller, 1853, in the Italian style, with two towers, and is ornamented with frescoes by Führich and other artists.

The *Heilands*, or *Votive-Kirche*, near the Schottenthor, is a *Votive Church* built to commemorate the Emperor's escape from an assassin, 18th February, 1853; and a beautiful sample of Gothic, 273 feet long, by 99 feet, with two spires, 340 feet.

At the *Kirche zu St. Anna*, in Annagasse, rebuilt 1747, the preaching on Sundays is in French.

The *Court Chapel* at the Palace, which the Emperor attends on Sunday, has an altar-piece by Fetti.

The *Church of the Sisters of Mercy* was built 1834, in the Lombard style.

Two *Protestant Chapels* at 1113 and 1114 Dorotheagasse, one for the Lutherans, the other for the Reformed Church, were opened 1783 and 1784. They have neither steeple nor bell and the way to

them is through a court. Service on Sundays about ten o'clock. A third chapel is in the Hauptstrasse, in the suburb of Gumpendorf.

There are three *Greek Churches*, two being the Nicht Uniten Griechen (Non-United or Schismatic Greek) as they are called; the other, the Uniten Griechen (United or Roman Catholic Greek.)

A handsome *Synagogue* for the German Jews in Sletenstettergasse, was built 1826. Another, near Carl's Theatre, built 1857, by Förster, is in the Byzantine style.

The *Church of Karl Borromäus* (St. Charles Borromeo), in Alte Wieden, is one of the most striking churches in Vienna, built 1713-6, by Vischer von Erlach and Martinelli, for Charles VI. after the plague of 1713. Over the handsome six-column Corinthian portico is a fine bas-relief of the "Effects of the Plague, 1713." It has a painted dome by Rottmayer, and the tomb of the poet Heinrich von Collin. In front of it are two belfries, in the form of columns, 145 feet high, adorned with reliefs winding round in a spiral, like Trajan's Column at Rome.

The Burg and its Collections.—The old **Imperial Palace**, called the Hofburg, or simply the **Burg**, and the seat of the Austrian Court since the thirteenth century, is an irregular pile of different dates, on the south side of the Altstadt, facing the Burghor and the Hofgarten and Volksgarten in the Burg Ring. It covers $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres out of 17, and contains three principal courts, called the Franzensplatz, Schweizerhof (from the old Swiss Guards), and Amalienhof. The largest one, the Franzensplatz (or Innere Burgplatz), is the middle court of the three. On the east side is the most ancient part of the pile, built about 1210, by Leopold VII., of Babenberg, and enlarged by Rudolph II., and his successors. Here stands Marchesi's statue of Francis I. (1846), round which the guard-mounting takes place daily at 12.30; also statues of Archduke Charles (1860), and Prince Eugene. One side of the Burgplatz is occupied by the Chancery, built by Von Erlach, and adorned by colossal groups of the labours of Hercules, by Matthioli. An ancient gate leads into the Schweizerhof Court, containing the Hofburgkapelle (music on Sunday at 11), the Schatzkammer (Treasury), and the Rittersaal

built 1805, by Francis I. An extension of the pile towards the east, and the Augustine Church, forms Josefs-platz, in which stands the equestrian statue of Joseph II. (1806). To the south are the Albrechts-Platz and the Palace of Archduke Albert.

The Imperial *Riding School* is a fine building, by Fischer von Erlach, in the Burgring. In front of the Imperial Palace is the Burgthor, a gate, built 1824, by von Nobile, on twelve columns, in the middle of the Burgring.

The architect Semper executed designs for a partial reconstruction and considerable extension of the Hofburg, which have been to some extent carried out. Two large wings have been built, running from the Burgring to the central building, skirting the Hofgarten and the Volksgarten respectively.

The **Palace, or Burg**, contains two Collections, open to public view.

1st. The Jewel House, Treasury or Schatzkammer, in Schweizerhof Court.

2nd. the Library.

These are in the East wing, in and around Josefsplatz.

1. The *Schatzkammer* (Treasury), on the first floor of the Schweizerhof Court. Cards to view by application at the Schatzmeisteramt, *the day before*, but strangers can mostly obtain tickets at once. Admission, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at ten o'clock.

In this rich collection of jewels, and works in gold, silver, ivory, wood, &c., are:—

The coronation dress of the Emperor Charlemagne, formerly used at the coronation of the German Emperor. Relics exposed at the coronation: viz., the lance, a piece of the true Cross, nails from the Cross, &c. The Austrian coronation dress of Napoleon, as King of Italy; the silver cradle given to his son, the King of Rome. The crown of the Emperor and Empress, made for the coronation at Prague in 1867. Ornaments and jewels used at Imperial baptisms. A very large stone, the *Florentine Diamond*, weighing 133 carats, which belonged to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and was stolen by a soldier at the battle of Granson, sold at Bern for 5 gulden, and now valued at £57,450. The chain of the order of Maria

Theresa, set with 548 brilliants. Order of the Golden Fleece, made for Francis I., and composed of 150 brilliants. Various Austrian orders, including that of the Iron Crown. A jacinth in the Imperial eagle, weighing 416 carats. A pure aquamarine of 492 carats. The golden shawl of Michael Feodorowitsch, the Russian, weighing 642 ducats. Rare old watches, including several round ones, called Nuremberg Eggs. The well-known Salt-cellar, by Benvenuto Cellini. Vestments, splendidly embroidered in pearls, for the order of the Golden Fleece. The celebrated Tabula Solaris, a Byzantine work of art. The sabre of Haroun Er-Rashid. Wallenstein's horoscope or talisman. Besides many vases and goblets, clocks, and antique figures in ivory, crystal, wood, and metal, and equestrian statues of Leopold I., Joseph II., and Charles VI.

2. The *Hof Bibliothek*, or *Public Library*, open daily from nine till four, except Sundays and festivals, occupies the front of Josefsplatz, and was built 1722, for the Emperor Charles VI., by Vischer von Erlach. A staircase, ornamented with Roman antiquities found in Austria, leads to the great room, 246 feet long, 54 broad. Here is the marble statue of Charles VI., who first opened it to public use, surrounded by twelve other emperors of the house of Hapsburg. The painted ceiling is by Daniel Gran. The walnut book cases are gilt and ornamented with medallions. The collection first began by Frederick III., 1440, and increased by his successors, and by the libraries of Count Fugger and Prince Eugene, now contains upwards of 300,000 volumes, and 20,000 MSS., including 12,000 early printed books and 6,000 volumes of music.

Among the curiosities and relics are a roll with Mexican hieroglyphics, presented by Cortez to Charles V. German Harmony of the Gospels, 885, and a MS. of the 8th century. The psalter of Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, with gold letters. The celebrated *Tabula Peutingeriana*, a map of the Roman empire in the fourth century. The only existing MS. of the 5th book of Livy, from which that book was first printed. A German illuminated Bible of the fourteenth century. The Prayer Book of Charles V. A fragment of Genesis (Greek) in silver letters, on parchment. Greek Testament of the thirteenth century, used by Erasmus for his

translation, with a note in his handwriting. The MS. Life of Frederick I., and of Maximilian, with woodcuts by Hans Burgmaier. Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," the poet's own MS. of his work. A beautiful collection of oriental MSS., arranged by Baron Von Hammer-Purgstall.

Among the early printed works (*Incunabeln*), of the fifteenth century, are copies of Apuleius, Aulus Gellius, the Letters of St. Jerome, Cæsar's Commentaries, The Psalms (1457), a Latin Bible (1462), all printed on parchment, by Fust and Schöffer, at Mentz, &c., and the *Biblia Pauperum*, dating from 1430.

The collection of *Engravings and Woodcuts*, about 300,000 in number, from the collection of Prince Eugene, fills 940 volumes. Among them are 4 volumes of the earliest artists from Finiguerra to Marc Antonio; 2 volumes of Andrea Mantegna, and other old Italian masters; 3 volumes of Raphael; 8 of Caracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; 5 volumes of old German masters; 1 of Albrecht Dürer; 1 of Lucas von Leyden.

The Emperor's *Private Library*, in the *Schweizerhof* at the Burg, contains more than 60,000 volumes; about 800 portfolios, with engravings and designs (70,000 portraits); 3,400 maps and plans, on linen; and 108 handsomely bound atlases.

Belvedere Palace.—The Belvedere, to the east of the city, on the slope of the Rennweg, is a palace of the Emperors, built 1693 to 1724, by Von Erlach, for Prince Eugene of Savoy, consisting of two buildings, an Upper and Lower Belvedere divided by a garden between them in the French style, in which Bem encamped, 1848. The Ambras collection of Arms, MSS., and antiquities, and the Imperial Picture Gallery, formerly here, are now in the New Museum.

The **New Museums** (*k. k. Hofmuseen*), commenced in 1872, and opened in 1891, form, together with the grand *Maria Theresa Monument*, lying between them, one of the most conspicuous objects on the Burg Ring. Alike in outward appearance and dimensions, they constitute two long quadrangles, with an internal court right and left, divided by a massive staircase, each surmounted by a large square plateau, from which rises an octagonal cupola, crowned by a colossal statue of

Pallas Athene. The height from the pavement to the attic of the central portion is 103½ feet, that of the cupola with the crowning figure, 210 feet. The building on the north side, the **Naturhistorische Museum**, is devoted to zoology, botany, mineralogy, ethnography, and palæontology; that on the south side, the **Kunsthistorische Museum**, to sculpture, painting, archaeology, numismatology, and every branch of art. The whole of the imperial collections formerly located in the Belvedere and Hofburg Palaces are now placed in these two museums, and considerable additions have been made.

As soon as the two large new additions to the Hofburg block of buildings are completed, the two museums are to be connected with them by massive arcade-like arches spanning the Ringstrasse. That portion of the above new additions skirting the Hof or Kaiser Garten is already in progress.

Arts Museum: the ceiling of the cupola in the great entrance vestibule is adorned with four circular medallion heads of Bramante, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Cellini. In the large staircase-hall are two lions in Carrara marble, supporting the imperial arms. The cupola space on the first floor is ornamented with sixteen winged children and sixteen young girls, which act as caryatides to the windows. Allegorical paintings by Munkacsy, Markart, G. and E. Klimt, Julius Berger, and Eisenmenger, the most famous Austrian painters of modern times, are found on the ceilings and upper portions and niches, &c., of the walls of the building. In the vestibule is the celebrated *Theseus*, by Canova.

On the ground floor are the Egyptian Museum, Antique Sculpture, Vases, &c., Coins and Medals, Ornamental Industrial Objects, and Weapons.

On the first floor, the Belvedere Gallery of Paintings and Pictures by modern artists.

On the second floor, the Water Colour Paintings and Drawings from the Belvedere. Every picture bears the name and date of the painter in clearly visible letters.

The *Egyptian Museum* is contained in Halls I. to VI. In Hall I., the two red granite pillars supporting the ceiling are of the 18th dynasty. This saloon contains sarcophagi, sculptures, and monu-

mental objects from the earliest times down to the Christian era. Hall II. contains monumental inscriptions and mummies of animals. A fragmentary relief here is somewhat remarkable, relating to the reception of semitic nomads about the 17th century, B.C. Hall III. contains mummy cases, statuettes of the deceased, many being priest-kings of the 21st dynasty (1000 B.C.), and their wives, &c. Hall IV. contains similar objects with mummies, and sepulchral vases, and scarabæi. In Hall V. are a representation of the Osiris worship, and some very good blue pottery figures. Hall VI., various Egyptian antiquities, papyri, vases, toilet articles, amulets, &c.

With Hall VII. begins the collection of antiquities. Here is a series of objects illustrating the development of the art of pottery in Greece, &c., from the earliest times. Hall VIII.: similar objects. Hall IX.: Terracottas, including some very ancient Greek earthenware, and a lot of Tanagra figures. Halls X. and XI.: Sculptures in stone, including a four-headed Sphinx, and a head of Artemis of considerable merit and in good preservation, and the Fugger Sarcophagus, with reliefs of the Battle of the Amazons. In Halls XII. and XIII. are bronze vessels of Etruscan and Greek origin, with a portion of those discovered at Hallstadt and Siebenbürgen, and a life-size statue of a youth. Hall XIV.: Gold and silver objects, rings, gems, ornaments, many of them found in Transylvania and Hungary. Among the gems is the celebrated *Apotheosis of Augustus*.

Coins and Medals.—The collection embraces over 5,200 selected specimens, illustrating the development and progress of the art. These are contained in Halls XV. and XVI.

Objects of applied art, industry, &c.—These are arranged in eight halls, numbered XVII. to XXIV. The most noteworthy are the cup of the Emperor Maximilian I., in Hall XVII.; the famous salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, and the celebrated "Pyramids" of the Emperor Ferdinand III., in Hall XIX.; highly decorated furniture in Hall XXI. In Hall XXIII. are valuable and interesting MSS. from the Ambras collection, including the Hussite Codex and the Ambras Heldenbuch.

Armour and Weapons.—These are displayed in 12 saloons, the first eight being arranged in chrono-

logical order from the middle ages down to modern times. These include many famous historical suits of armour, and weapons once belonging to various distinguished personages. One of the suits is that of the gigantic lifeguardsman of Maximilian I. From Hall XXXI. we pass into the vestibule and mount to the first storey, containing in 33 rooms the

Imperial Picture Gallery from the Belvedere Palace. This comprises two divisions, the ancient and modern schools. It is only necessary to name the most remarkable pictures in each hall. (The arrangement of these pictures is liable to be altered.)

Hall I.—Raphael's Virgin and Child with St. John, known as the "Madonna del Verde"; Perugino's Madonna and Child with four Saints.

Hall II.—Caravaggio's Madonna with the Crown of Roses; A. del Sarto's Tobias led by the Angel.

Hall III.—Titian's Ecce Homo, containing a portrait of Charles V.; his Nymph and Shepherd, and Diana and Callisto; Tintoretto's Finding of Moses.

Hall IV.—Titian's Danae, Holy Family, and Woman taken in Adultery; P. Veronese's Marriage of St. Catherine.

Hall V.—Palma Vecchio's Lucretia; P. Veronese's Christ before the House of Jairus.

Hall VI.—Spanish and French Pictures; perhaps the best are N. Poussin's Peter and John healing the Cripple, and portraits by Velasquez, including Philip IV.

Hall VII.—Correggio's Jupiter and Io, and Ganymede; Parmeggiano's Cupid making a Bow.

Hall VIII.—Here are a number of Canaletto's depicting various views in Vienna.

Hall IX.—Ribera's Christ and the Doctors.

Hall X.—Guido Reni's Christ crowned with Thorns.

Halls XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.—Specimens of the old Flemish School.

Hall XV.—Rubens' Venus; several portraits by Van Dyck.

Hall XVI.—Portraits, &c., by Rembrandt.

Hall XVII.—Pictures by Mieris, Van Dyck, and Rubens.

Halls XVIII. to XXIII.—Flemish School. Hall XIX. contains exclusively works of Rubens, including Mary and John weeping over the dead Christ.

Hall XXIV.—Horses by Hamilton. Rubens' Jupiter and Mercury with Philemon and Baucis.

Halls XXV. to XXVII.—Old German Masters: Albert Dürer, Mengs, Holbein, Cranach, and Balthasar Denner.

Halls XXVIII. to XXXIII.—Modern Painters, chiefly Austrian.

In the second storey is a voluminous collection of water-colours and drawings, the most remarkable being the album of the Crown Prince in Hall XXXVI.

Natural History Museum.—The ceiling of the staircase-hall is adorned with a grand allegorical painting, representing the "Cycle of Life," a remarkable production of the artist Canon, which is worthy of careful study, and the lunettes also contain smaller allegorical paintings by the same artist.

Halls I. to V. are devoted to Mineralogy. Halls VI. to X. to Geology and Palæontology; Halls XI. to XIII. to Prehistoric Objects; and in Halls XIV. to XIX. are the Ethnographic Collections.

On the first storey are 20 rooms devoted to Zoological specimens, and on the second storey are the Anthropological and Botanical collections.

The most valuable and interesting objects in this Museum are the *Meteorites*, which are considered to excel in variety and value those in London, formerly the first in the world.

An illustrated catalogue of this museum can be had for 60kr.

No fees are allowed to be received by the attendants in the Imperial collections. The keepers of private collections expect 50kr. to 1fl.

The Arts Museum is open free, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 1 to 3; Sunday, 9 to 1. The Natural History Museum on Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 3, and Sunday, 9 to 1, free, and on Tuesday, 10 to 3, fee 1fl.

Private Galleries.—*Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein*, Flüstergasse, off Liechtensteinstrasse; ad-

mittance daily (except Saturdays), 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Sundays and festivals, 2 to 4. In winter, closed. Fine garden, open to the public.

The finest private collection in Vienna, mostly by the great masters—including Correggio's Cupid Sleeping on the Breast of Venus; Giorgione's Portrait of a Woman; Rubens's Six Pictures of the History of Decius; and Portraits of the Two Sons; Vandyke's Portrait of Wallenstein; Leonardo da Vinci's Christ and his Cross.

Here are also many paintings of the best artists of the old *German* and *Dutch Schools*; including four portraits of Austrian Princes, by Dürer; Scenes from Hunting, Venison, Fruit, and two Sporting Dogs, by Snyders.

Other private collections are the *Harrach Gallery*, in Freilung Platz, 400 works, good pictures by Cuyp, Claude Lorraine, Raphael Mengs, J. Vernet, Murillo, Luca Giordano, Van der Velde, Velasquez, and Titian. Open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, summer only, 30kr., 10 to 4; the *Czernin Gallery*, Landesgerichtsstrasse, 340 Dutch and other masters, amongst which may be mentioned two by Gerard Dou, a good Paul Potter, a fine Van der Meer, a Temptation of St. Anthony, by Callot, and a good Murillo. Admission on Mondays and Thursdays, 10 to 2. Closed in winter. At *Count Schönborn's*, in Renngasse, are Rembrandt's Blinding of Samson by the Philistines, and a number of other good pictures, chiefly Flemish. Open Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 3. Fee, 30kr. Closed from January to May.

The *Akademie der Bildenden Künste* (Academy of Fine Arts) in Schiller-platz, contains some Casts and good pictures, and among them paintings by Titian, Claude Lorraine, Rubens and other Flemish artists, and Murillo. Open, Saturday, Sunday, and on festivals, 10 to 1; other days, 3 to 6. The Plaster Casts may be inspected on Saturday, 5 to 7 p.m., other week days, 9 to 1. Closed in September. The following are the most remarkable of the pictures:—

German School:—Lucas Cranach, Old Man and Young Girl; Albert Dürer, The Dead Christ

French School:—H. Vernet, Cascades; Claude Lorraine, Landscapes.

Dutch School:—Van de Velde, Landscapes; Ruysdael, Landscape; Ostade, Peasants; Rembrandt, A Young Lady; Van Delft, Dutch Family; Houdekoeter, Poultry; Wouverman, Cavaliers fighting; Weenix, Poultry and a Seaport; Pynacker, Mountain Scene; De Heem, Fruit.

Flemish School:—Rubens, Three Graces, Rape of Orythia, Tigress and Cubs, Mary Magdalen anointing the Feet of Christ, Esther and Ahasuerus; School of Rubens, A Drunken Satyr; Teniers, The Five Senses, A Priest; F. Hals, High Society; Jordaens, Portrait of a Woman, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; Pourbus, Portraits; Van Acken, Triptych; Herry de Blees, On the Way to Golgotha, Preaching of St. John; D'Artois, A Defile; Van Fyt, Cats' Concert; Patmier, An Entombment.

Spanish School:—Murillo, Boys playing Dice; Velasquez, The Consort of Philip IV., of Spain; Ecce Homo, by an unknown Master.

Venetian School:—Paul Veronese, The Annunciation; Titian, Cupid sitting on a Wall; Cima da Conegliano, SS. Mark, Andrew, and Bernard; Mazzolino, Virgin and Child; Bonifacio, A Rustic Meal; F. Francia, Madonna Enthroned.

Modern Artists:—Voltz, Animal pieces; Waldmüller, Monks at Table; Blaas, Two Nuns; Achenbach, A Watermill; Leu, Mountain Landscape; L. C. Müller, Market in Egypt; Keller, Hero and Leander.

There are also collections of engravings, drawings, water colours, woodcuts, and photographs.

At the Austrian Kunstverein, in the City, Tuchlauben, No. 8, there is a Permanent Exhibition of Modern Pictures, open daily, 9 to 6, winter, 10 to 4; fee, 50kr. There is also an Exhibition at the Künstlerhaus, Lothringer-Strasse, No. 9. Open daily, 9 to 5, fee, 30kr., in spring, 50kr.

The *Museum of the Josephinum*, founded 1784, by Joseph II., as a Medical School for Army Surgeons, at 25, Währingergasse, is a building in the Ionic style. Admittance on Saturday, for males only, 11 to 1, by a written permission. There is a fountain in the court. Here is a rich collection of 4,000 anatomical and pathological preparations, all kinds of surgical instruments, and especially the numerous and beautiful wax preparations, by Fontana, of every part of the body, contained in nine rooms.

Institutions.—The *Technische Hochschule*, at Wieden, near Karlskirche, was founded 1815 by the Emperor Francis, and enlarged by the Emperor Ferdinand, for the encouragement of practical science, arts, and trades. It was built by Von Schemmnerl; and is divided into the Real (Practice) School and the Technical and Commercial divisions. Open on weekday forenoons. About 45 professors and 1,000 students are attached to it. The collections include a Museum of native art and industry, and thousands of models of machines, and mathematical, mechanical, and astronomical instruments. It has a large laboratory, and workshops for different trades. In front of it is a statue of J. Ressel, inventor of the screw propeller, 1827.

The *Museum of Arts and Trades* (Kaiserl. Königl. Museum für Kunst und Industrie), in the Stubenring, is a handsome brick quadrangle, by Ferstel, 1868-71. Sundays 9 to 1, Tuesday and Wednesday, 9 to 4, 30kr., other days free, 9 to 4. The *Geological Institute*, founded 1849, in Rasumoffskygasse, has very fine collections. Close to it is the *Teachers' Institute* (Lehrerbildungsanstalt), a building of fine appearance. The new Hall of the *Musical Society*, in Lothringerstrasse, was built (1869) by Von Hansen. Concerts of the Philharmonic and Musikfreunde Societies, in winter, in the rooms of the Musikverein, in the Akademiestrasse.

The *Horticultural Society* (Gartenbaugesellschaft) is in the Park Ring, near the Stadtpark, the Caroline Bridge, and the Statue of Schubert. Here are held, in the winter, concerts on Sundays and Thursdays.

At the *Veterinary Hospital* (Thierarznei Institut) in Linke Bahngasse, near the Stadtpark, is a Museum of Comparative Anatomy. The *Military Geographical Institute*, marked by a globe on the roof, is in Rathhaus-strasse.

The *University*, founded 1237, by Frederick II., was enlarged 1365 by Rudolph IV. and reorganised by Maria Theresa. The present handsome structure in Franzens Ring was built by Ferstel. It has about 350 professors and 6,000 students; a Library of 320,000 vols.; an Observatory, on the Türkenschanze (page 252), with Botanical

Museum in Rennweg. Open daily, except Sundays and festivals, 8 to 2. Apply to the director. The old University, near St. Stephen's, is given up to the Academy of Sciences, founded 1846. Several Colleges and Institutions, secular and ecclesiastical, for Catholics and Protestants, are affiliated to the University.

The *Imperial Botanical Gardens*, 6, Rennweg, in the upper part of the Belvedere Garden, contain a complete Austrian flora of all the indigenous plants. Admission free, in summer.

The *Library and Collections* of Archduke Charles's Palace, now the seat of Archduke Albert, on the Bastei, were commenced by his father-in-law, the Duke of Saxe Teschen, who erected the Palace, 1801-4. It is open Monday and Thursday, 9 to 2, and contains the Albertina Library of 50,000 vols., of which 6,000 relate to military science; also collections of drawings (more than 115,000), including some by A. Dürer, Raphael, Rembrandt, and Holbein; about 15,000 woodcuts and 220,000 engravings in 220 portfolios, one being Raphael's own *Sketch of the Transfiguration*. This collection is one of the finest and most complete in the world.

The *Imperial Printing Office* (Staatsdruckerel) in the Rennweg, employs 800 men, and has a fine view over the city. Open on Tuesday and Friday, 9 to 12. Application to be made on the premises.

The *New Arsenal* (Kaiser l. und Königl. Arsenal) behind the Belvedere and Gloggnitz station, is a vast pile, built 1849-55, (after the destruction of the old one 6th October, 1848) on a space about 2,000 feet by 650 feet. It contains a *Museum of Weapons* and *Ruhmeshalle* (or Room for portraits of heroes), forges and foundries for arms of all kinds, barracks for 10,000 men, a chapel, an armoury containing suits of armour and stands for 150,000 men; also the enormous *chain* which the Turks threw across the Danube, 1529, at Ofen, to interrupt the navigation of the river; it consists of 8,000 links, weighs 1,600 cts., every ring being 24 lbs. in weight. One gun taken at Belgrade is 24 feet long, and carried a 124 pound shot. Open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9 to 3, May to end of October. In winter, Thursday only. Apply on the premises. To see the workshops an order from the Director is required, which is not easily obtainable.

The collection of arms, &c., at the *Bürgerliche Zeughaus* has been transferred to the New Rathhaus (p. 242). It contained 16,000 weapons, and 100 suits of armour of various dates; colours taken 1683 from the Turks; the skull of the Vizier Kara Mustapha, with his shirt and the silken cord with which he was strangled at Constantinople; Hofer's alpenstock; the Emperor Francis's sword, worn in 1813; the flag of Count Herberstein, Grand Prior of Malta; Landon's uniform; and a French flag taken by the Archduke Charles himself at Caldiero, 1805. Open Sunday and Thursday, 9 to 1. Fee 10 kr. on Sunday, 30 kr. on Thursday.

Hospitals.—The *Imperial General Hospital* (Allgemeines Krankenhaus), in the Alserstrasse, was founded, 1784, by Joseph II., and is an immense pile, with nine large courts, 131 wards and 3,000 beds. It comprises an Ophthalmic Institution; Lying-in Institution, to which any woman is admitted without any inquiry on payment of a small sum; and the *Landes-Irren-Anstalt* or Lunatic Asylum, a round building, five storeys high, with twenty-eight apartments in each. *Invalidenhaus* (see page 241).

The *Foundling Hospital* (Waisenhaus), founded 1784, by Joseph II., is in the Alsergrund.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution, also founded by the same Emperor, in the Wieden.

Cemeteries.—At the Währingen, Beethoven and Schubert are buried. Beethoven's statue is in New Vienna. At the *St. Marx Cemetery* Mozart is buried. At the Matzleinsdorf, Gluck is buried. Radetzky and others are buried in a Walhalla on the Heldenburg, at Wetzdorf. The only Cemetery now used is the New General Cemetery.

Theatres.—There are several theatres in Vienna, some in the city and some in the suburbs; they begin about seven o'clock.

The *Hofburg* (Imperial) *Theatre*, generally called the "Burgtheater," in Franzensring, is devoted entirely to the German stage. The whole box 25 fl. and 12 fl.; single places cannot be had. Stalls and Parterre, 5 to 2½ fl.

New *Opera House*, in Opernring, a handsome and extensive building, erected 1869; with frescoes by Schwind, and a handsome Fountain. It will hold 3,000. Stalls, 2½ to 5 fl. Boxes, 10 to 25 fl.

Ring Theatre, in the Schottenring, was burnt 1831, with the loss of many lives. A handsome building, containing a Memorial Chapel, built by the Emperor, marks the site.

Deutsches Volkstheater, in Bellariastrasse. Closed in summer. Prices lower than at the Hofburg-theater.

The *Theater an der Wien*, or Opera House, in the Wieden suburb, Magdalenenstrasse, No. 8. Closed in summer. The stage has room for 500 persons and 100 horses.

Carl Theater in Leopoldstadt, No. 31, Praterstrasse, was built, 1888, by Kornhausel, and is the place for French Drama and Operetta. Closed in summer.

Theatre in *Josefstadt*, for farces, &c. *Josephstädterstrasse*, 26. Closed in summer. Prices much lower than at the Carltheater.

Wiener Volkstheater, in the Prater. Open only in summer.

A favourite place of amusement is the Colosseum at Rudolfsheim, where dancing is carried on.

The **Prater**, or "Hyde Park" of Vienna, at the end of the Praterstrasse, was laid out in its present form by Joseph II., 1766. Five or six avenues of chestnut and other trees meet at the Praterstern (or Star), one of which is three miles long. It contains rides and drives for horses and carriages, and the *New Aquarium*, well worth a visit. There is a remnant of the Exhibition Building of 1873; which, as erected by Scott Russell, occupied a space of four square miles, and was 3,000 feet long, with a central dome, 250 feet high. The Rotunda (20kr.) affords a fine view. The opening, by the Emperor, was attended by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Imperial German Prince, and many other great personages. A new Channel of the Danube, opened 1875, comes this way, past the Donaustadt quarter. One avenue leads to the Wurstel Prater, where the jugglers and buffoons (Wurstel), swings, booths, beer-houses, &c., are found. On Easter Monday, on the 1st May, and 18th August, the customary *Praterfahrt* takes place here, in which most of the nobility, and usually the Emperor, take part. In the Fourth Avenue are several cafés, and the Lusthaus, a pavilion on the south bank of the Danube, with a fine view. Swimming Baths

(*Badeanstalt*), large and handsomely fitted up, for both ladies and gentlemen, near the Steamboat Quay, on the Danube.

The *Augarten* Grounds, united to the Prater by Kaiser Josephsstrasse and regularly laid out, were planted by Joseph II., and opened to the public in 1775. Over the middle walk is the dedication:—"Allen Menschen gewidmeter Belustigungsort vor ihrem Schätzer." May Day is kept here. A small Summer House which Joseph II. occupied is still shown.

Environs of Vienna. Excursions may be made by tramway to **Dornbach** and Neu Waldegg, in a large Park, containing the tomb of the founder, Count Laszy, close to that of Count Browne, in a small covered chapel. Not far from Dornbach is the Gallzinberg, the seat of the late Prince Monteleart, with a fine view of Vienna. This is best reached by rail from the Westbahnhof to **Hütteldorf-Hacking** (see next page). **Währing**, one of the new Bezirke, is remarkable for the houses standing in their own grounds, as in England, has a fine view from the Türkenschanze Hills, 150 to 200 feet above the city, and the graves of *Beethoven* and *Schubert* in its cemetery. At the Türkenschanze (or Turk's Redoubt) stands the new *Observatory*, 330 feet by 240 feet, built in 1877. It has a fine 27-inch refractor, 33 feet long, by Grubb, of Dublin. By tramway from the Ringstrasse in about an hour to

Schönbrunn (Stat.), a country seat of the Emperor's, about 2 miles west of the city near the Southern rail, on the Wien. It is a large pile, begun by V. von Erlach, for Maximilian II. 1696, and finished by Maria Theresa, 1775. It contains the Empress's Cabinet; some beautiful paintings, and the room which Napoleon occupied in 1809 as his head-quarters, and in which his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, died 22nd July, 1832 (see p. 244). It was occupied by the Prince of Wales on his last visit. The Hof Kapelle has an altar-piece by Paul Troger, and statues by Raphael Donner. The fine park, the style of the last century, contains thirty-two statues by Beyer, and his statue of Egeria, at the *Schönen Brunnen*, or Schönbrunn, i.e. "beautiful fountain," from which the place derives its name; also the Gloriette, and an Obelisk 66 feet high, commanding a fine prospect over Vienna;

a collection of palms and Oriental plants; and a large *Menagerie*, open daily to strangers, and to the inhabitants on Sunday.

Hetzendorf is close to another Imperial country seat, with a ceiling by Daniel Grahn, and a Chinese Cabinet. Rail from the Südbahnhof in 14 minutes.

Hietzing, a beautiful spot, surrounded by villas, near Schönbrunn Garden, with Dommayer's (now Hopfner's) prettily situated Casino, and Canova's monument to Baroness Pillensdorf in the Cemetery. Tramway from the Ringstrasse to Schönbrunn, then through the west gate of the park (Hietzinger Thor).

Penzing (Stat.), another beautiful spot, with large silk factory, and the very old Church of St. James, with the tomb of President Von Rottman, by Finelli. Reached by rail in 6 minutes from the Westbahnhof.

Hütteldorf-Hacking (Stat.). By rail from the Westbahnhof. Here are the seats of the Princesses Von Liechtenstein and Paar. Through the Halterthal to the cable rail up the *Sophien-Alpe*. This has the steepest gradient in Europe, except the Vesuvius Rail. A little further is *Mariabrunn*, with the Royal Forest Academy, in a large botanical garden and nursery. At **Hadersdorf (Stat.)** is a monument of Marshal Landon, with a Pilgrimage Church, where a grand festival is held on the feast of the Conception. *Haimbach* is another beautiful resort, 4 miles from Hadersdorf.

The **Kahlenberg (Stat.)**, to the north of the city, rises about 1,100 feet above the Danube, and is a fine point of view, overlooking Vienna, and the Marchfeld, or great plain, on the north side of the river. Here the Prince de Ligne is buried. At the Hotel is the room in which Mozart composed his "Zauberflöte." The new *Stefanie-Warte* stands on the hill. At the foot of it is the small village of **Nussdorf (Stat.)**, on the Danube, from which a cog-wheel rail up to the Kahlenberg, was opened 1874. Rail (Franz-Josephs Bahn), or Steamboat in 40 min. from the Karls-steg.

Another peak close at hand is the *Leopoldsberg*, 1,450 feet high, with a church and the old Castle of the Babenbergs, enjoying a view exceeding even that from the Kahlenberg, from which it is 2 miles walk.

Laxenburg (Stat.), united by a branch rail with the Wien-Gloggnitzer rail, is a small market town on the Schwechat, near another Imperial country seat. The old Schloss dates from 1377. The new one, or *Blaue Haus*, which the Emperor occupies, was built in 1600, and was a favourite resort of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Franz I. Here the Shah was lodged at his visit 1873. It has a riding school, a theatre, and a Tournament ground. The splendid park contains the Temple of Diana, at a point where eight avenues meet; the Little Prater; the Fischerdörfchen; Lusthaus, in a wood of oaks; and a Lake, in which stands the *Franzensburg*, a complete imitation of a mediæval Ritterschloss, full of paintings, portraits, statues, furniture, arms, &c., and even a dungeon, with suitable instruments of torture. Open to the public in summer. The branch line to Laxenburg runs from

Mödling (Stat.), and the Brühl, pleasant Swiss-like spots, on the Wien-Gloggnitzer rail.

From Mödling to Vorderbrühl and Hinterbrühl there is an electric railway.

Brühl is a romantic valley, near the remains of the old fortress of Mödling, and the beautiful country-seat of the Prince of Liechtenstein. On the *Siegenstein*, the highest of the surrounding spots, is a Doric building, the Husaren Tempel, to the memory of the men who saved Prince John's life at Aspern. It has a most extensive view round Vienna. *Heiligenkreuz*, beyond this, through Hinterbrühl, is the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, founded 1136, by Leopold the Holy. It contains the grave and the statue of Friedrich the Valiant, the last of the Babenberg line. The beautiful Helenenthal, traversed by the Sattelbach, leads on to

Baden (Stat.) Accessible by rail from the Südbahnhof.

POPULATION, 7,000.

Inns.—Schwarzer Adler; Stadt Wien; Grüner Baum; Löwe. Several Cafés and Restaurants.

A station on the Wien-Gloggnitzer rail, 16½ miles from Vienna, and a watering-place on the Schwächat, in the Wien Walde, at the foot of the Styrian Alps, which surround it on three sides. The warm springs, known to the Romans as the *Thermæ Pannonicæ*, are sulphurous and effervesc-

ing, at a temperature of 93° to 99°. The Josephsbad is the warmest; the Frauenbad, Carolinenbad, and the springs of Mariazeller and Peregrinenbad are the coolest. They are very efficacious for diseases of the skin and kidneys, rheumatism, gout, mineral poisons, general debility, &c. At the Herzogsbad, as many as 150 gentlemen and ladies can bathe together, clothed in white bathing dresses and talking with their friends in the galleries.

EXCURSIONS.—To the Calvarienberg, 1,070 feet; to the Gutenbrunnenschlossgarten; to Alexandrowit's Anlagen; to the Helenenthal, under the *Weilburg*, a summer palace of the Archduke Carl Ludwig, built by Kornhausel, 1823, with a front 660 feet long; to the Abbey of Heiligenkreuz, and the picturesque ruins of Rauhenstein. Carriages for the day, 5 fl.; half day, 3 fl. 12 kr.: to Weilburg, 1 fl. The Hoher Lindkogel, or *Eiserne Thor*, 2,825 feet, not far from Baden, is the highest elevation near Vienna; ascent 3 hours, Restaurant at the top.

Frohsdorf, or Froschdorf, lately a residence of the Count de Chambord, is near **Wiener Neustadt (Stat.)**, on the line from Vienna to Gratz.

Population, 25,324. At **Wiener Neustadt**, an alternative line from Vienna falls in, coming by way of Mödling and Münchendorf. The **Aspang** line from Vienna, 53 miles long, passes **Biedermannsdorf, Tattendorf, Wiener Neustadt, Pitten, &c., to Aspang.**

At **Leobersdorf (Stat.)**, next to Wiener Neustadt, the Lower Austria South-west rail comes in from St. Pölten; and a branch of 23 miles goes off to Pfesting, Waldegg, and **Gutenstein**, in a fine valley under the Schneeberg, with some castle ruins.

Distances by rail from Vienna:—

On the north-west side of Vienna—accessible either by carriage, &c., *via* the **Kahlenberg** or **Leopoldsberg** (see preceding page) and return by rail, or by rail (*Franz-Josephsbahn*) direct, or by steamboat in one hour—is **Klosterneuburg**, with a large and stately Augustinian Monastery, well worthy of a visit. Fee to attendant, 1 florin.

At the **Stiftskeller** are excellent wines, and a monster cask. Much resorted to on Sundays and holidays.

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HOTEL DU DRAGON D'OR.

CARL ROHMER, Proprietor.

THIS large and well-known Establishment, close to the Kursaal, and opposite the principal Bath Houses, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort, cleanliness, superior accommodation, and very moderate charges. The Proprietor lived several years in England. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Carriages at the Hotel. Arrangements in the Winter season from the 1st October.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

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HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

PLACE ROYALE.

THIS unrivalled Establishment, overlooking the Park, the Place Royale, and the Rue Royale, has been considerably enlarged and embellished by the present Proprietor, Mr. E. DREMEL. Public Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Bath Rooms. Spacious Terrace Garden overlooking the whole park. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. Rooms from 4 frs. 50 c., including Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift (Heurtebise System).

HOTEL DE FLANDRE.

PLACE ROYALE.

LODGING, inclusive of attendance and electric light, from 4 frs. per day. First Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Luncheon, 4 frs.; Table d'Hôte, 5 frs.; Pension: Bedroom, attendance, light, and three meals daily, from 13 frs. 50 c. per day. Public Saloons, Billiards, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Lift. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage.

GRAND HOTEL GERNAY.

BOULEVARD BOTANIQUE. Close to the Station for Germany, Holland, France, Spa, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. The Waterloo Coach passes before the Hotel every morning. Charges moderate. Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.

Dark Room for Photographs.

BUDAPEST.

THE ROYAL GRAND HOTEL.

THE finest and most fashionable FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in town. A modern monumental building with all the latest improvements in perfection. Electric Light and Telephone in each room. Lifts. Excellent Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

E. J. GLÜCK, Manager.

CALAIS.

TERMINUS HOTEL (Gare Maritime)

Facing Landing Stage, Calais and Dover Boats. Baths. Post and Telegraph Offices. Electric Light.

CENTRAL HOTEL (Gare Ville).

Situated in the centre of the Town. Post and Telegraph Offices. Electric Light.

CARLSBAD.

ROSCHER'S HOTEL.

Goldener Schild and zwei deutsche Monarchen.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, finest position in Town. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Concert Garden. Large Promenade Garden. Splendid Dining Room with extensive glass Verandah. Café with newspapers in every language. Weekly, two concerts by the Concert Orchestra. Baths. Electric Light. Lift. Telephone. Carriages. Omnibus.

F. ROSCHER, Proprietor.

CASSEL.

HOTEL KING OF PRUSSIA

(KONIG VON PREUSSEN).

OLD and well renowned Historical House, First-class. Situated on the Königsplatz, close to Post Office, near the Theatre and the Picture Gallery. Recently enlarged. Modern comfort. Beautiful Garden. Electric Light. Caloriferes in Winter. Ladies' Drawing-room, Reading-room. Omnibus at the Station.
Fr. OPEL, Proprietor, Purveyor to the Royal Court.

CHAMOUNIX.

HOTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE

PENSION PALAIS et CRISTAL (Annexe).

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, splendid free situation, with a large Park and Garden in full view of Mont Blanc. Excellent Telescope for free use of visitors. Electric Light. Baths. Rooms from 3 francs. Pension from 9 francs. Special Arrangements.
E. EXNER, Proprietor and Manager. Mrs. EXNER is English.

COBLENCE.

HOTEL DU GEANT.

Messrs. EISENMANN, Proprietors.

THIS well known and favourite first-class hotel is delightfully situated opposite the castle of Ehrenbreitstein; it is the nearest to the landing-place of the Steamers, and commands a most beautiful view of the Rhine and surrounding country. This highly recommended establishment combines superior accommodation with moderate prices. Cold and Warm Baths. Purveyor of Wine to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

COLOGNE.

HOTEL DU NORD.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, near the Cathedral, on the Rhine, 300 Rooms. Table d'hôte at 1 and 6 o'clock. Telegraph and Post Offices. Railway Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. English Church from June 15th, 1879.

**THE GENUINE
EAU-DE-COLOGNE**

IS the No. 4, distilled strictly according to the original prescription of the inventor, my ancestor, by the most ancient distiller

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Jülichs-Platz, No. 4.

COMO.

(COMO) **HOTEL D'ITALIE** (Place Cavour)

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated on the border of the Lake, opposite the Landing Place of Steamers, commanding a splendid view. Well recommended for Comfort and Moderate Charges. English, French, and German spoken. Omnibus at the Station. Only Hotel in Como in correspondence and authorised to accept Cook's Coupons.
A. MARTINELLI, Proprietor.

CORFU.**GRAND HOTEL ST. GEORGES.****Pension at very moderate prices.**

THIS First-class Hotel, situated on the best side of the Esplanade, fitted up after the English style, well known and highly recommended for its comfort and good attendance, is under the personal Management of the sole Proprietor, **Alexander S. Mazzuchy.**

DARMSTADT.**HOTEL DARMSTAEDTER HOF.**

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL of old standing, superior accommodation for Gentlemen or Families. Two Coffee Rooms. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Suites of Apartments, with every comfort in the English style, at moderate charges.

L. WIENER, Propr.

N.B.—This Hotel was established more than half a century ago by the father of the present proprietor. A lengthened residence in England enables Mr. WIENER to give especial satisfaction to English travellers.

Canton des Grisons.] DAVOZ PLATZ. [Switzerland

HOTEL AND PENSION BUOL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; on its own meadows near a fine wood, close to the English Church with South Aspect. Drainage on the best method. Extra Private Rooms, and splendid suite of Public Rooms, with a library of English, French, and German Books.

COMPLETE FARM AND STABLE ESTABLISHMENT. NEW MILK FOR INVALIDS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. C. BUOL, Proprietor.

DIJON.**GRAND HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE.****EDMOND GOISSET, Proprietor.**

THIS Magnificent Hotel, constructed with every modern improvement, in the best part of the town, and near to the Railway Station, offers to English Visitors, Families, and Tourists, every desirable comfort. Exquisite Table d'Hôte. "Restaurant." Smoking-room. Carriages. Foreign Papers, etc. Moderate charges.

INTERPRETER.**Burgundy Wine Exported.****INTERPRETER.****DINARD (near St. Malo).****DINARD—NEAR ST. MALO.****14 hours from London, via Southampton.**

THE most fashionable Sea-bathing place in the West of France. English Church, Club, Tennis, Golf. Every facility for education, etc., etc. For further particulars, free, about Dinard, Dinan, St. Enogat, St. Briac, St. Lunaire, apply to

JOHN LE COCQ, Banker and House Agent, Dinard and Dinan.**Successor at Dinard to Mr. E. O'Rourke.**

DRESDEN.**HOTEL BRISTOL.****FIRST CLASS.****Opposite the Central Railway Station, BISMARCKPLATZ, 7.**

Situating in the English-American Square, the finest part of Dresden.

**VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS EN PENSION.
ROOMS FROM 2 MARKS.****G. WENTZEL, Proprietor.****EMS.****FOUR SEASONS HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.****(HOTEL ET BAINS QUATRE SAISONS.)**

This well known first-class hotel is in the best and most central position of Ems, opposite the Cursaal and Curgarden. Mineral Springs, Baths, and Inhalation Rooms in the Hotel. Excellent Cooking and Choice Wines. Arrangements on very reasonable terms at the early and late part of the Season. Omnibus at the Station. New Sanitary Arrangements.

HYDRAULIC LIFT. MODERATE CHARGES. PENSION.**ENGELBERG.****KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION TITLIS.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Room. Large Conversation Saloon with Veranda. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Music Saloon. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Warm and Cold Shower Baths. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. **Moderate charges.**

ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.**FLORENCE.****HOTEL D'ITALIE.****LUNG ARNO NUOVO.****FULL SOUTH. LIFT.**

Branch Establishment of the Bernerhof, at Berne, of Grand Hotel de Nice, at Nice, and the Grand Hotel de Turin, at Turin.

G. KRAFT, Proprietor

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

HOTEL de RUSSIE.

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. 120 Apartments and Saloons. Excellent Position. Splendid views of the "TAUNUS." All modern comfort. Lift, Caloriferes, Electric Light. Moderate Charges. Service, Light, and Heating included. Telephone 2394. **CHARLES FRANK, Proprietor.**
Formerly for many years Proprietor of the Restaurant Palmengarden.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. FIRST CLASS.

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Baths. Moderate charges; Service, Light, and Heating included. Telephone 1260. First-class favourite House for English and American Families. The only Hotel with ground-floor Rooms and Apartments. Pension during Winter from 7 Marks upward.
New Proprietor: R. GERSTENBRAND.

FREUDENSTADT (Germany).

FREUDENSTADT (2,600 feet above Sea).

BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

Railway Line—Stuttgart, Offenburg, Strasburg.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, surrounded by a very beautiful Park. Comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons. Water and Milk cures. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect. **Central Residence for Excursions.** Carriages at the Hotel. Moderate charges. Pension. Electric Light. Lawn Tennis. **ERNEST LUZ, Junior, Proprietor.**

GENEVA.

HOTEL DE LA POSTE GENEVA.

100 Well-furnished Bedrooms with Electric Light. Only Hotel in Geneva with Central Steam-heating.

Lift. Bath-rooms. **TABLE D'HOTE** 3 frs. and 3 frs. 50 c. (Wine included).
CH. SAILER, PROPRIETOR.

GENOA.

HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.

FAMILY HOTEL situated full South in the main street, close to the Art Galleries and Palaces, and to the Offices of Thos. Cook & Son, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Peninsular and Oriental S.S. Companies. Modern comfort. **Tariff in every Room.** Lift. Calorifere. Railway Office in the Hotel.
MELANO BROS, new Proprietors.

GENOA Continued.

HOTEL ROYAL AQUILA.

DELIGHTFULLY situated Hotel, close to the Railway Station and Port, newly refurnished and enlarged by about 70 Rooms. Has an excellent reputation for general comfort. Dining Room and Reading Room on the first floor and Restaurant below, quite situated over the Garden. Very moderate charges. This Hotel being the nearest (close by) the Landing Station, no Omnibus or Carriages are wanted. English, French, Italian, and German spoken.

GERARDMER (Vosges), France.

GRAND HOTEL du LAC.**FIRST CLASS.**

The only one with a Large Park and a Splendid View on the Lake.

Lift. Telephone. Baths at every Floor. Lawn Tennis. Interpreters.

DURAZZO, Manager.

GLION.**HOTEL DU RICHI VAUDOIS - GLION.**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, enlarged and entirely renewed, with the best comfort.
150 Rooms. One of the finest situations in Switzerland. Moderate Charges.

F. RIECHELMANN, Proprietor.

GOTHENBURG (Sweden).**GRAND HOTEL AND HOTEL GÖTA KALLARE.**

THE LARGEST IN THE TOWN. EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM. LIFT.

HAGLUND, Proprietor.

GRANADA (Spain).**GRAND HOTEL ALAMEDA.**

SITUATED on the beautiful Promenade of the "Carrera, Place del Campello, opposite the Liceo, Theatre, and Post and Telegraph Offices. Magnificent views on the Alhambra and the Sierra Nevada. French Cooking. Reading Room. Foreign Newspapers. Bath Room. Sanitary Arrangements perfect. Interpreters and Omnibus of the Hotel at the arrival of all trains.

FRANCISCO ZURITA, Proprietor and Manager

GRASSE (Near Cannes).

GRAND HOTEL.

Unrivalled for its magnificent position.

RECENTLY THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.
F. ROST, Proprietor. **LIFT.**

GRENOBLE.

GRAND HOTEL.

Vve. J. PRIMAT, Proprietress.

The largest and best First Class Family Hotel. Electric Light. Splendid Garden
TARIFF IN EACH ROOM. Baths on every Floor. Latest Sanitary Arrangements.
Carriages and Guides for all Excursions. Special Service for the Grande Chartreuse

THE HAGUE.

HOTEL DES INDES, VOORHOUT, 56.

THIS magnificent First Class Hotel is the largest in the city. Charmingly situated near the theatre, park, museum, telegraph, and the most frequented promenades. It is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort. Table d'hôte at six o'clock. Restaurant à la carte at any hour. Excellent cuisine and choice wines. Smoking-room, Reading-room, Bath, and Carriages. Rooms from 1r. 50 c. a day. Arrangements made with families during the winter season. Electric Light. Intercommunal Telephone.

P. WIRTZ, Proprietor.

HOMBOURG-LES-BAINS.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

ONE OF THE BEST IN THE TOWN, WITH DEPENDENCE "VILLA AUGUSTA" SITUATED IN THE EXTENSIVE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL.

Best position near the Kurhaus, the Springs, the Bathing Establishments, and Lawn Tennis Courts. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs.

HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Large Shady Garden, 4,500 square yards, attached to the Hotel.

BEST ENGLISH & FRENCH COOKING. FINEST OPEN AIR RESTAURANT.

In the early and late part of the Season (May, June, September, and October) arrangements are made at very moderate prices.

F. A. IAYDIG, Proprietor,

Purveyor to H.B.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strölit.

ROMBOURG-LES-BAINS Continued.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, **And THREE spacious VILLAS**
 ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL,
 FACING THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS,
 with private Apartments.

Has been honoured by the stay of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
MOST elevated situation. Fine Garden, facing South. Admirably suited for visitors suffering from Gout and Rheumatism. Moderate Charges. Best Stag and Roebuck Shooting as well as good Trout Fishing free for Visitors of the Hotel.
GUSTAVE WEIGAND, Proprietor,
 Purveyor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

INNSBRUCK.

HOTEL DU TIROL, formerly Hotel d'Autriche. First-class Establishment close to the Railway Station and the New Steam and Salt Swimming Baths Establishment, commands a beautiful view of the Valley of the Inn, and surrounding mountains. It contains over 100 elegantly furnished Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths. Fine garden. Special arrangements for a protracted stay. Innsbruck possesses an University, and offers great facilities for education in general. Winter Pension at extremely moderate terms. Health resort in Winter for weak constitutions.
CARL LANDSEE, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.

HOTEL JUNGFRAU.

PROPRIETOR: E. RUCHTI. MANAGER: E. SEILER.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE of ancient reputation. Most central position on "Höheweg," the principal promenade, with best view of the Jungfrau and Glaciers. Extensive Gardens and Play Grounds. Close to the Churches, Kursaal, and Post Office.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. BATHS. LAWN TENNIS.

Pension rates and Special arrangements made for prolonged stay. Moderate Charges in May, June, and September.

INTERLAKEN. TERMINUS HOTEL.

CENTRAL STATION. LANG, Proprietor.

FINEST SITUATION. Bath Room. Moderate Prices. Pension from 6 francs upwards. Dark Room for Amateur Photography. Furnished with all modern comfort. Omnibus. Best Sanitary Arrangements. Buffet at the Station.

KISSINGEN.

ROYAL KURHAUS HOTEL — **THE LARGEST HOTEL IN TOWN.**

contains now 160 Bedrooms, 30 Sitting Rooms, a Ladies' Drawing Room, and a Smoking Room, all of them with an open view in the gardens. The only Hotel with Mineral Baths in the House. Pension in the early and later part of the Season.
 Open from 16th of APRIL, till the 15th of OCTOBER.

NO CHARGE FOR ATTENDANCE.

OSCAR SCHRAEPLER, Manager.

The Restaurant of the Royal Kursaal, in the Kurgarten, is under the same management, and contains, besides a large Dining Room, vast Terraces, Reading Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Smoking Room, etc.

KITZBÜHEL (Tyrol), Austria.

ENGLISH PENSIONS PFLECHOF & LEBENBERG.

BOTH in old Castles situated 2,500 and 2,700 feet above the sea. Purest air. Endless Excursions. Lake with boating, bathing, and fishing. Splendid mountain scenery. Magnificent winter climate, clear, dry, cold—brilliant sunshine—no wind. Highly recommended for throat, chest, nervous, and rheumatic ailments. Sleighing. Skating. Tobogganing. Pine baths in the House. English Comforts. Moderate Terms.

Mrs. ALLEN, Proprietress.

KNOCKE-SUR-MER (Belgium).

GRAND HOTEL de KNOCKE

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. Splendidly situated facing the Sea. Unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, combined with moderate charges. 200 splendid Bedrooms with Saloons. Billiards. Reading Room. Terrace. Playgrounds. Omnibus at the Station. The latest English Sanitary Improvements.

LAUSANNE.

HOTEL GIBBON.

THIS First Class Hotel is situated on one of the most beautiful sites in Switzerland, and commands admirable views of the splendid scenery around Lausanne. This well-known and extensively patronized Establishment has been recently newly furnished with all the elegance and regard for comfort to which English travellers are accustomed, and being conducted under the immediate superintendence of Mr. RITTER, will be found to afford very superior accommodation. Shaded Terrace. Garden. Lift. Full view of Lake and Mountains.

Mr. RITTER, Proprietor.

LOCARNO.

LOCARNO.—Terminus of the Gothard Railway, on LAKE MAGGIORE. Best stopping place on the Italian Lakes. OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR.

THE GRAND HOTEL LOCARNO.

The situation unrivalled either for a Summer or Winter Resort.

PATRONISED by all the Royal Families of Europe. Most luxurious and comfortable home with large Park and Gardens. Best situation in the mildest and most constant climate of Europe, without snow, wind, or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. Entirely adapted for winter residence. Cheminées, calorifères, and stoves. Beautiful walks and Mountain excursions. English Church. Doctor. Society. Lift. Exquisite cuisine. Private steamer and carriages for visitors. Most moderate charges.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

LUCERNE.

HOTEL du RIGI.

RIGHT ON THE LAKE AND QUAY FOR STEAMERS AND PROMENADE.

FAMILY HOUSE.

ONE OF THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST KNOWN HOTELS.

This Hotel has a first class English connection, returning year after year, and has not increased its prices. Deservedly known for its comfort and good dinners. Pension from 8 francs, for a long stay.

LUXEMBOURG.**GRAND HOTEL BRASSEUR.****FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

THE largest Hotel and Best Restaurant in the Town. In an exceptional situation, near the Park and finest Promenades. Replete with every modern comfort. Conversation, Playing, and Reading Rooms. English spoken. Douches and Baths. Electric Light. Omnibus and Carriages.

P. BEYENS WEHRLI, Successor.**LYONS.****BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.****LYONS.****THE GRAND HOTEL.****The most popular and fashionable.****MADEIRA—Funchal).)****REID'S HOTELS****ESTABLISHED 1850.****By appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.**

REID'S NEW HOTEL.—Situated on the Cliffs to the West of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea, grand view of the Mountains. Sea Bathing and Boating.

SANTA CLARA HOTEL.—“Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal, fine view of the Mountains and Sea.”—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.—In sheltered central position.

HORTAS HOTEL.—German spoken.

These **FIRST CLASS HOTELS** afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine, and Choice Wines. Tennis Courts, large Gardens, Baths, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, English and German Newspapers. Billiards. The **SANITARY** arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

Telegrams, “Reid, Funchal.” Pamphlet free of Passmore,
124, Cheapside, London, or Wm. Reid.

MADRID.**GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. THE ONLY FRENCH HOTEL IN MADRID.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATH. COURIERS. CARRIAGES. ELECTRIC LIFT.

J. CAPDEVIELLE, Proprietor.

MARSEILLES.**GRAND HOTEL LOUVRE ET PAIX.**

UNIVERSALLY REPUTED.

Proprietor, L. ECHENARD-NESCHWANDER, of the Savoy Hotel, London.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOURISTS.

MARTIGNY (Valais) Switzerland.**GRAND HOTEL CLERC.**

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. The finest and best Hotel in Martigny. Greatly improved by the new Proprietor. Electric Light. Baths. Billiards. Large Gardens. Telephone. Carriages for Chamonix and Gd. St. Bernard. Omnibus at the Station. Open all the year round. Moderate Charges.

HENRI ROULLER, Proprietor.

MAYENCE.**HOTEL de HOLLANDE.**

WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thorough comfort, excellent cooking, choice Wines at moderate charges. Since the removal of the railway, the finest and best situated Hotel in the Town, affording an open view of the River. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions in the neighbourhood. Special arrangements for winter abode. Opposite the Landing Place of the Steamers. Omnibus meets all trains at the Central Station.

Proprietor: RUDOLPH SEIDEL (for years Manager of this Hotel).

MILAN.**HOTEL de L'EUROPE.**

CORSO VICTOR EMMANUEL, 9, 11, full south, near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre, Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. "Table d'Hôte" and "Restaurant." Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to every floor, Central Steam-heating apparatus, and Electric Light in all the Rooms. Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charges. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted.

E. MARCIONNI, Proprietor.

MILAN Continued.**HOTEL DU NORD.**

THE most comfortable Hotel, and the nearest to the Station. Newly restored (1894). Full South with Garden, and facing the Parc. Central Steam-heating in every room. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Bath Rooms. Moderate charges. Cook's Coupons accepted. Principal languages spoken.

V. COLLEONI, Proprietor.

CH. GALLIA, Director.

BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.

In the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station.

NEW; expressly built for an Hotel with all modern improvements. Situated in the healthiest part of the Town. Pleasant Garden. Airy Apartments. Table d'Hote. Restaurant and Reading Rooms. Baths. Heated throughout. Scrupulously clean. Careful attendance and very moderate charges. Real English Hotel, near the Station. Porter meets all trains. Hotel Coupons accepted. **NO EXAMINATION OF LUGGAGE FOR VISITORS TO THIS HOTEL.**

J. BELLINI, Proprietor.

MENAGGIO (Lake of Como) Italy.**GRAND HOTEL MENAGGIO.**

O. FERRARIO, Proprietor.

First Class House. Beautiful Garden on the Shore of the Lake. Spring Water. Own Landing Place before the Hotel. Arrangements. **VERY MODERATE CHARGES.**

MENTONE (Alpes Maritimes).**HOTEL DES ILES BRITANNIQUES.**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Beautiful Healthy Situation. Full South. Lift. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Ask for the Illustrated Prospectus and Tariff of the Hotel, "*Society of 1,000,000 (Limited.)*"

C. GIGER, Manager.

MOHLER, ROSNOBLET & Co.

METZ.**GRAND HOTEL de METZ.**

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, RECOMMENDABLE IN EVERY RESPECT.

PATRONIZED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Table d'Hote at 11 a.m., and 1 and 6 o'clock. London TIMES. CHARGES MODERATE.

OMNIBUS TO AND FROM EVERY TRAIN.
Telegraphic Address: "**HOTEL METZ, Metz.**"

J. ARMBRUSTER, Proprietor

MONT-DORE-LES-BAINS (France).

HOTEL SARCIRON-RAINALDY.

FORMERLY CHABAURY, AINÉ.

The best situated, the most comfortable and frequented of the Town. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Lift. Lawn Tennis. Cottage. Villas.

Apply to Mr. SARCIRON-RAINALDY.

MONTREUX (Clarens).

MONTREUX. HOTEL BELMONT (with large Villa.)

A FINE FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL with every modern comfort, latest sanitary and heating arrangements, in the healthiest, most quiet and charming part, stands well up from the Lake, surrounded by shady Terraces and Park. Splendid panoramic views; easy access from town. Charming residence for change and rest all the year round. Splendid family Apartments. Lift, Bath Rooms, Balconies, Tennis, Electric Light, Omnibus, Charges Moderate.

THS. UNGER DONALDSON, Proprietor.

Also of the Grand Hotel Victoria, St. Beatenberg.

MUNICH.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

ORGANIZED BY THE MUNICH ARTISTS' SOCIETY.

No. 1, Königsplatz, Munich, opposite the Glyptothek.

OPEN for show and sale daily in Summer from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and in Winter from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. One of the most interesting places in town, well worth seeing. It contains the novelties of the several branches of Fine Art, and the admission of any work of art is subject to the verdict of a jury composed of 21 of the best Munich Artists. Best opportunity for direct purchases.

MUNICH, 1896. AT THE ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION of WORKS of ART of all NATIONS.

Open from June 1 until the end of October, 1896.

MAXIMILIAN PARK.

MUNICH.

MAXIMILIAN PARK.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

PLENDID First Class Family Hotel. Situated in the most fashionable Quarter, near all objects of interest. All modern comforts and improvements. Moderate charges. Baths. Electric throughout. Hydraulic Lift.

M. DIENER, Proprietor.

OSTEND Continued.

GREAT OCEAN HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

UNRIVALLED FOR ITS SPLENDID SITUATION,
FACING THE SEA AND THE BATHS.

Close to the New Kursaal and the Residence of the Royal Family.

LIFT! LIFT!

LEON THOMA, Proprietor.

HOTEL MERTIAN.

SITUATED, Rue d'Ouest, close to the Kursaal and Bathing Place. First-class Hotel, recommended for its comfort and moderate fixed prices. Splendid large Dining Room. Breakfast Room. Conversation and Reading Saloons. English, American, German, and French Newspapers. Omnibus and Hotel Porter meet the Train and Steamer. **OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.**

CH. MERTIAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE SPLENDID HOTEL.

THE most fashionable Hotel and Restaurant in the place. Finest situation facing the Sea and the Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family. "Elevator." All Modern Comfort.

200 Beds and Saloons. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains.

Address for Letters and Cablegrams: "SPLENDID, OSTEND."

L. SCHWITZING, Manager. Winter Season: Nice, Hotel de France.

Branch House during the Winter: THE SHIP HOTEL, opposite the Landing Stage of the Royal Belgium Mail Steamers and close to the Railway Stations. Newly furnished. Perfect Sanitary arrangements.

GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL,

Facing the Sea.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. BOARD FROM 10 S

OSTEND Continued.

THE GAND AND ALBION HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL AND PENSION, Green Square, close to the Sea, Kursaal, and Casino. Open all the year. Full Board, 7s. or 8s. per day, according to the Rooms. Special arrangements per Week or Month during the Winter and Summer Season.

ROOMS FROM 2s. A DAY.

A. DECLERCK, Proprietor.

N.B.—The Omnibus of the Hotel conveys Travellers, free, to and from the Trains and Steamers.

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